

"SINCE BY MAN COMETH DEATH, BY MAN ALSO COME

THE RESURRECTION OF THE DEAD."—1st Cor. 15-21-22. This Text was Given by Rev. O. J. Burckhardt, Pastor of Christ Temple Church.

THE OMAHA GUIDE

Published Every Saturday at 2418-20 Grant Street by THE OMAHA GUIDE PUBLISHING COMPANY, Incorporated Phone WEbster 1750

All News Copy must be in our office not later than Monday at 5 p. m., and all Advertising Copy or Paid Articles, not later than Wednesday at Noon.

Entered as Second Class mail matter, March 15, 1927, at the Post office at Omaha, Nebraska, under the act of Congress of Mar. 3, 1879

| SUBSCRIPTION RATES (Strictly in Advance) | |
|--|--------|
| One Year | \$2.00 |
| Six Months | 1.25 |
| Three Months | 1.00 |

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—The Omaha Guide is issued weekly and will be sent to any part of the United States for \$2.00 per year in advance. Canadian subscriptions (including postage) \$2.50 in advance. Foreign subscriptions (including postage) \$3.00 in advance. Trial six months' subscriptions, \$1.25. Trial Three months' subscription \$1.00. Single copy, 5 cents.

RENEWALS—In renewing, give the name just as it appears on the label unless it be incorrect, in which case please call our attention to the mistake; and always give the full address to which your paper has been sent.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS—In ordering a change of address, always give both old and new addresses. If the paper does not reach you regularly, please notify us at once.

ADVERTISING RATES—Given upon application. REMITTANCES—Send payment by postal or express money order, cash in registered letter, bank check or stamps.

OUR ADDRESS—Send all communications to The Omaha Guide Publishing Company, Incorporated, 2418-20 Grant St., Omaha, Nebr.

ONE LEGGED POLITICIANS

We will admit that self preservation is the first law of nature, but the thinking Black man is tired of this worn out political machinery fostered by some of the political leaders of our group who betray and misrepresent their fellow worker in order to build up their own political background. Recently it has been strikingly noticeable, the so-called political leaders staging the old role of demanding representation and constitutional rights, and turn out to be "purchasable leaders". The politician and office seeker should use a little common sense in finding out how many followers these self-styled headline politicians have. They should demand them to do the same as all races and groups do,—secure their pro-rata of employment and preserve their constitutional rights. Demand them to set up an organization of their own and furnish the necessary finance to operate the organization in interest of the candidate that they claim they are so concerned to see elected to an office.

It is the desire of every American Negro to see capable Negroes in official positions where they may demand their rights, but not for Negroes who will sell their race body and soul for a few paltry dollars.

ANOTHER PRO-PARKER SENATOR DEFEATED

The primary election with its surprises and upsets of political dope is still the topic of interest where ever the political-minded meet. Several reasons are given for the result, but of course the main cause was those who failed, did not get enough votes. This may not seem wise but the subject in its analysis comes to this point. But we may draw some lessons from this contest. Our Negro leaders overlooked the winner and divided their forces between Shortridge and Crail. Mr. Tubbs is under no obligation for their support in the primary, but he will need this united support in the November election. The close margin of Tubbs' lead brings out the conclusion had the Negro vote been cast solid for Shortridge, he would have been nominated, and that the NAACP has another Parker Senator's scalp. The Prohibition was a determining factor and that this State is debatable ground on this great social experiment, this is demonstrated by the surprising showing of Bob Shuler. Chester Rowell sizes up the situation as a paradox in which a "predominantly dry vote, in dominant party, nominated the wetest candidate on its list. The Rev. Bob, who received more votes than anybody else, was the only aspirant to any office who had ever been formally declared a public nuisance and officially suppressed as such. Evidently some 300,000 people in California, most of whom must have heard his scurrilous radio abuse of all and sundry, did not regard him in that light." If this freak breaks into congress he won't be lonely as there are others.

Fred Roberts seems to be invincible, he scores again.

LEARN HOW TO WALK

An extremely important phase of the automobile accident problem is carelessness or ignorance on the part of the pedestrian. During 1931, pedestrian deaths reached 14,500 out of a total of 34,400 deaths caused by automobiles, and the number of pedestrians injured non-fatally was 300,000. Consequently, if we are to make definite progress in reducing deaths and injuries, we must teach the public to walk.

