

"No Man was ever
Glorious who was not
Laborous."

OMAHA

City, and Nat'l Life

EDITORIAL

GUIDE

March of Events

The eye of a Master will
do more work than his
hand.

Omaha, Nebraska, Saturday, August 12, 1933

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THE OMAHA GUIDE

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EDITORIAL

WE REAP WHAT WE SOWED

If a murderer or a thief were to be aided toward escape by a citizen, he would be an accomplice after the fact and be subject to punishment as such. But the kidnaper not only has the assistance of the friends and family of his victim but actually commands the acquiescence of the officers of the law in his crime.

The United States was threatened a decade ago by the Ku Klux Klan, which put forth a claim of high moral purposes as the reason why it should be allowed to set up a supergovernment to which regularly elected officials would be subservient.

Today a supergovernment is made up of men who make no claim of goodness. They boast their intention to commit crime and for that boast are paid hard cash in staggering sums.

Having accepted the nullification of its laws because only Negroes were cheated, the United States has come to see its most favored citizens outraged and itself standing with hands tied and its tongue silent. The lesson is plain to see,—no man and no nation can set his feet on the wrong path and say "So far will I go and no farther." The way of the transgressor is hard.

A LETTER OF APOLOGY TO THOSE WHO THINK WE HAVE HARMED THEM

An opened letter of apology to any one that feels they have been harmed, or their feelings hurt in the columns known as "Miss Eyes" that have appeared in THE OMAHA GUIDE in the last five weeks.

—By C. C. Galloway.

Truly as I have stated in my Editorials of July 15 and July 29 editions we hold no ill will, nor do we intend to hurt any one's feelings, nor do we intend to emerge anyone's character. I have truly tried to not let anything go through this column that I thought could be construed or was so pointed to any one individual. We have tried to run this column as an amusement column for those who enjoyed reading such. We have called no names, nor given any initials or addresses, and in most every case where we have received a complaint, there were from two to five people claiming it was meant for them. Of course these complaints came over the phone, and we could recognize a different voice each time.

For thirty years I have lived in Omaha. For seven years I have been connected with the Omaha Guide. For three years I have acted as Editor of The Omaha Guide, and not once have I, or the paper advocated a program of destroying or tearing any individual's character. To the contrary everything I have been connected with in these past thirty years has been to improve character and build up instead of tearing down individuals. I haven't even fought back for I have always felt that the intent to do the other fellow a wrong in your heart first left its intent imprinted in your own heart, thereby clouding your conscience to such an extent you would always do yourself two wrongs while trying to do the other

fellow. I have fought continuously for issues and principles that I thought were uplifting to our youth in our city, and I found some of my dearest friends on the opposite side of my fight, but not once have I ever held any ill will toward any individual for their own belief in community affairs. I truly hope that all who read this article will accept it as an opened apology for any wrong they feel that has been done to them.

Signed: C. C. Galloway.

RENOVIZE THE UNITED STATES

Eighty-five per cent of Americans are inadequately housed. Seventy-five per cent live in hand me down quarters bare of modern comforts and conveniences. Where our annual building expenditure in 1928 was \$6,500,000, it was only 2 billion last year.

These facts appear in an editorial in the Clairsville, Ohio, Chronicle. And, as the editorial further points out, there are sound indications that a major building revival is on its way. Every American desires better living conditions; millions of Americans have been prevented from achieving them the past few years either because of financial stress or fear of the future. That fear is now being allayed—recovery has started, and it can be seen in all parts of the country. Men are going back to work, factory chimneys are finding their way into pockets from where they will go to buy the necessities of life. A good part of those dollars will either be used to build new homes, or rebuild and modernize old ones.

It's time for a national campaign to "Renovize the United States." That would speed recovery and be the most potent influence that could be brought to play in stabilizing price levels and providing employment.

Remember that employment and investment are better and cheaper than charity. Remember, too, that in a few months, when the building boom gets underway, prices are going up and are going to stay up. Get in on the "building bargains" while they are still being offered.

AMERICANS DEVELOPING CHARACTERISTICS OF THRIFT

In a recent month sales of ordinary life insurance were but 10 per cent below the same month last year—an experience representing the smallest monthly decrease for a year ad a half. It likewise is a very favorable record in comparison with other basic industries.

Now that recovery has really started—that the wheels of industry are turning steadily faster—the life insurance industry has every right to expect a bright future. Mr. Average Citizen has learned much in three years. He has learned that to look for quick and gigantic profits on a small investment is to court bankruptcy. He has learned that security and safety are the true arbiters of any investment. Life insurance offers these—plus benefits nothing else can offer.

Every time another life insurance policy is sold, another American has demonstrated a growing national characteristic of thrift, foresight and wisdom.

