

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

OMAHA

City, and Nat'l Life

EDITORIAL

GUIDE

March of Events

Omaha, Nebraska, Saturday, August 26, 1933

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EDITORIAL

March Of Events

By REV. ALBERT KUHN

Last week millions of private consumers asked for and received N. R. A. emblems to be regarded as pledges on their part that they would not knowingly buy goods from stores or factories who did not live up to the letter and the spirit of their N. R. A. agreements. This pledge is a very serious business. If the consumers in an overwhelming majority will live up to it, the N. R. A. movement will prove a huge success; if on the other hand the public is bent upon buying at the cheapest place even if it knows that the store is ignoring its code, the entire movement will become a huge joke and will bring our government into disgrace. It will meet with the same experience that the prohibition movement met with. Already the impression is abroad that many of our Omaha firms are continuing to underpay their men and women workers. Working people thus affected, in every part of the country, should lose no time to find out the location of the official complaint department and to conscientiously inform this department of their findings. They should remember that their own prosperity and that of millions who are now destitute depends upon their conscientious co-operation with the President. The cheapest thing we can do is to kick about the measures that the government has decided upon and ourselves turn no hand to make nation-wide co-operation a reality.

The N. R. A. movement has revived a struggle for supremacy between the Federation of Labor on one side which would make membership of workmen in their union compulsory, and those huge corporations which do not wish to have their relations with their workmen directed by a national labor organization and thus insist upon an open shop policy. There are good arguments for and against each of these policies. The unions, when they become strong, are often as arbitrary, unreasonable, selfish and disregardful of the needs of the general public as many open shop concerns are apt to be. As a matter of fact, in every large production plant there are three partners, each of which deserves consideration and must give consideration to the other two, first the owner of the concern, who furnishes the capital, the workmen who do the actual producing, and the buyers, without whose patronage both the other partners would soon be ruined. The ideal direction of a concern is therefore one in which all the three partners have a voice. Such a direction is the most simply accomplished if some government sponsored body acts as umpire between labor and capital and represents at the same time the consumer — exactly the type of body which Mr. Roosevelt is planning to establish under the National Recovery Act.

The struggle between Germany and France is at present carried on Austria as the political battle field. Outside of the city of Vienna, which is strongly socialist and hence anti-Hitlerite and opposed to union with Germany the Austrian population is said to be overwhelm-

ingly for a speedy incorporation of Austria into the German Commonwealth. These people feel that in their isolated position they will always remain a helpless pawn in the hands of unscrupulous greater powers. France and Italy on the other hand feel that an additional seven millions of population to Germany would make Germany too big a power. Just at present France seems to have the upper hand but the situation may change over night. It is not impossible that the Annexations may stage a revolution and that in that case the Union of Austria with Germany will be proclaimed by the revolutionists and at once accepted as a fact by the German government. Czechoslovakia, which in that case would see itself encircled by German territory, would at once appeal to France for armed resistance while Hungary would join the German side in order to regain that part of her old domains which is now in the hands of Czechoslovakia. Much would then depend upon the attitude of Mussolini. Should his fascist sympathies with Hitler prevail and induce him to proclaim neutrality or even an alliance with Germany, France will think twice before plunging into another devastating struggle. Should no the other hand Mussolini give Germany to understand that he should regard it a danger to Italy if through the annexation of Austria the German frontier would join that of Italy it is most likely that Hitler would hold back his Pan German enthusiasts and avoid an open conflict.

SCOTTSBORO AND TUSCALOOSA

What the lynchers could not do at Scottsboro—they did the other day at Tuscaloosa.

What the Alabama Judge Foster and his white landlord masters had in mind when they drove the I. L. D. lawyers out of Tuscaloosa is now all too ghastly evident.

"We must not let this case become another Scottsboro case," said Judge Foster at that time.

And in the bullet-riddled of the three Negro boys, the workers of this country have proof of what that means.

It was only by making Tuscaloosa another Scottsboro that the three Negro lads could have been snatched from the hands of the lynchers.

The presence of the I. L. D. made the lynching more difficult. There was danger of world protest, danger of that I. L. D. lawyers would tear away the cloak from the Jimcrow foulness of the Alabama courts. There was danger in the fearful words of the frightened Judge of "another Scottsboro case."

That is why the Sheriff and the white landlord masters had to organize a lynch gang to drive the I. L. D. away. Then the Tuscaloosa lynchings could go ahead without fear of interruption.

Tuscaloosa shows what would have quickly happened in Scottsboro had the lynchers succeeded in their efforts.

