

AT The THEATRES

RITZ Theatre

Sun. and Mon.—"The KISS BEFORE THE MIRROR" also Bela. (Dracula) Lugosi in "THE NIGHT OF TERROR"

Tues., Wed. Thurs.—Loretta Young in, "ZOO IN BUDAPEST" also Spencer Tracy in "FACE IN THE SKY"

Fri. and Sat. Genevieve Tobin in "PLEASURE CRUISE" also Melvyn Douglas in "NAGANA"

"MAKING OUR OWN JOBS" (Continued From Page One)

ored people themselves give to companies who do not employ race help nearly eight times more business than they give to the colored companies who employ race help exclusively.

Mr. Pace then took me through the home offices showing me in detail the number of busy executives, department heads, secretaries, stenographers, and scores of various kinds of clerks, all busy in efficiently taking care of the business his company secures from the colored people. He pictured for me just what was being done by the other colored insurance companies. He supplied the details of this employment. A given number of field workers and with a given amount of business that would make it profitable to maintain a branch office. The amount of business that it would require to modernize equipment that branch office and staff it with competent race clerks and stenographers. And the number of branch offices with their business with the home office making a definite number of employees necessary to take care of such business. In short Mr. Pace estimated that for every two hundred policies carried and for each additional two hundred policies secured that it would give an opportunity to definitely employ one additional salaried worker and a larger number of commission workers to secure that particular amount of business.

In one of the broadsides received, "Premium Income and Jobs", by Harry H. Pace, is a comparative statement showing that twelve colored companies receiving less than a total of ten million dollars worth of insurance are able to give nearly five thousand members of the race steady employment. And it further shows that none white companies receiving close to sixty-eight million dollars worth of insurance absolutely refuse to employ race workers.

What an indictment that is on a race of people? Of seventy-eight million dollars' worth of business we given nearly 87 per cent of it to companies who will not give us employment and approximately only 13 per cent of it to our own companies. But we should feel proud that even in receiving only 13 percent of this business our strong colored companies can employ five thousand race workers in positions of trust, executives and clerical work.

It shouldn't be necessary to point out a moral in such a condition. If we have any race pride at all we should immediately commence to change the percentages as given in the above paragraph and thus make our own jobs. We are actually spending the money, so why not spend it in a manner that it will return to us. No wonder the Jews with less than two percent of the population control five-eighths of the wealth. Why not analyze our expenditures and emulate their example and learn to get some real benefits from the money we yearly spend?

SOVIET GOVT. AWARDS PRIZE TO ROBINSON, NEGRO ENGINEER NEW YORK—(CNA)—Robert Robinson, Negro engineer and inventor, has been awarded a premium by the Central Council of the All-Union Inventors Society of the Soviet Union for his active work and splendid contributions to the rapid progress of Socialism in the U. S. S. R.

Robinson was one of several workers invited to the Soviet Union. Before leaving the United States, Robinson had been employed by the Ford Motor Company of Detroit, Mich. The bars set up by the U. S. ruling class to prevent promotion of Negroes, promoted Robinson to accept the invitation of the Soviet Union where race prejudice has been abolished by the Revolution along with unemployment and mass misery.

Before going to Moscow, Robinson had studied at the Stalingrad Tractor Plant for several months. In 1930 he was attacked by a white American, Lewis, in a collective restaurant. Lewis was found guilty of white chauvinism in a mass trial and deported from the Soviet Union after Soviet workers declared they would not tolerate American race hatred on their soil.

Robinson is credited by the Frisco State Ball Bearing Plant, where he is now employed, with having saved the Soviet Government the sum of 15,500 rubles a month as a result of his inventions.

"REVEALING" YOUR PAST PRESENT FUTURE by Abbe' Wallace "YOUNGEST MENTALIST ON THE AMERICAN STAGE"

G. C.—I read your page every day and sure to enjoy it. Will I have more success with this baby than with the last one?
Ans: You won't have any trouble with this child. Everything will turn out fine, baby and mother will pull thru nicely.

