

The Voice

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

"Dedicated to the promotion of the cultural, social and spiritual life of a great people."

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Member of the Associated Negro Press and Nebraska Press Association
Entered as Second Class Matter, June 9, 1947 at the Post Office at Lincoln, Nebraska under the Act of March 3, 1879.
1 year subscription \$2.00 Single copy 5c



EDITORIALS
The views expressed in these columns are those of the writer and not necessarily a reflection of the policy of The Voice.—Pub.

Brass Facts

BY M. L. SHAKESPEARE
About thirty-eight years ago a man struck upon an idea that has proved its worth all over the world. That man had foresight. For out of his idea has come the most democratic organization known to mortal man, namely the Boy Scouts.
That organization stretches out its arms and takes in the youth of all colors, creeds and religions and molds them into the kind of citizens we should like them to be. Let us take a look at the oath and laws of this organization and see if it isn't worth the full cooperation of all people.

The Scout Oath
On my honor I will do my best to do my duty to God and my country and obey the Scout law, to help other people at all times, to keep myself physically strong, mentally awake, and morally straight.
The Scout Laws
A Scout is Trustworthy, Loyal, Helpful, Friendly, Courteous, Kind Obedient, Cheerful, Thrifty, Brave, Clean, Reverent.
My hat goes off this week to this grand organization. Let's get behind it one hundred percent.

Heart Disease Will Kill 625,000 In US This Year, Many Negroes

The following thoughtful article is by a specialist in the field, Dr. James Lowell Hall. Dr. Hall, formerly director of clinics at Provident hospital, Chicago, former head of the department of medicine at Howard university and Superintendent of Freedmen's hospital, Washington, D. C., has returned to special practice in Chicago.—Ed.
By Dr. James Lowell Hall For ANP
This week is National Heart week. It should be a week of great significance to all Americans because heart disease is the greatest menace to public health in the United States today, and stands first in the list of cause of death.
Heart disease will kill approximately 625,000 Americans in 1949, a disproportionate large number will be Negroes. It will account for about three times as many deaths as its nearest rival, cancer. It will take more lives than

the next five leading causes of death—cancer, accidents, nephritis, pneumonia, and tuberculosis combined.
Since the heart is the toughest and strongest of all vital organs why is it that heart disease is so prevalent, and why does it kill so many people? A few of the more important answers are as follows:
First, unlike many diseases, such as tuberculosis, heart disease is not due to a single cause but is due to many different causes and there are many different types. It strikes not from the cradle to the grave, but from the womb to the grave.
Secondly, the heart works day and night, in sickness and in health as long as life lasts, and the only time it can rest is between beats. It must pump daily nine to 10 tons of blood. It is



by JAMES C. OLSON, Superintendent STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

An object of great interest in the State Historical Society's museum in the state capitol is the hay-burner stove presented to the society in 1934 by E. H. Bush of Tecumseh.

The hay burner, as much as any article of equipment used in old Nebraska, testifies to the ingenuity of those people who pioneered the plains.

Fuel was one of the stern necessities of life. In many areas wood, the conventional fuel, was scarce if not altogether unobtainable. For a time cow chips were used in certain parts of the state, but as the ranching area pushed westward, it was necessary to find other material. The next best thing was the wild prairie hay which grew so abundantly in Nebraska.

Hay was never wholly satisfactory as fuel. It was a good starter, but at the same time a quick burner. Various devices were invented to twist the hay into reasonably solid sticks, but the best of these were only moderately successful.

To make more effective use of the native fuel, hay-burning stoves were invented. The one in our museum is of the magazine type. It is similar to an ordinary cook stove except that it has two pipes about 30 inches long opening into the fire box. A spring on one end of the pipe pushes the hay into the fire box as it is burned. According to those who used the stove, it had to be stuffed with hay almost constantly.

Another type of hay-burning stove was the "Mennonite Grass Burner." This was of brick and much more elaborate than the ordinary stove. It was claimed that this stove needed to be fed only twice a day. Despite this, it never was widely used. It is quite probable that the cost was prohibitive.

A difficult problem connected with the use of any hay-burning stove was the storage of fuel. Great quantities were used each day and to find room in the small soddies to store an adequate supply presented great difficulties. In addition, the presence of large amounts of hay greatly increased the danger from fire.

It is little wonder that each stick of wood was cherished and used with the greatest care.

the hardest working organ in the body, yet, if it is not abused it is truly a marvel of efficiency and endurance.

Thirdly, as the length of life is prolonged, hardening of the arteries (or arteriosclerosis) is inevitable. Since arteriosclerosis is the cause of most heart disease of old age and since we are rapidly increasing our old age population, an increased number of deaths from this cause seems unavoidable.

It is interesting to note that different types of heart diseases tend to follow a schedule. Rheumatic heart disease accounts for 95 percent of deaths among the very young. High blood pressure heart disease causes more than 50 per cent of heart deaths among middle aged and coronary heart disease causes 60 per cent of heart deaths among people over 50.



By Kathrynne Favors.

Riots were a common thing during slavery days. Tension was all over the United States. The more ignorant Caucasians who insisted that slaves were merely property were willing to do almost anything to prevent their slaves from escaping to the north; while the intelligent Caucasians in the North and in the South were helping him to run away to freedom. I have just finished reading parts of the book, UNDERGROUND RAILROAD, by Wilbert Siebert, published in 1899. He lists by state and country the names of all people (most of them are white) who were underground railroad operators and led the slave to freedom. The number runs up into the thousands.

In spite of the fact that the freedom loving Quakers lived in Pennsylvania, it was a state where the cause of abolition had much opposition. German and Irish workers had been coming to Philadelphia in large numbers and were very hostile toward Negroes. "A mob burned Negro homes there in 1820; another tried to drive the Negroes out of the city in 1830; and still another destroyed both life and property in 1834. It was somewhat difficult thereafter to find a place there for abolition meetings. Negro churches closed their doors to these agitators, not because they could not appreciate the impetus the abolitionists gave their cause of freedom; but, knowing that any building in which an abolition meeting was held might be burned, the Negroes had to exercise precaution. To solve this problem, the abolitionists constructed a building of their own, known as Pennsylvania Hall but when it was noised abroad that Garrison and other abolitionists had addressed a meeting there on May 16, 1838, there was formed a mob which broke open the doors, set fire to the building, and prevented the authorities from extinguishing the flames. Pittsburgh had such an outbreak the following year.

Funeral Services Held For AME Bishop in Texas
WACO, Tex. (ANP). Funeral services for Bishop George Benjamin Young, retiring presiding bishop of the Tenth AME district (Texas, Mexico and Rio Grande conferences) were held here last Wednesday.

Consecrated a bishop in 1928, the retired bishop had presided over the Tenth district for many years. On his retirement in May of last year, he was succeeded by the late Bishop Henry Tookes, who died less than three months after his appointment to the Texas district.

Kindness has converted more sinners than either zeal, eloquence or learning.—F. W. Faber.

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