

# Expect Fight At National Baptist Convention

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# THE OMAHA GUIDE

JUSTICE & EQUALITY ALL THE NEWS WHILE IT IS NEWS HEW TO THE LINE

The Only Paper of Its  
Kind West of the  
Missouri River

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**Tune In**  
"DIGESTING The NEWS"

**BROADCASTED**  
Every Week from this Column  
By **CLIFFORD C. MITCHELL**

## "Murder Plot" of NEGRO FIREMEN EXPOSED

### "VIRTUAL SLAVERY" Says N.A.A.C.P.

#### Expect Fight At National Baptist Convention

##### UNEMPLOYED MARRIED MEN'S COUNCIL STARTS PLANS

The meeting of the Unemployed Married Men's Council was held at their new home (formerly the Telephone building) at 22nd and Lake Streets, Monday noon. A very large attendance. President Redding of the Central headquarters was present and spoke. Pres. Redding stated that he had contacted the Farmer's Holiday association and they promised to pass the trucks through the blockade belonging to the Unemployed Married Men's Council. Rev. Jones of the Mt. Moriah Baptist Church assured the council his support in any way needed. Rev. Burekhardt and Rev. Bell of the board of advisors also spoke.

Mr. Gerald LaViolette, legal advisor of the U. M. M. C. stated that any member of the council in need of legal advice, to call upon him and he would take care of them. Several women were present and expressed themselves. Plans are now under way to move into the new home and the canning of fruits and vegetables are to begin very soon. Watch the Guide for the opening.

##### BURKE INVITES COLORED VOTERS TO HEAR GOVERNOR ROOSEVELT AT SIOUX CITY

Ed. R. Burke, candidate for Congress from the Omaha district told a gathering of ex-servicemen at the Castle hotel, Wednesday that he was for payment of the soldiers' bonus to needy ex-servicemen and that if elected to Congress, he would vote accordingly. "When I make you this promise I'll keep it," said Mr. Burke. "I'll not tell you one thing to get your votes and then when elected vote the opposite way just because some big corporations try to change me."

Burke said that nothing is worse than being hungry or having a hungry family and that he would vote to allow the needy ex-soldiers to collect their bonus. However he did say that those not needing their bonus at this time should not be allowed to have it. Speakers especially berated the Republican administration for using tear gas and machine guns on the ex-soldiers in Washington. The speakers said that they have positive proof that the Republican administration was unusually brutal in driving the soldiers from Washington.

Burke said that he was forming a caravan of 100 cars to go to Sioux City to hear Governor Roosevelt on September 29, and that already he has six cars of Colored Roosevelt boosters who will make the trip. He would like to get at least twenty cars of colored voters. Reservations should be made at the Burke headquarters in the Fontenelle Hotel.

**Ed Lane Tennis Champion**  
A smiling, colored youngster, formerly of the Technical High tennis team, seeded No. 1, Saturday, August 27th, defeated William Karos, one of the leading South Omaha players, 8-10, 6-2, 6-3, 6-4 in the finals of the south Omaha tennis tournament. The victory climaxed a sensational campaign Lane began earlier in the summer, when he won the colored city championship sponsored by the Racquet club at 24th and Maple Sts.

##### RUMORED BOYD FORCES SEEK TO RETIRE PRESIDENT HURSE

New York, Aug. (ANP) The organization of a new state Baptist Association here by Henry Allen Boyd, secretary of the National Baptist Convention unincorporated, is a harbinger of lively doings when the convention meets at Houston, Texas, next month, it is reported in Baptist circles here.

The New York Baptist State association of which Rev. Bowles is president is said to be openly indignant at the invasion of the state by Mr. Boyd and his sponsorship of the new organization which is known as the Progressive Baptists State Association.