In the case of the walker on the highway at night, the old rule of "Keep to the right" may be suicidal—the left side is the right side. Wearing dark clothing increases the hazard because of its invisibility. Weather conditions are all important, and at the hour between light and darkness, when the pedestrian tends to blend into the background and figuratively disappear, he must be extremely careful, inasmuch as the driver may not be able to see him at all, and hence cannot take care of him.

Carlessness in crossing streets, stepping suddenly out from between parked cars, walking around the end of a street car into traffic and thoughtlessness and abstraction regarding traffic lights, court disaster.

If pedestrians can learn "good walking practices", deaths and injuries from automobiles will be reduced.

PRACTICAL ROAD BUILDING

The most expensive roads are those who do not serve their communities well. By the same token, the most economical roads are those which best suit local conditions, whether they cost three thousand dollars a mile or thirty thousand.

At this time many states, cities and counties doubtless consider dropping much of their road work as an economy measure. This is a mistake—almost any other government function and maintenance has been one of the most vital factors in fighting distress and unemployment the past three years. And remember this—every road dollar which we spend, so long as it is spent wisely after due study of conditions, will return continuous dividends in the future. It will do this by improving business conditions, encouraging tourist travel, and broadening the markets and opportunities for agricultural sections.

Good secondary roads, which are weatherproof, skidproof and long-wearing, can be built with oil or asphalt surfaces, for less than five thousand dollars a mile. These make perfect feeder arteries for connecting towns and farming areas with the cross-country superhighways. They have been termed the "food" roads of the nation—a title they eminently deserve.

The good roads movement has been one of the most progressive phases of the twentieth century. The necessity of facilities for fast, economical and year-round transport can hardly be exaggerated. And roads will play an even greater part in the future of America than they have in the past.

KILLING THE WORK HORSE

A good many politicians seem to believe that the way to solve unemployment is to levy more taxes on the industries which, if a permanent and sound prosperity is to be achieved, must provide the jobs.

They figure that the way to get more work out of a horse is to load him so heavily that he is unable to move out of his tracks! The people must realize that it is from prosperous industries that they secure employment, and not from industry-killing politicians and taxation.

THEN AND NOW

Those who denounce the privately owned electric industry would do well to give little thought to conditions today as compared with those of twenty or thirty years ago.

Those were the days of small local plants. Many of them were municipally owned. It was common to have service during only a few hours a day. It was also common to have service shut down, due to mechanical trouble, during the hours it was most needed. According to modern standards, rates were extraordinarily high and plants were amazingly inefficient and wasteful. Large industries could settle only in large cities, inasmuch as the service in the smaller towns was too uncertain to be trusted.

Today the average small town is served by privately owned electric system which may extend into several states and serve thousands of other communities and millions of persons. Interruption of service is practically unknown, and when it does occur, due to storms or some unusual disturbance, it is remedied with amazing promptness; often in the face of seemingly insurmountable obstacles. Service is given twenty-four hours a day. Efficiency prevails. Rates are so low as to be an almost hidden item in the family budget. Great industries are leaving the large cities and settling in rural areas where the problem of taxation and space are less pressing. And they have the assurance that the power service they will get in a village of five hundred will be just as good as in a city of five million.

It will be hard to convince the average person that this could have been done under government ownership. European countries, where government utilities have been uppermost, have lagged far, far behind us. When politics, with all its inefficiency and patronage, comes into a business a high standard of service customarily goes out.

A POLITICAL CROSSROADS

The Negro is at the political crossroads, he is to choose between an administration that has courted the South and ignored and humiliated him, with an indifference bordering on brutality. There can be no excuse for this treatment, only on the ground that white Republicans believe the Negro will vote the Republican ticket regardless of the issues involved. The Democratic Party hates the Negro because of the belief that the Negro is hopelessly Republican. While not advocating falling into any particular party, but once established that Negro voters respond to live issues, instead of dead traditions. We will be respected in the Republican party and "lily-whiteism" will be a thing of the past and with it go the white primary. We have the means in our hands to put our enemies on the spot, if we but use our votes intelligently. But so long as our leaders are willing to be humiliated and scorned, then kiss the hand that smites them, who are the rank and file to look to for guidance and leadership?