THAT ALABAMA LYNCHING

(From The St. Louis Argus)

Now that two Negroes have been lynched in northern Alabama near Decatur, we suppose that the white people of that community have had their thirst for Negro blood satiated. It is not to be presumed that the people of the community were moved to action by the heinousness of the crime which had been committed, but it is thoroughly understood that these people acted because of the color of the skin of those who were accused. There could be no doubt in the minds of those people but that, if the accused were found guilty, proper punishment would be meted out to them because the accused were Negroes who seldom, if ever, get justice in an Alabama court. There could be no doubt in the minds of the mob but that adequate punishment would be given the victims by any judge in Alabama before whom they were tried. The, why the lynching? No body can say that the courts in Alabama have ever been lax in measuring out punishment to Negroes. Then, why should these people take the law in their hands? We have a suspicion, we feel certain, in fact we almost know that the leaders of the mob knew then, just as they know now, that nothing would be done about it.

One statement says that the lynching of the two Negro youths was an expression of resentment against the International Labor Defense. Why should these people be angry or feel resentful toward the International Labor Defense? All the International Labor Defense has done in a legal way in connection with the Scottsboro case was to show an Ala-

bama judge that the State was wrong in its endeavor to railroad nine innocent boys to the electric chair; thus possibly saving the State from a great irreparable wrong against a weaker people. Wasn't that the proper thing to do? Wasn't that something for which the people of the State should be proud? If the boys are finally saved and released and set free hasn't the State been saved a terrible disgrace? Then, why should these people be resentful? Why so bloodthirsty? Let the people of Alabama answer. Let the Attorney-General of the State of Ala-

bama answer.

Based upon our limited information, it looks as though the Judge and the Sheriff were in collusion or conspiracy with the leaders of the mob to lynch these boys. Everything seemed to have been timed. And like the clock strikes at a given time, the mob swoops down on the Sheriff, takes the prisoners, and pulls off the dirty work. What is the Attorney-General going to do about that? Will he prosecute the leaders and the members of the mob? Attorney-General Thomas Knight answer. Let Governor Miller answer.

President Gets Protest On Color Line In Code

NEW YORK—The growing alarm of colored people over the injection of the color line into the permanent codes being adopted for the basic industries and into the voluntary NRA agreements being signed by all businesses was communicated directly to President Franklin D. Roosevelt, August 15 in a telegram sent by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The telegram, signed by Roy Wilkins, assistant secretary, declared there is increasing evidence that colored people "are being singled out, in one manner or another, largely because of their color, to receive less than the minimum benefits of the National Industrial Recovery Act."

Approximately 12,000 Negroes were exempted from the minimum wage and maximum hours provisions of the cotton textile code, the telegram stated, and despite the assurance that this code was not to be regarded as a standard for others to follow, the other codes proposed have all made a difference between white and Negro workers.

Merchants and manufacturers who depend on the purchasing power of Negroes, especially in the sections where they are from fifteen to fifty per cent of the population, will receive little benefit from the NRA unless Negro workers are paid at least

the minimum wages, the association's telegram said. Continuing, the telegram stated:

"In the matter of employment for Negro mechanics and laborers under Title 2 of the National Industrial Recovery Act (the public works section) there appears a disposition to leave this important item to local contractors who in turn, as experience has shown (notably in the Boulder dam project) give the Negro worker scant if any employment.

"The Negro people of the nation desire to give their closest co-operation to you in your efforts to rout the depression. They are finding it most difficult to co-operate as long as they and their problems are being subjected to special discriminatory regulations based upon their color."

The wire urges the appointment of Negroes to the labor advisory board, to the research staff of the advisory board and to the post of deputy administrator and concludes:

"We bring this petition in all earnestness because we believe that the fortunes of the great laboring and middle classes as well as those of the farmers and industrialists cannot be improved permanently if the fortunes of one-tenth of our citizens are ignored or impaired by legislative and administrative policies recognizing and codifying the color line."

Square Deal Stores Seek Equal Rights

A committee from the Square Deal Grocery Stores composed of Mrs. Hayden, Mrs. Cary, Mrs. Bell and Mrs. Colquitt visited the office of County Commissioner Jacobberger and asked that the Six Square Deal Stores be given their right to cash the Federal Relief orders now being cashed only on certain stores. Both the Commissioner and Mrs. Monsky were agreed that these stores having carried large credit balances for the destitute during winter months should have the privilege of cashing orders for the same people now. The committee was received in the most hospitable manner and was assured that the Square Deal Stores would get due consideration.

