



BETHEL BAPTIST CHURCH

Our pastor Rev. J. H. Jackson, being called out of the city on special business late Saturday evening, our pulpit was honored with the presence of Rev. F. S. Goodlett of Pilgrim Baptist Church...

Oh! Yes! Here we are again with an auto excursion to Mandan Park September 15, 1933 given by the different boards and clubs of Bethel A. M. E. Church...

CHRIST TEMPLE

We had a good Sunday School with interesting discussions regarding Samuel and his mother, at his call to the judgeship of Israel, At 11 a. m. Psalm 139. Text, Search me O'God the pastor brought a message from and know my heart...

We have a fine bible class over Tuesday night, this you will enjoy providing you love the Lord and his word. Brother J. C. Parker is the teacher...

ST. BENEDICT ROMAN CATH. LIT. CHURCH

This Sunday is the 12th Sunday after Pentecost. The Epistle is found in II Corinthians 3:4-9. The Holy Gospel of St. Luke 10:23-37. Requiem Mass was sung by Father Daly and a wonderful sermon was preached by Father Cassily at Mrs. Lulu Lewis funeral...

ting for the good of the church. Mrs. Alma T. Sessions has just about fully recovered from her illness, and the club was happy to have her present in the last meeting.

The Knights of Columbus held a picnic at Kray Park last Sunday, August 20 for all Catholics of the state of Nebraska. Father Daly received 200 tickets to give out at both masses. Those who attended had a grand and glorious time.

The Junior minstrel which was held at Creighton Auditorium was one of the greatest successes of St. Benedict this summer. Mr. John Murray said that September 7 the St. Benedict Improvement Club will hold the first house to house meeting at 2911 North 27th Street, which is the residence of the Murrays.

METROPOLITAN SPIRITUALIST CHURCH

Rev. Roy Johnson, Pastor Mrs. Georgia Peoples, Reporter Rev. Roy Johnson preached a wonderful sermon Sunday the text was: "Where are you building?" The afternoon service was held at 3:30 p. m., the choir took a part in the service with Mrs. Henretta Mackins at the piano. Rev. Green from Pilgrim Baptist Church made a very interesting speech introducing the Ten and Sixty Elders.

ZION BAPTIST CHURCH

Rev. C. C. Harper, Pastor Rev. J. R. Young, Assistant Pastor Sunday School—9:30 a. m. H. L. Anderson, superintendent. Rev. C. C. Harper preached the sermon Sunday morning to a large congregation. Subject: "Are you within the Lines." The Imperial Choir sang some very fine spirituals. A. T. Scott, president and Henry Johnson, choirster.

The night service was preached by Rev. C. C. Harper "Turning Good Things to Bad Things." The B. Y. P. U. with a fine attendance rendered a program group No. 3. Miss L. Young is chairman of the program committee. The B. Y. P. U. invites all the churches and visitors to attend next Sunday and hear group No. 4 render a program. Mrs. E. Matthews is captain of this group.

ST. JOHN'S A. M. E. CHURCH

The services were very interesting at St. John last Sunday. It was a very busy day for Rev. Bryant and his Senior Choir as they went to Pilgrim Baptist Church at 3 p. m. to help Rev. Dotson in his afternoon service and back to St. John for the evening worship.

ST. JOHN'S A. M. E. CHURCH

Rev. Bryant preached in the from Deuteronomy 10th chapter and 12th verse. His subject was: "The True Life of Man." We were glad to have Mr. and Mrs. George Alhouse to join the church. They have been living in Council Bluffs but as they have moved to Omaha they are making St. John the church of their choice. As the Kansas, Nebraska Conference will meet at St. John on October 3rd, it will be very necessary for all clubs and boards to keep busy, to have every thing in readiness for the opening. Rev. Bryant has out his Dollar Money envelopes and hopes that every friend and certainly every member of St. John will pay in at least one dollar on conference claims. It will mean a great deal for the citizens of Omaha as well as the A. M. E. Churches of Omaha to make this conference a great success. Get the Omaha Guide and you will find more and more each week about the conference. You may have several out of town friends that will be delegates to the conference. So try to yourself informed as the time draws near by reading the Omaha Guide.

deavor at 6 p. m. and Evening Worship at 7:45.