Let us reverse that old adage:

"A white man never forgets an insult;

An Indian never forgets an injury;

The Negro forgets both."

Let our slogan be the Negro never forgets.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS
(by The Modern Priscilla Art & Study Club)

To clean the ice box, one that is lined with porcelain,—use a warm soda solution and rinse with clear water. This should be done twice a week. Will keep the ice box

sweet and fresh.

Most people when they fry fish usually throw the grease away. To avoid this waste, peel an Irish potato, cut in small pieces and brown in the fish fryings. This will take away the fish smell and may be used for an usual frying.

"KEEP THE WELL CHILD WELL"

A Story of What Happened When We Let The Child Go on His Own
(by The Visiting Nurse Ass'n. of Omaha)

If your child looks well, acts well, eats well, sleeps well, and is well, do you see any reason why his daily program should be supervised? When the nurse suggests that we make a record of his health program, have you ever thought the suggestion unnecessary, probably even a bit foolish?

Well, if you have thought that, you are not alone. Not so many years ago, even Health Organizations thought the same thing. But listen to the story of what really happened right here in the United States—a discovery that changed many people's minds about what to do with the well child.

Most of you know why we have Baby Stations, don't you? Baby Stations are not for the sick babies; they are for the WELL babies; they are intended to help the parents keep these well babies well. For many years, Health Organizations have been holding Baby Stations all over the country, from one coast to another.

What has been the result? At the age of two years, hundreds and hundreds of perfectly fine splendid children have been graduated from these Baby Stations every year. Can't you just see them, these little two-year olds, the finest lot of children you could find anywhere—plump, rosy-cheeked, with perfect teeth, happy, playful, never sick?

And how proud we parents and health workers were of them; how proud of the good job we had done. They were so fine that all of us thought that there was not another thing we could do to improve them. And so not another thing did we do for them—not until they were almost five years old and ready to go to school. That was three years later. Then we had them examined to see if they were "all right for school".

What do you suppose we found when you suppose these hundreds and hundreds of fine, happy, perfectly well two-year olds looked like after those three years had passed? Can you make a guess? Well, this is what we found—and all over the United States too. Instead of the fine happy, perfectly well group of two year olds, we found that eight out of every ten children had something definitely wrong with them! Some had bad tonsils; some had enlarged glands; there were running ears; many had decayed teeth; a large number was underweight; some had defective posture; many were nervous, cross, irritable; most were taking colds easily and sick frequently. What a sad, sad, picture when compared with the splendid, happy, healthy group they were three years earlier!

And why was this so? Just because we all wrongly thought that those little children were so fine at two years of age that "there wasn't anything else for us to do." But why didn't the parents see what was happening, you may ask? Chiefly because it usually takes a long, long time for the results of bad health habits to show. It is not until a great deal of damage has been done that we see the outward signs of it.

To prevent the same situation happening again is the reason for our Pre-school Conferences. Regular supervision of our children's health program will give no chance whatever of their slipping down slowly into Danger Valley. This is the ONLY way we can be sure of their staying on top of Safety Hill, if they are not right on the very top of Safety Hill, bring them to Pre-school Conference where we will work out together the best health program we can for your children to get to the top of Safety Hill as fast as they can—and once there, continue their health program every day so that we can KEEP them the finest, healthiest, happiest children it is possible for children to be.

The Omaha Guide for Job Printing

Notice of Administration
In the County Court of Douglas County, Nebraska.

In the Matter of the Estate of Mallory Hazzard, deceased.

All persons interested in said estate are hereby notified that a petition has been filed in said Court alleging that said deceased died leaving no last will and praying for administration upon his estate, and that a hearing will be had on said petition before said court on the 1st day of October 1932, and that if they fail to appear at said Court on the said 1st day of October 1932, at 9 o'clock a. m. to contest said petition, the Court may grant the same and grant administration of said estate to Ray L. Williams or some other suitable person and proceed to a settlement thereof.

Bryce Crawford,
County Judge.

Atty. H. J. Pinekt.

PROBATE NOTICE

In the matter of the estate of Eliza Mabry deceased.

Notice is hereby given: That the creditors of said deceased will meet the administrator of said estate, before me, County Judge of Douglas County, Nebraska, at the County Court Room, in said County, on the 1st day of November 1932, and on the 3rd day of January 1933, at 9 o'clock A. M. each day, for the purpose of presenting their claims for examination, adjustment and allowance. Three months are allowed for the creditors to present their claims, from the 1st day of October 1932.