F. L. N. X.—Did my husband get robbed last Saturday night or did he give his money to some woman?
Ans: He was honestly and truly robbed and not by any woman this time. This was the real thing and he is still shaking from the scare they gave him. Brave man your husband.

R. C. P.—Why doesn't my father write? I have not seen him since 1924 and I have not heard from him in over a year.
Ans: Your father is very proud and does not like to burden anyone else with his troubles. He has been having a tough time of it financially. He is getting along a little better now and you will soon hear from him again.

E. B.—My boy friend say he loves me more than anyone else in the world, and I surely must love him for I think of him all the time. We were to be married when he returned. But he wrote and said he would not get married now. He would like to go thru school and make a man of himself and then marry. Do you think he is fooling?
Ans: He is not fooling. He wants to make a man of himself and marry but not you. He has someone else in

mind I think. It might help you to scout around a bit yourself. You can have lots of fun looking.

K. L. M.—Will I ever get caught up with my insurance again?
Ans: You will be caught up with your insurance before fall. Don't worry as much about this as you have been as everything will turn out O. K.

R. B. T.—My boy friend that hit me a couple of weeks ago still hangs around my neighborhood. What is he up to?
Ans: Be careful of this fellow, he is jealous of you, I would not take any chances with him for if you do you might get a sock on the jaw.

P. R. S.—Your horoscope was wonderful. I enjoyed it immensely and I will send for another one soon. Will I marry this year?
Ans: You will marry on the third day of September.

M. B. H.—Is my sweetheart coming back to me or going back to his wife? Will he love me any more and is it natural for me to worry about him as I do? I am worried crazy over him.
Ans: Your sweetheart not only cheats on his wife but he cheats on you too. He has another girl who means more to him than either of you do. That boy is an artist when it comes to making love.

W. R. S.—When will I get an answer to the letter I wrote a few weeks ago?
Ans: You will get an answer to this letter the first week in August. There will not be any money in it though.

NOTE:—Your question printed free in this column. For Private reply send 25c and (self addressed stamped envelope for my New Astrological Reading and receive by return mail my advice on three questions free. Sign your full name, birthdate, and correct address. Address Abbe' Wallace, P. O. Box—11, Atlanta, Georgia.

THIRTEEN LYNCHINGS IN FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1933 (Continued From Page One)

out, are never reported, and others are recorded only in single paragraphs in perhaps one small town weekly published in the region in which it occurred. News agencies are shown a constantly growing reluctance to carry news of lynchings over the wires, with the result that the appearance is created that lynchings are on the decrease. The same applies to police lynchings, legal lynchings, and lynch murders by less than three per-

sons. In its campaigns against lynching, peonage, Jim Crow and all forms of national oppression against the Negro people, the International Labor Defense is pushing its campaign for the passage of the "Bill of Civil Rights for the Negro People," proposed by the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, endorsed by the National Scottsboro Action Committee, and presented to the President and Congress by the Free the Scottsboro Boys Marchers. Section 19 of this Bill provides

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that: "Any person who aids or participates in a lynching or other act of violence directed against a person wholly or partly because of supposed inferiority of race, color or nationality, or directed against a person because of alleged or suspected crimes associated in public tradition with supposed 'inferiority' of race, nationality or color, shall be considered and adjudged guilty of a crime punishable by death."

The I. L. D. raises the slogan of "Death to Lynchers," and demands the application of the death penalty in these cases and in the increasing number of cases of wanton murder of Negroes by police or individuals, which now go completely unpunished.

A survey of police lynchings, and lynch murders during the first six months of 1933, as reported in the press and estimated to cover less than one percent of the total of such murders, but a typical cross section of them, will be released shortly by the International Labor Defense, it was announced.

Following is the list of recorded lynchings for the first six months of 1933.

1. Harry Ross, shot and killed January 3 by three white men, outside of Memphis, Tenn. They reported they were taking him to the city to lay charges of "Having made improper proposals to a white woman," against him, when he "tried to escape" from their moving car.

2. Fell Jenkin, 20, was beaten to death by three white farmers at Aycock, La., January 11. They said he had been trespassing on the property of one of them.