PARADISE BAPTIST CHURCH

Rev. N. C. Cannon, D. D., Pastor Sunday School at 9:30 was very well attended at 11:30 Rev. D. Patten of Sioux City, Iowa brought a message which was enjoyed by all. A Free to all dinner was served at 2 p. m. at 3 p. m. Rev. E. W. Anthony, Pastor of Salem Baptist Church delivered a very inspiring message. We were happy to acknowledge the presence of Salem's Baptist Church and Choir, First Baptist Church of Sioux City, and Mt. Olive Baptist Church of Sioux City, Iowa. An address was delivered by Attorney W. B. Bryant and also Mr. J. E. Evans, Among ministers present were: Rev. F. P. Jones, W. Fort, J. A. Harris, D. A. Holmes, L. Smith, J. C. Young and J. W. Whitelaw. At 8:30 p. m. Rev. Patten brought another soul stirring message. The collection for the afternoon was \$74.18. We are very thankful to our friends for their cooperation in this effort. You are always welcome to worship with us. C. M. Maupin Reporter.

HILLSIDE PRESBY. CHURCH

Rev. Williams, Pastor Mrs. M. E. Martin, Reporter The regular prayer service by Bible Class; also teachers meeting Wednesday nights only Choir rehearsal on Friday nights as the choir has to spend longer time getting ready for the Fall Cantata.

We want to extend our thanks to the many visitors who supported us in the Lawn Social Thursday. Visit us often, we like to see you. On account of rain during the morning service some of the members were missing Sunday, but as usual spiritual services. No. 1 club is still piecing quilts. They hope to do real service for the financial side in the church. All members are really interested. The reporter is very sorry that through misunderstanding No. 1 club was given too much of a boost. The quilt by Mrs. Hi was the work of the Cosmopolitan Club and Mrs. Copeland is the organizer and president. They are working in a modern way to help the progress of the church. All club workers mean to work together for the benefit of the church. Together we succeed, divided we will fail.

MT. MORIAH BAPTIST CHURCH

Rev. F. P. Jones, Pastor Thomas Baltimore, Clerk Sunday services seemed to register higher in a general way as never before. S. S. 9:30 a. m. opened with a large attendance and a cheerful spirit. 11:00 a. m. Pastor Jones delivered a powerful and inspiring message to a large congregation, subject: "Co-operation," text I Cor. 3:9. This thought was sold and the members demonstrated it by making sacrificial gifts for the new auditorium. At 5:30 p. m. the President of the B. Y. P. U. Mr. Taylor served the Union Ice Cream and Cake in the dining room, 6:30 the Union open in high speed. O. R. group gave a timely and impressive program. At 8 o'clock Rev. Bloodsaw preached for us which was enjoyed. Well things are moving on in a big way on this corner of the street. We invite you to come and see, and rejoice with us, Sunday 27th at our Brick Rally and is going to be the best ever put over in this way. Every period of the day will be a special. At 3:00 p. m. Rev. E. W. Anthony and Salem Church will be in charge. Don't fail to hear this great gospel preacher. A Free dinner will be served at 1 p. m. Friends and visitors you are welcome to our joys.

Weekly Short Sermon THE GREATER CHRIST

By Dr. A. G. Bearer (For The Literary Service Bureau) Text: A greater than Solomon is here—Luke 11:31.

An unbiased study and consideration of Jesus will convince of His superiority over all others. The world has had some great and good men. Many have been real benefactors of mankind. Many have exerted great influence on their time and some on all ages of the world, since their departure. But none have equalled Jesus, the "Man of Nazareth."

1. Greater in Wisdom. In this text He proclaimed Himself greater than Solomon, stressing the wisdom of this eminent character. But one has but to contrast the two characters, to realize that in wisdom, Christ was infinitely greater than Solomon.

2. Greater in Humanitarianism. In this He was evidently greater than Jonah, as set forth in the chapter. Jonah was derelict, but Jesus was faithful to duty. Jonah was stubborn and rebellious, but Jesus was submissive and obedient, Jonah preferred the people should perish rather than that his word should fail; but Christ gave His life to save men.

DIAMOND REVUE SPECTACLE AT THE STATE FAIR

Literally hundreds of thousands of Rhinestones, of gorgeous colors, are used in making the semi-background used by the "Diamond Revue," one of the great night attractions before the grandstand at the Nebraska State Fair, September 3 to 8, inclusive.

This is one of the largest musical productions of the year, and is produced by Miss Gartrude Avery, well known in musical shows and star of the stage and screen.