Bryce Crawford,
County Judge.

James E. Bednar, Atty. at Law,
824 First Nat'l. Bank Bldg.,
Omaha, Nebr.

Notice of hearing on application of Adolph Musil, executor of the last will and testament of Mathilde M. Peters, deceased, for License to sell real estate.

To the heirs-at-law, devisees, legatees, next of kin and all persons interested in the estate of Mathilde M. Peters, deceased.

You are hereby notified that on August 30, 1932 on the petition of Adolph Musil, executor of the last will and testament of Mathilde M. Peters, deceased, filed in the district Court of Douglas County, Nebraska, and being Doc. 287 and 294 of the records of said Court the following order was duly made and entered.

Order To Show Cause

On reading the petition, duly verified, of Adolph Musil, executor of the last will and testament of Mathilde M. Peters, deceased, for license to sell the East thirty (30) feet of Lot Five (5) Block (5) Bowery Hill Addition to Omaha, Douglas County, Nebraska, and also to see the interest of said deceased in and to Lot

Twelve (12) in J. E. Ryley's subdivision of Lots Fifty-four (54) and Fifty-five (55) of S. E. Rogers plot of Oklahoma, an Addition in Douglas County, Nebraska, held under certain land contract, either or both of said above described tracts, for the purpose of paying claims due and owing by said estate and the costs of administration thereof.

It appearing that there are not sufficient funds and personal property in said estate to pay such claims and that it is necessary that the real estate belonging to said estate, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be sold for the purpose of raising sufficient funds to pay claims and costs of administration of said estate.

It is therefore ordered that, the heirs, devisees, legatees, next of kin and all persons interested in the above described real estate be and they hereby are required and ordered to appear before me in Court Room No. 8 in the Court House of Douglas County, Omaha Nebraska on the 13th day of October, 1932, at 9 o'clock a. m., to show cause, if any there be, why license should not be granted to Adolph Musil, executor of the last will and testament of Mathilde M. Peters, deceased to sell at public sale, in the manner provided by law, the above described real estate, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the claims allowed against said estate and the costs of administration thereof. It is further ordered that a copy of this order be published for four consecutive weeks in the Omaha Guide, a legal Newspaper published and in circulation in said Douglas County next before the hearing on said application, Omaha, Nebraska, August 30, 1932.

By the Court,
W. G. Hastings, Judge.

John G. Pegg, Attorney.

Notice of Administration
In the County Court of Douglas County, Nebraska.

In the matter of the estate of Thomas H. Lewis, deceased.

All persons interested in said estate are hereby notified that a petition has been filed in said Court alleging that said deceased died leaving no last will and praying for administration upon his estate, and that a hearing will be had on said petition before said Court on the 10th day of September, 1932, and that if they fail to appear at said Court on the said 10th day of September 1932, at 9 o'clock A. M., to contest said petition, the Court may grant the same and grant administration of said estate to Willis W. Gray or some other suitable person and proceed to a settlement thereof.

Bryce Crawford,
County Judge.

Gold Seal Creamery Co.
89th and Underwood Ave. HARney 5261 or Glendale 2929

WE EMPLOY COLORED HELP

Pasteurized Milk, Butter, Sweet and Sour Cream, Whipping Cream, Butter-Milk.
—EARLY DELIVERY—
J. F. TAYLOR, Prop.

RHEUMATISM? BACKACHE? NEURALGIA?
Do you know what you are taking for these complaints?
YOU OWE IT TO YOURSELF TO TRY

CLOVA-TABS

A doctor's prescription, scientifically prepared and founded on a physician's hospital research and experience in private practice. If your doctor cannot supply you SEND FOR A BOX TODAY
—DO NOT DELAY—CLOVA-TABS P. O. Box 12, College Station, New York City

Mail this coupon with 50 cents (Send no stamps)
CLOVA-TABS, P. O. Box 12, College Station, New York City Dept. 2

Name R.F.D. Box No.
Address State

Jensen-Emerson WE. 1029
Laundries

"LAUNDRY AS YOU LIKE IT DONE"

ThriF-T-Service
MINIMUM 60c
SHIRTS 12c, when finished out of bundle