Freedom Can't be Bought

Perhaps it is because I have emerged from prison under such spectacular circumstances that readers all over the country are, in every mail, flooding me with queries concerning methods of obtaining freedom for friends and kinsmen. At first I promised to give all such letters my personal attention but after two months of freedom I find myself unable to maintain the enormous expense of handling all these letters and to such readers who have written me and perhaps have received no reply I want you to know that your letters have been received, contents duly noted and filed according to the content classification, and each week, through this column, I shall write an article designed particularly to cover the majority of the unanswered letters on hand, and through this same medium your future letters will be treated.

In the majority of letters received I am told of various sums which have been paid lawyers who have intimated that they could obtain the freedom of certain prisoners. Other letters tell me of the offers made by other lawyers who are seeking funds for the same purpose. And in still other letters my advice is being asked as to the best lawyers to obtain and a fair price to pay for such services.

Some of the stories written to me, and told to me, are pitiful indeed wherein devoted and loving relatives have mortgaged their personal possessions to obtain money to give lawyers who have promised things that they were positively not in position to promise and although they duly received the money the prisoners are still in prison.

My advice, in general, to all friends and relatives of prisoners, in view of my own personal experiences and observations, is that no money whatsoever should be paid any attorneys who promise to obtain certain results after so much cash has been paid them. And this not only applies to attorneys but to all classes of persons. One case is before me of a preacher who obtained two hundred and thirty dollars from a prisoner two years ago and he has not even yet called on the prisoner and the prisoner cannot

even get the preacher to write to him. So, it is obvious that money paid in advance to any type of person for the promise of freedom is an absolute waste.

There are legitimate instances of where a lawyer could be well retained where a lawyer could be well retained, even after all court methods have been exhausted, but such services are, more or less, for those cases where many outside contacts are necessary to be made in order to attempt to establish additional facts evidence than what could be procured at the trial, for new facts and new evidence will be considered at all times by the various Pardon Boards and Governments.

Advising people what not to do without offering some alternative suggestions is of little value so my advice would include personal correspondence contact, first, with the Pardoning Official to obtain the exact status of the prisoner in question. From the answer received there usually will be sufficient leads to intimate what the future contacts should be and usually these include an attempt to secure the favorable recommendation of the sentencing judge; a confidential statement from the prison official; and perhaps a few recommendations from responsible people who know the prisoner.

With these letters, if favorable, a home provided for, as well as a job, it is possible then to present the case to the Pardoning Official, sponsored perhaps by some responsible individuals known to all concerned, and the chances of securing favorable consideration for the prisoner are much greater, and at considerably less expense, than by paying some fabulous price to persons who positively lack the necessary influence to offset securing the above favorable contacts which without, favorable executive clemency is almost impossible to receive.

Editorial

(Editorial from the Richmond Times Dispatch, August 10)

Negroes on Grand Jury

Richmonders and Virginians generally, we believe, will applaud the determination of Judges John L. Ingram and Ernest H. Wells to place the names of Negroes on grand jury lists. It is a step forward which speaks the proper spirit.

There is no sound reason why the Negroes of Richmond should not participate in the administration of justice. They are full-fledged citizens of the community, and, as such, have an inherent right to have a hand in the direction of its affairs. They share in the formulation of governmental policies; by what course of reasoning should they be denied a place in the administration of laws under which they, as citizens, live?

Richmond has a large Negro population, yet there has never been the slightest friction between them and the white population. They have a whole, have proved themselves to be good, law-abiding citizens, ready cause of government will not have suffered by reason of their participation in it.

In the case of George Crawford, whose extradition from Massachusetts to Virginia, to answer a charge of murder, was denied by a Federal judge on the ground that Negroes did not serve on juries in Loudoun, although the legality of such service was never questioned, precipitated the question of doubt as to the validity of trials under this system. That doubt should be swept away, and Judges Ingram and Wells are taking the lead in that movement.

COLGATE DENTAL CREAM CARRIES "SAMBO" ADVERTISEMENTS

NEW YORK — The August 19 issue of the Saturday Evening Post has a "Sambo" advertisement on page 49 placed by the Colgate dental cream company. The advertisement shows a little colored boy about to bite into a large slice of watermelon with the remark that he doesn't care if it does stain his teeth. The wording underneath the picture tells "Sambo" to go ahead and not be afraid, "Sambo," because Colgates dental cream will clean the stain off.

The N. A. A. C. P., has written the Colgate Palmolive-Peet company, the Saturday Evening Post advertising manager, and the advertising agency handling the Colgate account saying that the advertisement is not in good taste and will not make colored people rush out and buy tubes of Colgate dental cream. This company makes Palmolive soap, Colgate soaps and shaving cream and all the Peet company soaps. By this advertisement the company joins the Barbasol company, shaving cream manufacturer, which allows its radio programs to be full of "darker" and "coon" songs. Neither of these firms advertises in the Negro press.