3, 4, and 5. Three members of a Negro family of fisherman were hanged to death on Tavernier Island, one of the Florida Keys, January 19, by an invading gang of white men. All further information, including the names of the victims, were suppressed by the authorities.

6. Robert Richardson was shot to death in Baton Rouge, La., February 2, while "attempting to escape" from a gang of 25 headed by a deputy sheriff which invaded his house on a report, given out later, that he had "annoyed a white woman."

7. Nelson Nash, 24, was hanged from a tree by a gang of men at Ringgold, La., February 19.

8. George Jeter, died February 18, from a beating administered by three white men, who later said he had "stolen their whiskey."

9. Levon Carlock, 19, beaten, tortured and shot to death by six policemen "out on a lark" in Memphis, February 25. Police called on a white prostitute to say Carlock had "raped" her, at a time when he was sitting by his wife's sickbed.

10. John Williams, lynched during the first week of May, 1933, by a mob of seventy five led by sheriff. It was charged he had stolen a hog.

11. Will Kinsey, 25, lynched May 12 by a mob of forty, following a dispute with his landlord in which his brother and the landlord were both killed. Kinsey wounded by the landlord, was taken by a mob from a physician's office.

12, and 13. Jerome Boyett and Harvey Winchester, both white, held on murder charges, were taken out of Huntsville, Tenn., Jail and lynched by a mob of armed men.

The Union and the Negro

(Continued From Page One)

give the matter serious consideration was the National Labor Union in their initial session in 1866. Since that time Samuel Gompers and William Green have spoken in no uncertain terms in behalf of Negro workers. In spite of these liberal expressions on the part of Mr. Gompers and Mr. Green, and in spite of the fact that the American Federation of Labor's policy that affiliated organizations may not retain in their Constitutions any discriminatory clause or clauses against Negroes, there are organizations which accomplished this exclusion by a pledge which forms a part of the ritual and binds each member to propose only white workmen for membership.

There are instances where Negroes have been given assistance in their efforts to organize themselves as was the case of the Pullman Porters, but even in this case it was only after a long and bitter struggle that the organized labor bodies granted assistance. This assistance and several other instances a minor one which occurred in this city with theatre porters, does not compensate for the unfair attitude which the unions have evidenced toward Negroes.

Tact, agreement, examinations, and local determination of eligibility for membership serve as deterrents to Negro inclusion in many Unions. There are approximately 4,500 Negro plumbers and apprentices in the United States and not one is known to be a member of a union, in spite of persistent efforts of Negro plumbers in New York, Milwaukee, Philadelphia, and Chicago to join. In the building trades are found the largest number of Negroes affiliated with union labor. The International Alliance of Theatrical Stage employees and Moving Picture Operators of the United States and Canada grants complete autonomy to all locals of the organization which necessarily makes

such an organization approach the status of a closed corporation. It is quite generally the rule or law of the various locals that the candidate must have two-thirds votes of the membership to be elected to that body. The International Alliance reports that of 26,000 stage employees and moving picture operators, approximately 100 are Negroes. In some cities Negroes may not join unions with whites, but where the numbers warrant, the whites will assist them in forming separate locals.

What happens in this instance is that efficient and aspiring Negroes who have qualified in a certain field are often barred from the right to join the union, because of insufficient numbers in his own group to warrant a separate organization. According to a recent survey by the National Urban League, it was disclosed that the exception of two major occupational groupings, wherein Negro workers maintain almost complete monopoly, as the Pullman porters and Dining Car waiters, the organization of Negro unions has been a protest against the attitude of white organized labor in the United States toward Negro workers.

When out of the unions Negroes complained of the exclusion policies of these organizations. When these Negro workers are permitted to join, they complain of racial prejudice within the unions. These matters gave rise to the organization of independent groups of Negro workers. The attitudes of the various trades unions bodies in Omaha are similar to those found in other cities. Where the Negro can seriously threaten the economic security of the organized body, some effort is made to organize him. Aside from the Building Trades Union, the Musicians Union (colored) Barbers, and National alliance of Postal Employees, there is no affiliation of Negroes with other labor bodies in the city. Because of the attitude of the unions against Negroes, most of them prefer to take their chances in the open shop.