Each of the ensemble numbers is an original idea, particularly the scene where the ballet girls make their entrance on top of huge jeweled globes. The show requires a cast and mechanical staff of 36 people, and the Diamond Revue promises to be one of the outstanding entertainments at this year's Nebraska State Fair.

CHURCH AUDITORIUM FINISHED BY DECEMBER 25.

65,000 bricks paid for, 55,000 on the ground and 10,000 to come. Rev. S. T. Jones, pastor of Mt. Moriah Baptist Church, says the walls and the roof must be completed by December 25, 1933. Rev. Jones says he must rush this work in order to save his church money on labor and materials before the prices jump beyond the reach of his group. Rev. Jones pledged he doesn't expect to owe a dime states that when this work is completed he will pay for the work done.

He is in hopes of getting full cooperation of all well wishers of Mt. Moriah's congregation, of all Christian soldiers to win this battle by the above date.

N. A. A. C. P., PIONEER IN WORK HAITIAN FREEDOM, HAILS PACT

NEW YORK—Victory in the long fight for Haitian freedom which it started in 1920, was seen here this week by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in the announcement of the new agreement between the United States and the island republic whereby the United States marines are to be withdrawn from Haiti fifteen months.

It was in 1920 that James Weldon Johnson, then secretary of the N. A. A. C. P., returned from two months in Haiti with his startling report of the massacre of more than 3,000 natives by United States soldiers and the complete subjugation of the free Negro republic by American financial interests backed up by American guns.

'VALLEY QUEEN' LEAVES DOUGLAS STREET BRIDGE AT 9 P. M. AUGUST 28TH.

PLEASE NOTE All news copy must be in the Omaha Guide Office not later than Monday at 5 p. m., in order that it may be printed in the current issue. Hereafter all news later than the time specified will not be in the paper and should not be expected.

NRA Menace To The Economic Advancement of Negro

WASHINGTON—(CNS)—Wide spread comment is heard here as current issues of Negro papers, through out the country, read the Capital carrying news stories and editorials that are anything but complimentary to the NRA program, as it affects the Negro.

It appears to be the consensus of opinion, of the Negro press, that a new and serious economic situation confronts the masses of the race— which situation will grow worse unless there is a decided change in the methods of applying certain specific provisions of the National Recovery Act.

Evidences of apprehensions along this line are furnished by the following headlines, picked at random, from current issues of Negro newspapers, throughout the country.

"NRA—No Recovery A' Tall!"

"New Kind of Slavery Lurks In The New Industrial Code."

"South Seeks Dual Standard In New Code."

"Industrial Code May Handicap Southern Workers."

"Connivance of White South Deprives Negroes of NRA Benefits."

"North Carolina Workers Uneasy Under NRA Displacements."

"Fight Against NRA Job Discrimination Rages."

"NRA Should Stand for 'Negro Recovery Also'."

Editorial comment points out that the Negro is "The Forgotten Man" in the NRA set up, and that black labor is the forgotten element in the make up of the codes of fair competition, submitted by the industrialists.

"NRA—No Recognition A' Tall"

In a leading editorial in the Black Dispatch of Oklahoma City, August 12, editor Roscoe Dungee says:

"The editor of the Tulsa Eagle rises to facetiously remark that 'NRA means for the Negro, 'No Recognition A' Tall.' At least, that is the statement which the editor credits to a Negro servant girl who works out in the Southland among Tulsa's white millionaires.

Seriously speaking, it appears that the National Recovery Act after making the Negro 'The Forgotten Man,' proceeds to do many things which seriously menace the economic advancement of black people, and in a great many instances, will confiscate and destroy many small Negro business establishments.

"Most Negro domestics in the Southland work for a wage pittance around from three to five dollars per week. In addition, they work long hours. The first move of the southerner was to see to it that 'domestic help and outside workers' did not come within the meaning of the wage raise and shorter hour provisions of the Industrial Recovery Act.

"Fundamentally, the Industrial Recovery Act is supposed to put money back into circulation through the spending power of people who have jobs. 'Raise the wages; put on more help and shorten the hours' is the slogan resounding everywhere. The question naturally arises as to whether the Negro artisan and laborer would not make the same contribution to spending as any other worker? Why has the Negro been counted out of the 'New Deal'? Does he not put as much human energy into his task as anyone else? Why should the Negro man and woman work long hours for a pittance while other citizens of the American Republic enjoy greater leisure, while being paid a premium for the few hours which they work?"