THE RETURN OF SILVER

Silver: 38 and one-half cents per ounce.

That quotation probably doesn't explain much to you. But it means that the poor man's gold recently touched its highest level since May, 1930.

During three long years of depression silver has been on the bargain counter—it's been offered at fire-sale prices. And that statement, too, explains little until cause and effect are related, until it is expressed in the terms of purchasing power, trade among nations, jobs. The collapse of silver was the principal economic cause of the decline in world trade—a decline which finally became a rout. More than half the world's people saw their purchasing power drop to less than half of former levels, and factories all over the world, here and in England and Germany and elsewhere, closed because cheap silver had taken their markets from them.

Silver is coming back. And that means that prosperity is coming back in a dozen states and in a score of great industries. It means that men are going to work, and that great markets are again going to open up.

AND THEY THOUGHT TAXES WERE HIGH 25 YEARS AGO

A tax story in two chapters.
Chapter 1—San Francisco Chronicle in its "25 Years Ago Today" column:

"The Board of Supervisors today recommended a tax rate of \$1.48, which, with the estimated state rate of 47 cents, will make the total rate for the year \$1.95."

Chapter 2—In the same edition of the Chronicle: "The Board of Supervisors is enforcing the strictest economy in its budget this year (1933). Nevertheless the tax rate will be \$3.75."

San Francisco isn't in a class by itself. Virtually every community has had the same experience—some a great deal worse. If government keeps loading up with new propositions which continually require more tax funds, how will industry and the private citizen pay the bill ten years hence? Think this over when you vote for schemes that require the raising of public funds through taxation or otherwise.

THE TRADEMARK COUNTS

What do you see when you look at a fire engine?

You see steel and brass and wood and paint. You see an object that is very similar to a large motor truck, with the addition of a number of interesting and unusual gadgets. And, believe it or not, you are not seeing the real fire engine is under the paint and brass. It's inside the motor and the differential and transmission. It's at the heart of the pump. You'll never see it—only the makers, and perhaps the mechanics who keep it in condition, ever do. And if you could see it you probably wouldn't know whether it is good or bad—that's a job for the engineer and the expert.

This being true, the average citizen naturally asks how a good fire engine can be told from one that isn't quite so good. That isn't a difficult, question to answer. He can tell from the name on the radiator—precisely as his only test of a good watch is the name on the dial. In the case of many products, we take quality for granted—because the makers have been making quality articles, with never a deviation, for decades. That is true of the pioneer standard fire apparatus makers—quality comes first with them, and all other considerations run a poor second.

When your community buys fire apparatus, see that it looks at the trademark.

THE OTHER HALF

Many automobile drivers who think they know all about the right-of-way law understand only the half of it. In answer to question, "Who has the right of-way?" the average driver would quickly reply, "The man on the right." The answer is partially correct but isn't complete.

The best statutes on the subject say; "The car on the right has the right-of-way provided it enters the intersection first, but if the car on the left happens to be first into the intersection, the car on the right must yield."

Maxwell Halsey, Traffic Engineer of the National Bureau of Casualty and Surety Underwriters, says the best way to eliminate confusion on this point is for all cars to slow down when approaching intersections. "In this way drivers will be able to gauge each other's distance and obey the law with greater convenience.

"The driver of a car approaching from the right has no justification to suppose that all traffic must stop to permit him to cross. This attitude has produced a high toll of accidents. More than twice as many accidents occur at intersections as between intersections. Last year, 2,430 persons were killed and 184,750 injured in 146,500 accidents resulting from misunderstandings over the right-of-way."

State laws should be clarified in order to coincide with common sense and the free flow of traffic. If this is done, another bad hazard will be eliminated. Meanwhile, motorists, slow down at intersections.

THE NEW AGRICULTURAL ERA

It would be an interesting thing if a farmer of thirty years ago could be suddenly transported to the Chicago World's Fair and shown the model exhibit of electricity at work in agriculture.

As the saying goes, his eyes would pop out. He would see chickens treated with ultra violet rays, and their hours of rest and work controlled by light. Cows in a scientifically built lactary are automatically washed and then milked by sanitary, efficient electric equipment. Electric cooling and bottling equipment has superseded old hand methods. There are no hay lofts in the modern barn—in-

stead, a large new type silo, a silo within a silo stores both ensilage and dry feed and reduces fire hazards. Two small structures store grain which is transported by electric conveyor systems.

In the fields of this farm, he would see still more startling things. Even the tractor, thought up-to-date a short time ago, has been dispensed with, its place taken by an electric cable plough which makes its way about the field carrying its own self-winding cable. There are no power poles to interfere with work or mar the farm's appearance—all the distributional lines are underground.