Its chief purpose, according to rumor, is to promote the fight being made upon Dr. J. W. Hurse of Kansas City, present president of the National Baptist Convention (Boyd Faction). Opponents of Dr. Hurse are said to have worked very quietly spreading the report that he was incompetent, and lacking in vision and ability to lead the Baptist hosts. In order to line up opposition in New York it was necessary to start a new state association.

### "Is the Educated Negro A Liability?"

(The Assoc. for the Study of Negro Life and History, Inc.)

I found some "highly educated" Negroes denouncing me the other day on the charge that I am advocating for the Negro a sort of education different in many respects from that now given the white man. I plead guilty. I am fearlessly advocating this very thing. Such Negroes are afraid of anything that sounds like discrimination; and, in a sense, you cannot blame them. They are anxious to have everything the white man has, even if it is a razor to cut his throat. A sort of nominal equality can thereby be maintained. If the whites decide to take up Mormonism, then the Negroes must follow their lead. The possibility of originality in the Negro therefore, is discounted one hundred per cent.

I must confess, however, that I do not have such insanity. I consider the educational system as it has developed both in Europe and America an antiquated process which does not hit the mark even in supplying needs of the white man. If the white man wants to hold on to it, let him do so; but the Negro should develop and carry out a program of his own.

Furthermore, I do not consider imparting information as education. In real education we must deal with the person to be taught. We must consider his past and approach him through his environment. If these happen to be different from those of others, the method of attack must be different. The facts presented may be of one sort or of another, but these facts must deal with life as it is, and the training must result in making a man think and do. The element of race does not enter here. It is merely a matter of exercising common sense in dealing with conditions as you would in the case of others similarly circumstanced.

The so-called modern education with all its defects, however, does others so much more good than it does the Negro, because it has been worked out in conformity to the needs of those who have enslaved and oppressed weaker peoples. It will be a fatal error then, for the Negro to continue

### "VIRTUAL SLAVERY" SAYS N.A.A.C.P. — "NEGRO LABORERS" GET 10c AN HOUR

New York, Sept. 1.—Negro workers in the flood control camps along the Mississippi river are being paid an average wage of ten cents an hour for a twelve hour day and a seven-day week, it was revealed in a sensational expose made public here today by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 69 Fifth Avenue. The Association sent an investigator on a personal tour of the camps from New Orleans to Memphis.

The flood control work is being done under U. S. Government contracts by private companies. The report declares conditions of "virtual slavery" exists in the camps. Physical violence in the handling of workmen, unsanitary camp sites, irregular pay days, overhanging by means of the camp commissary system, as well as the long hours and low wages were cited as abuses found to be general.

**One Fourteen Hour Day**  
"Colored labor is hired at \$1.50 to \$2.00 a day. The contractor Negro labor, but said he made up admitted this was high pay for for it by working them hard and long hours. They work two shifts from 6 to 6. Pay days are irregular. At the time of this visit there had been no pay day for five weeks."

### WEIGH WELL THE END

by R. A. Adams  
(The Literary Service Bureau)

Whatever you may have in mind, Whatever you may have designed, Of deeds you'd do or words you'd say, Without cavil, without delay, 'Tis my advice to you, my friend, Ere you begin, "weigh well the end."

Whatever others may advise, If foolish it may seem, or wise, It will be found, in every test— Under all circumstances, best— This vital truth to comprehend— In all things, first "weigh well the end."

So I advise you, friends of mine, Whatever may be your design, Whatever may your purpose be, If you'd escape calamity, Unto this warning grave attend: In all you do, "weigh well the end."

### COLORED BOY SERIOUSLY WOUNDED AFTER EATING BREAKFAST IN LINCOLN CITY MISSION

An article taken from a Lincoln, Neb., daily states that, a colored boy, Hezekiah Smith, 24 years old of Columbus, Ohio and a white boy, Dewey Ross, 17 years old of Springfield, Mo., ate breakfast in the Lincoln Mission an argument started while they were leaving the mission, which resulted in a street fight, the white boy stabbing the colored boy in the left side, half an inch below the heart with a four inch blade knife. The doctor reported that the colored boy has less than an even chance to recover. An Omaha reporter promises the story in full details and to state the nature of the argument.