"Take, for instance, the laundry industry in the South, where Negroes are largely employed. The white employers are demanding that the code provide that Negroes receive \$5.67 for this class of labor, while in the North the wage code for white laundry workers is already set at \$10.80. This base injustice has been agreed to by the authorities in Washington.

"Without regard to the fact that the buying power of Negro laborers has not been increased, the recovery codists turns to Negro business men and insist upon their abiding by the general code which white merchants are required to observe. Apparently those who fashioned this new economic circle cannot realize that when they place the Negro masses in a peculiar and demoted class, they at the same time place Negro business in a straight jacket.

"Take for example, the Negro grocer. Under the opening and closing hours adopted generally in Oklahoma City, groceries are to open at 7 a. m. and close at 6 p. m. That's fine for the white grocers. They can be patriotic and obey the President's orders. All the white laborers enjoy short hours of labor. Most of them go to work under the new rule at from nine to nine thirty and get off at from four to four thirty.

"But what about the Negro grocer? That Negro merchant depends (because of the prejudice of white people) upon 99 per cent of his business coming from his own people. Under the Recovery Act they are, however, confined to long hours of labor. They are on the job in some white man's yard at least an hour and half before the Negro grocer can now open. They continue their work until perhaps from six to six thirty, arriving back home between seven and eight in the evening. The Negro grocer has been closed an hour when they return.

"Every Negro grocer in Oklahoma City will tell you that he does his largest business between seven and nine thirty at night. The average Negro comes home and eats his evening meal and then goes to the grocery to get his next supply after he has rested. This is representative of what we have observed in many southern cities.

"'New Deal' Means Annihilation and Confiscation"

"Negro grocers in Oklahoma City, whom we have interviewed on this subject, are positive that their revenues have been reduced fully one-third since required to observe this new opening and closing rule. Their black customer is forced to dash away from his employment during spare moments on the job and make his daily purchases in a white store in the neighborhood where he works. Judged or measured by such a standard of circumstance, the 'New Deal' means annihilation and confiscation, rather than recovery—to Negro business.

Must Cut His Own Economic Threat to Be Patriotic

"With reduced volume the Negro grocer is next ordered to increase his help and pay higher salaries. Here again he must cut his own economic throat to be patriotic. What we are stating here may not seem just right to those who are crying out to close ranks and obey the President's order, but with the Negro merchant hanging by a flimsy economic thread, together with many white merchants, we believe that on the salary proposition, every merchant should have been excluded from the salary raise, whose volume of business is under three thousand dollars a month.

"In this crisis the Negro wants to be just as patriotic as his white brother. In fact, the Negro's patriotism cannot be questioned. The blood and sweat and tears we have deposited upon the battlefields of American progress attest that fact. The only justification for government rests in the fact that it offers equality of opportunity to all its citizens. To pay one class of citizens far less business men within a demoted group to abide by rules which confiscate and destroy their business is not, at least for them, RECOVERY."

The New York Times, of Saturday August 19, in an editorial entitled "In Defense of the Humble" says: "Not from the Northeast but from the South has come the first strong note of concern over what may happen to Negro labor under certain operations of the National Recovery Administration. The Norfolk-Pilot and its colleague, The Ledger Dispatch of that city have pointed out a real danger to 'low skilled or unskilled' Negroes in reports of labor displacements in the South under the minimum wage and hours sections of the President's Agreement. To these poor folk, says the Norfolk newspaper, the Blue Eagle may be predatory bird instead of a feathered messenger of happiness.

"A Norfolk restaurant, obliged to raise its minimum wage under the code—a wage that had been acceptable to Negro workers—dismissed them and employed Caucasians in their place. The newspapers fears that thousands of Negroes engaged as porters, janitors, elevator men, messengers, drivers and the like, will be ousted throughout the country by employers who hire Negroes at present because they can get them cheaper. These employers would prefer white labor. The newspaper calls for an appeal to the sense of justice of persons disposed so to displace their help.

"If in the pre-code days (says the Virginia-Pilot) an employer made use of Negro workers because he could hire them at low wages, there is a moral obligation on him to retain their services now that a national code requires that they be paid a little more money. It would be a grim and tragic commentary on the national recovery effort if a business and industrial regimentation directed to lifting the people out of depression should operate to plunge the most depressed of them in a worse depression still.