Many Negroes have secured their first opportunity in industry by accepting jobs created as a result of disagreement between capital and organized labor, (which unions had previously excluded Negroes). In accepting these first opportunities to work, Negroes have been unfairly termed as 'scabs'. We shall continue an article on 'Scabs' in a later issue of this paper.

HOUSTON POLICE IN CHEAP LABOR DRIVE HOUSTON, Texas—(CNA)—The rush season is on at the city farm near Houston, and in order to get plenty of cheap labor, the police are arresting workers wholesale and charging them with vagrancy.

Forced labor has been instituted on this job. Workers work one week a month, six days a week, for 25 cents an hour. Four dollars is paid in cash, the rest in groceries.

Negro workers are told to go and work for 60 cents a day on the farms of the rich landlords around Houston. Remembering the whipping post back on the farm, they will not go. The refusal is used by the courts as an excuse to charge them with vagrancy.

The fund is an emergency need of the University. More than two hundred volunteer workers are at work in raising the amount. The Negro division of campaign workers composed of alumni and friends of the school is headed by Mrs. Maggie L. Walker as general chairman and Dr. Leon I. Reid as campaign director. The campaign workers have been divided into groups and a silver trophy, the "Maggie L. Walker Cup," is to be awarded the group raising the largest amount of money.

Last week leading white citizens of Richmond and the Richmond News Leader, white daily, joined in praise of the institution and lent their active aid to the campaign. One of the more striking gifts to the fund reported recently was that of a \$5 gold piece by Rev. W. B. Duers, a student at the University in 1877, and now a retired minister. He accompanied his gift with a letter which read:

"I am not able to send a large gift, for I no longer earn any money. Enclosed is \$5 in gold that my grand-

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daughter gave me. She won it as a prize for being the best mathematician in her high school class. May God bless your work."

In making an appeal for gifts, Jesse H. Binford, superintendent of Richmond public schools, called attention to the fact that the University has furnished the city of Richmond with 89 graduates who are now teaching in its public schools. The presidents of four Negro colleges in the South are graduates of the school, as well as three professors of Howard University and the executive secretary of the National Urban League.

Other facts stressed by friends of the school were that 68 male students are being prepared for the ministry and twenty per cent of the total enrollment are majoring in social service courses.

DEFIED LYNCHERS, NEGRO HELD ON MURDER CHARGE

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—A 22 year old Negro was indicted for first degree murder by the grand jury Tuesday because he defended himself from a lynch mob, and shot and killed one of his assailants. The Negro, Wilbur Hardiman was pursued by a mob yelling "Lynch him" after a fight on June 22, during which a white worker was stabbed by another Negro, Hardiman was chased into an alley and was forced to defend himself with his gun when the mob closed in upon him. The International Labor Defense has announced it will defend Hardiman, on the grounds that he had a right to defend himself from a lynch mob.

The police used the incident as a pretext to round up Negro and white unemployed workers and sentence them to jail or ship them out of town. The cops have threatened to drive all single unemployed workers out of the city. When a mob gathered threaten innocent Negro bystanders, a group of white workers, including members of the Communist Party, defended the Negroes from attack.

The Communist Party has issued a statement in leaflet form calling for the unity of Negro and white workers denouncing the lynch atmosphere

SEEK \$75,000 FOR VIRGINIA UNION UNIVERSITY

RICHMOND, Va.—(CNS)—Friends of Virginia Union University from all walks of life are now rallying to the support of the campaign launched by that institution here last week to raise \$75,000. Over one third of this sum, which includes gifts of both white and colored donors, has already been subscribed.

The fund is an emergency need of the University. More than two hundred volunteer workers are at work in raising the amount. The Negro division of campaign workers composed of alumni and friends of the school is headed by Mrs. Maggie L. Walker as general chairman and Dr. Leon I. Reid as campaign director. The campaign workers have been divided into groups and a silver trophy, the "Maggie L. Walker Cup," is to be awarded the group raising the largest amount of money.

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