### Big Food Carnival Delights Housewives

#### PRIZES AWARDED

300 people attended the 1st night of North Omaha's most lavish Food Demonstration being given under the auspices of the State Ladies' Clubs and The Omaha Guide. Mr. Ollie A. Williams 2407 Grant St., won the first prize which consisted of a package of assorted Haskin Soap Products, Miss Jean Terrell, daughter of Price Terrell, 2502 N. 24th St., won second prize, a box of assorted chocolates, awarded through the courtesy of the Woodward Candy Co., Council Bluffs, Iowa. Many other prizes including flour, hams, soap products, cookies, and candies will be given away during the remaining three days of the exhibition. A variety of sandwiches are being supplied by the Cudahy Packing Co., and Roberts Dairy. The booths which are said to be the most beautiful ever constructed in this community, are in charge of schooled demonstrators, explaining the merits of the different products. The first nighters seemed to be unusually pleased with the flavor of the ADVO coffee being served by McCord Brady & Co., other demonstrating are Uncle Sam Breakfast Food Co., Uregeo Mineral products Co., Nebraska Power Co., Harding Cream Co., Modern Priscilla Cook Book and Art and Study Club.

### Survey Depicts Industrial and Business Conditions of Omaha

A study of the industrial and business conditions of Negroes in Omaha has recently been made by J. Harvey Kerns, Executive Secretary of the Omaha Urban League and released for the public. The study was made as a thesis for a partial fulfillment for the degree of Master of Arts of the Municipal University of Omaha. Mr. Kerns tells the causes of Negro migration to Omaha and the early emphasis placed on his work and his relation to industry. He shows the comparative movement of Negroes to industrial cities North and West depicts the various sections which have attracted Negroes from certain Southern communities to Northern and Western Cities.

The study shows how the change of environment and occupations contributed to many of the problems of the earlier migrant. He states the first impetus Negroes received to migrate to Omaha was the development of the Union Pacific. The second impetus for Mass Movement was the industrial opportunities afforded by the World War. The process of change in industrial opportunities from 1910 to 1920 and from 1920 to 1930 are described and analyzed.

"The early migrant," said Mr. Kerns, "were employed largely as domestics and in personal service, the latter ten years finds Negroes engaged more largely in industrial work as may be indicated in the packing houses and smelters."

The study combines a wealth of documentary materials, extracts from letters, interviews, to show how the city in which the Negro lives and acquires status looks at him. Mr. Kerns points out in the study obstacles which prevent Negroes securing employment. (1) Lack of reliability and dependability, (2) Lack of specialization on the part of Negro workers, (3) Clannishness of foremen and straw bosses, (4) prejudice, (5) attitudes of labor unions toward Negroes.

The study devotes considerable space to the Negro and trades unions and attempts to analyze labor attitude toward the Negro and the Negroes' attitude to the labor union.

### WHITE MEN CONFESS BEING PAID FROM \$25 TO \$125 FOR KILLINGS

Jackson, Miss, Sept. 1.—One of the most dastardly murder plots in the bloody record of a guilty South was revealed here in the arrest and confessions of five white men, who allegedly admitted their participation in a plot by discharged white employes to murder Negro firemen of the Illinois Central railroad in order to that white men might get their jobs.

Cold-blooded attempts to murder Negro firemen resulted in a "reign of terror" on the Louisiana system of the railroad for the past six months, during which five Negro firemen were killed—shot from ambush—and several others were wounded. The shootings for which the arrested men are held did not result fatally to any of their victims, although all of the men were seriously injured.

The would be murders were paid for their attacks from a pool made up by persons yet unrevealed, on a basis of \$25 to \$125 depending on the accuracy of the intended "killer" and the result of his shot, they stated. One man admitted that he was to receive \$25 for his part in one of the attempted murders, but he actually got only \$5 which was to pay for the gasoline to drive to the scene of the shooting and to buy his supper.