"With this humanitarian and just sentiment all fair-minded employers will agree. We feel certain also that while there may be no 'statutory way' to arrest this threatened displacement,' General Johnson and the President himself will take notice of the plight of these humble ones and protect them under the great discretionary powers of enforcement in the NRA. And Northerners who do not believe that the Southern white is often the Negro's best friend may reflect upon the fact that from the South, where the Negro is most at home and best understood, comes this first appeal for his protection under the 'New Deal.'"

HEAD OF JIM CROW SCHOOL BOARD RESIGNS IN FIGHT BRYN MAWR, Pa.—Partial victory in the fight of Negro parents against a segregated school at Bryn Mawr, near here, was claimed when it became known that Norman J. Greene, Jr., president of the school board of Tredyffrin township, had resigned. Greene is a southerner a native of Tennessee, who boasted for years that what the township needed was separate schools like they had back in the dear old South.

In June, 1932 Greene announced that the new, \$250,000 township school would be opened in September to whites only, while Negroes would have to use the old school. The Bryn Mawr branch of the N. A. A. C. P. took up the fight and employed Raymond Pace Alexander of Philadelphia to carry on their legal battle.

During the entire school year of 1932-33, parents kept more than 200 children away from the jim crow school. The colored teachers engaged to teach there simply reported and drew salary checks, having no children to teach. The legal fight is continuing, with Attorney General Schnader openly refusing to assist the parents in accordance with the provisions of the state law. Greene's resignation is regarded as the forerunner to the collapse of the jim crow experiment by the school board.

OMAHA IS GIVEN CLEAN BILL IN RACKET PROBE

Organized crime is a thing of the past in Omaha, the Department of Justice has decided after an investigation of crime conditions here, which began a month ago.

In giving Omaha a clean bill of health, a government operative who conducted the investigation said Thursday that "the structure of racketeering broke down at the time of the liquor conspiracy trial."

His investigation, carried on with the assistance of federal and police authorities, inquired chiefly into the liquor and narcotic traffic, and union activities. It convinced him, he said, that whatever racketeering that now exists in Omaha is "negligible, and of a petty nature."

He found evidence, he said that until the liquor conspiracy trial racketeers thrived on a wide scale. In the liquor traffic especially, he asserted, there was a definite setup for racketeering.

The operative, who asked that his identity be kept secret, said the investigation was made as part of the nationwide federal fight against organized crime.

A. C. Andersen, chief of detectives, and C. E. Sandall, United States district attorney, furnished most of the information on which the report was based, the operative said. He said he examined police records pertaining to the murders of Harry Lapidus, Omaha business man and George Kubik, South Omaha liquor dealer, in 1931, but was not prepared to say whether organized crime was behind either slaying.

"Mr. Andersen has a very interesting file on those cases," he observed.

Omaha is singularly free of union racketeering so frequently encountered in larger cities, the investigator said. Also, he reported, there is no narcotic ring in Omaha.

A complete report of the investigation has been made to the department of justice.

District Attorney Sandall expressed himself in complete agreement with the investigator's conclusion that serious racketeering has ceased to exist in Omaha.

"Organized crime came to an end with the liquor conspiracy trial," he declared. "There may have been a few minor disturbances since the trial but there have been no slayings, directly or indirectly attributable to racketeers, such as those that culminated in the conspiracy case."

REAPPOINT ANDERSEN U. S. JUSTICE AGENT

A. C. Andersen, inspector of detectives, Friday was notified by wire from Washington of his reappointment to the bureau of investigation, Department of Justice.

Andersen was an employe of the bureau of investigation at the time he was made an inspector of detectives, and is technically on furlough. His notification of reappointment is occasioned, he believes, by the recent consolidation of the bureau of investigation and the prohibition enforcement bureau.

He plans to go before a notary public and execute his oath of office after which he will communicate with the bureau at Washington and ask for an extension of his furlough.

FORCE DROPPING FELONY CHARGES AGAINST C. C. WORKER

FLAGSTAFF, Ariz.— Dropping of felony charges framed against Fred Avery; Negro worker in the reforestation camp here has been won by the Intrnational Labor Defense through mass protest. A fight now being carried on to prevent the filing of misdemeanor charges against him, as threatened by the sheriff.

Avery was framed following an argument in the court of which four white reforestation camp workers attacked Avery and another Negro, with knives. The workers of Company 821 appealed to the I. L. D., which immediately began a protest campaign and sent a representative from Los Angeles to organize defense activities on the spot.