As a matter of fact, the farmer of thirty years ago wouldn't be the only one to stare with unbelieving eyes at the exhibit. Today's average farm is still wasteful and inefficient, exacting a maximum of hard labor for a minimum of result. The exhibit at the world's fair shows what the farm of the future will be like in a really "new agricultural era."

PAYROLLS VS. TAXES

The time has arrived when the people—laboring man and capitalist—feel the pinch of taxation with equal force. Take the specific case of the man with \$10,000 invested, the widow with \$100 invested, or the laboring man with a job, in the Pacific Gas and Electric Company of San Francisco.

This company had its taxes raised by the last California Legislature, \$1,150,000. Congress placed a 3% tax on the production of electricity used for domestic and commercial purposes, which added another million a year. Congress also levied a tax on the company's stock which amounted to another \$200,000. On top of this Congress placed a tax of 5% on all dividends to stockholders, which meant another million, and ordered the company to deduct the 5% before sending out dividend checks. Leaving out the \$1,000,000 to be collected from stockholders, this company's total tax bill for a year will now exceed \$10,000,000.

Compare this sum with the wages and salaries paid by the company for 1933, which amount of \$15,000,000. For each \$1.50 paid in wages the company must pay \$1 to tax collectors—state, federal and municipal.

What becomes of savings, and earnings on the same, for thousands of stockholders who have worked and slaved to accumulate a few dollars to put into an industry which would pay them a reasonable annual return? What is the future prospect for additional jobs for thousands of laboring men, clerks, and other employes of a company that has to pay out a dollar in taxes for each dollar and one-half of wages and salaries?

Another five or ten years of proportionate tax increases and there will be no money for jobs.

Think it over. When you break a private company with taxation, who will furnish the revenue for government, which the tax-exempt government-owned enterprise now escapes?

ECONOMIC HIGHLIGHTS

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

* * * * *

The month of March isn't the only thing that comes in like a lion and goes out like a lamb. The World Economic Conference bested it—welcomed with the blare of ten thousand brass bands, it adjourned to the wheeze of a mouth organ.

WHEN GAS WAS FIRST USED

One hundred and twenty-five years ago London became the first city in the world to use gas street lights, installing a system along Pall Mall.

The response was universally unfavorable. Cartoonists showed innocent citizens being choked to death by the new illuminant. Sir Walter Scott, greatest of the novelists of adventure spoke of "the da-man's scheme for lighting the city with smoke." Another well known personage observed that it would be as easy to light London with a piece of the moon as with gas.

Electricity, when first employed, met much the same reception. Pioneers of great industries are often the victims of jibes and abuse.

Dr. Lennox On the Job

FEDERAL EMERGENCY ADMINISTRATION OF PUBLIC WORKS
August 2, 1933.
Washington, D. C.

Dr. G. B. Lennox, President,
Omaha Working Men's Commission,
Omaha, Nebraska.

My dear Dr. Lennox:
This will acknowledge your letter of July 20, addressed to the President, relative to the equitable distribution of labor in connection with public works projects in your city.

I wish to assure you that your views on this matter are appreciated. It is the intention of this administration to see that labor is distributed equitably through the regular channels not only in Omaha, but throughout the United States.

For the Deputy Administrator:
Sincerely yours,
Philip B. Fleming,
Major, Corps of Engineers,
Executive officer.

August 3, 1933.

Mr. Paul F. Martin,
General, N. R. A. Campaign,
Woodman of the World Bldg.,
Omaha, Nebraska.

Dear Sir:
We highly appreciate knowing that the National Recovery Administration has stimulated the community to the extent individuals carry a different attitude and spirit than previously in regards to employment.

As "general" of the N. R. A. campaign of our city, we should like for you to consider representatives of this community where unemployment is prevalent. During this economic and employment strife members of this group have been the first to be discharged, and are always the last to be hired. We consume 5 1/2% of our city's products and are tax payers and citizens, and are entitled to all consideration of employment effecting Omaha.

Whatever methods you have in mind to put over your program we shall be glad to cooperate with you in any way we can.

We are hoping all those who have been out of employment for months and years will be able to secure jobs as all would rather work than receive charity as conditions have forced many to do.

Hoping in the National Recovery Administration the different officials will see that all regardless of nationality receive equal opportunities of employment, I am

Respectfully yours,
Dr. G. B. Lennox, President,
Omaha Working Men's Com.,
2122 1/2 North 24th Street

Law Offices of
WELLS, MARTIN, LANE AND
OFFUTT
524 Omaha National Bank Building
Omaha

August 7, 1933.
Dr. G. B. Lennox, President,
Omaha Working Men's Committee,
2122 1/2 North 24th Street,
Omaha, Nebraska.

Dear Doctor:
I have referred your letter of August 3 to the newly organized Federal Unemployment Service Bureau which I am sure will be glad to comply with your request.

Yours truly,
Paul L. Martin.

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