McKEESPORT, EAST PITTSBURGH AND PITTSBURGH ARRANGE MEETINGS FOR MOTHER WRIGHT AND RUBY BATES PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Three meetings to be addressed by Mrs. Ada Wright mother of two of the Scottsboro boys, and Ruby Bates, Southern white girl who repudiated her original forced testimony of "rape" and became the star defense witness at the trial Heywood Patterson in Decatur, Ala., have been arranged in this district by the International Labor Defense.

The first meeting will be held at McKeesport, Pa., 2:30 p. m., August 6, in Polish Hall, 934 Market Street.

On August 7, the two will speak, with local speakers at the Workers Home, Electric and North Avenues, East Pittsburgh, 7:30 p. m.

The Pittsburgh meeting be held at 7:30 p. m., August 9 at Bethel A. M. E. Church, Elm and Wylie Sts.

EMPLOYERS WHO FAIL IN NRA CAN BE PROSECUTED

NEW YORK—Postmaster General James A. Farley Saturday expressed the opinion that employers who sign the NRA code and fail to live up to it can be prosecuted under the mail fraud statutes.

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

Weekly Record

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Sealed bids will be received at the office of the Department Roads and Irrigation in the State House at Lincoln, Nebraska, on September 18, 1933, until 10:00 o'clock A. M., and at that time publicly opened and read for PAVING and incidental work on the OMAHA-WAHOO Patrol No. 219, State Road.

The proposed work consists of constructing 0.1 of a mile of PAVED ROAD.

The approximate quantities are:
6,800 Cu. Yds. Excavation,
675 Sq. Yds. Concrete Pavement,
1 Removal of Structure.

29 Cu. Yds. Class "A" Concrete for Box Culverts and Headwalls,
3,700 Lbs. Reinforcing Steel for Box Culverts and Headwalls.

The attention of bidders is directed to the Special Provisions covering subletting or assigning the contract and to the use of Domestic Materials.

The minimum wage paid to all skilled labor employed on this contract shall be sixty (60) cents per hour.

The attention of bidders is also directed to the fact that George Hodge, State Director of Reemployment, Lincoln, Nebraska, will exercise general supervision over the preparation of employment lists for this work.

Plans and specifications for the work may be seen and information secured at the office of the County Clerk at OMAHA, Nebraska, or at the office of the Department of Roads and Irrigation at Lincoln, Nebraska.

The successful bidder will be required to furnish bond in an amount equal to 100% of his contract.

As an evidence of good faith in submitting a proposal for this work, the bidder must file, with his proposal, a certified check made payable to the Department of Roads and Irrigation and in an amount not less than Three Hundred (\$300.00) dollars.

The right is reserved to waive all technicalities and reject any or all bids.

DEPARTMENT OF ROADS AND IRRIGATION

R. L. Cochran, State Engineer
GRACE BERGER, County Clerk,
Douglas County.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION

In the County Court of Douglas County, Nebraska.

In the matter of the Estate of:
JEANNETTE MATHEWS PEAKE,
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 16th day of September, 1933, and that if they fail to appear at said court on the said 16th day of September, 1933 at 9 o'clock A. M. to contest said petition, the Court may grant the same and grant administration of said estate to some suitable person and proceed to a settlement thereof. BRYCE CRAWFORD, County Judge.

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF DOUGLAS COUNTY, NEBRASKA

In the Matter of the Estate of THURMAN JOHNSON, deceased.

All persons interested in said matter are hereby notified that on the 22nd day of August 1933, Dr. Price Terrell filed a petition in said County Court, praying that his final administration account filed herein be settled and allowed, and that he be discharged from his trust as administrator and that a hearing will be had on said petition before said Court on the 16th day of September 1933, and Court on the said 16th day of September if you fail to appear before said Court on the said 16th day of September 1933 at 9 o'clock A. M., and contest said petition, the Court may grant the prayer of said petition, enter a decree of heirship, and make such other and further orders, allowances and decrees, as to this Court may seem proper, to the end that all matters pertaining to said estate may be finally settled and determined. BRYCE CRAWFORD, County Judge.

LAUREL: STATE BANK OF LAUREL

Prior payments made during receivership 55% ----- \$25,287.29
Court order of August 5, 1933,
for further 3.7% ----- 1,701.08

(Final Dividend) 58.7% \$26,988.37
80% of original deposits paid during going bank period.

BURTON: BURTON STATE BANK

Prior payments made during receivership 10% ----- \$5,376.46
Court order of July 19, 1933,
for further 2.8% ----- 1,645.35

(Final Dividend) 12.8% \$7,521.81

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