George Royan of New Orleans, a special agent of the Illinois Central railroad, who has been in charge of the investigation, said the confessions dove-tail in almost every particular. Royan said the confessions revealed that Varnado was the "trigger man" in all of the shootings in which four of the Negro firemen were wounded, three at McComb and one at Brookhaven, and that Lee's auto mobile was used in connection with each affair.

problems confronting the Omaha Negro. The published study may be seen in the reference room of the Public Library and in the Library of Omaha Municipal University.

### HARRY BRADLEY SERVES 30 YRS. IN NEBR. LEGISLATURE

Mr. Harry Bradley, colored is one of the few men of the race to have held such honor as was given him in the Senate Journal. Mr. Bradley has been assisting in the legislature for thirty years, having started under Governor Dietrick, as custodian, being then employed in the House of Representatives. He witnessed the election of two United States Senators by the Legislature in joint session that year, as the culmination of a deadlock which lasted more than ten weeks.

Mr. Bradley has never missed a session of the Legislature since then, and makes himself so useful that many solons have come to regard him as an indispensable adjunct of the business of law-making. His home is in Seward, Neb. He has worked at both the Seattle and Portland expositions, serving as special guard to Susan B. Anthony, the famous suffrage leader, now dead.

### OMAHA GUIDE WORKING MEN'S COMMISSIONERS

The regular meeting of the O. G. W. M. C. was held at the Guide office, Tuesday noon, Dr. G. B. Lennox, President, presided. Rev. Alfred Clay was the newly elected member. Rev. Clay expressed his willingness to campaign in interest of the organization. Interested members are asked to be present next Tuesday, Sept. 6 at the Omaha Guide, 2418-20 Grant St.

#### Suggesting a Solution.

Recently, I journeyed a few miles from the "village" in which I have lived for a number of years, and thoroughly inspected a mammoth institution. The impression given, and the subsequent thoughts, no doubt, would have been equally as productive by an inspection of a similar institution in any state in the union. The only difference being that the institution I visited happened to be the largest of its kind in the world.

The institution is new, costing millions of dollars, the buildings and inside yard cover an acreage of fifty-five acres; it is thoroughly modern; at the present time it will house five thousand men, with ample room for expansion. All of its resident occupants are prisoners, and with a small exception, practically all of them are idle, resorting to artificial methods of producing physical exercise in order to maintain normal health.

In the institution, or prison, are enough idle men, (if the laws, unions and propagandists permitted them to do so) to raise and prepare enough food to feed every hungry man, woman and child in the entire state; enough idle men to manufacture footwear for every poorly shod man, woman and child in the state; enough idle men to manufacture textiles to clothe every raggedy man, woman and child in the state, and enough willing inmate labor who would rejoice at the opportunity of producing something constructive instead of loling in idleness.

Stretching the thought a little further it seems only reasonable that the men and women who would be directly benefited by such inmate productiveness, and who are otherwise unemployed, could give sufficient of their labor to the governmental units, in lieu of taxes, and thus help to reduce, and to solve, the problem of an ever-growing tax expense.

Industry and politics might well put a practical premium on industriousness and honesty; rewarding only those who have earned the right through years of service and faithfulness. There should be a law to compel each worker to first acquire and own a home and these homes should be forever exempted. Thus when industry is slack each worker will have a home and if he needs further provisions he can draw them from the surplus created by the now idle prisoners, and pay for them by giving his labor, or part of it, for constructive community purposes.

This thought, and impressions of my visit, may be entirely impractical, and there may be reasons why it is better to build more and bigger prisons to support men in idleness; why it is better to increase taxes in order to support the unemployed; why it is better for men, women, and children to starve and go raggedy merely to maintain artificial market prices? Nevertheless, I am presenting my suggestion for a solution.