

RADIO Stage AND Screen

RITZ Theatre

Sunday and Monday—Miriam Hopkins in "THE STORY OF TEMPLE DRAKE" also Loretta Young in "ZOO IN BUDAPEST"

Tues.—Wed.—Thurs.—Ann Harding, Robt Montgomery in "WHEN LADIES MEET" also Helen Twelvetrees in "UNASHAMED"

Fri, Sat.—Ann Dvorak in "THE STRANGE LOVE OF MOLLY LOUVAIN" also William Powell in "PRIVATE DETECTIVE 62"

N. A. A. C. P. FIGHTS DISCRIMINATORY CONTRACTORS' CODE

(Continued from p. 1) vent Negroes from receiving even the thirty cents an hour minimum wage and would permit continuation under the old contracts on flood control work at about ten cents an hour.

Nor are Negroes benefited by the maximum hours provision of the code, the N. A. A. C. P. points out, for after providing for an eight hour day and a forty eight hour week, the code makes an exception "excluding . . . those engaged in cases of emergency work requiring the protection of life or property" The War department has persistently maintained that the Mississippi Flood Control Project is of an emergency nature to protect life and property, despite the fact that N. A. A. C. P. investigation established that the work is six months ahead of schedule. The quoted exception would prevent Negroes receiving the benefit of an eight hour day or forty eight hour week.

The NAACP points out an additional dangerous reservation, which provides for "area agreement for hours and wages" wherein authority is given for the establishment of minimum rates of wages and maximum hours "nationally or for a region or locality" by mutual agreement reached through collective bargaining "excepting such minimum rates of wages and such maximum hours of labor as are established for specific projects by competent governmental authority acting in accord-

ance with law." The NAACP points out that this would legally authorize acceptance of the abnormal low wage scale of the rural South, which is more or less guided by starvation wages below the level of subsistence as obtains on plantations.

Walter White, Secretary of the N. A. A. C. P., uttered a sharp warning against the contractors' code and pledged an increasing and bitter fight by the NAACP for the elimination of the paragraphs objected to. "If this is a specimen of the New Deal," Mr. White declared, "then the outlook of the Negro is dark indeed, Negroes and their friends must rally and fight with all the power at their command to block these vicious provisions aimed to perpetuate virtual slavery of Negro workers on government financed jobs in the deep South. We are not going to be fooled by any trickery on the part of the contractors, government officials or anybody else Mr. Wilkins is in Washington to voice unremitting opposition to this code as it now stands. Every interested person should telegraph Malcolm Muir, deputy administrator, and to Solomon Barkin and Michael McDonough, members of the labor advisory board, demanding that hearings be held and opportunity given to voice the Negro's opposition for the Construction Industry" and that they be speedily eliminated Messrs Muir, Barkin and McDonough should be addressed at the National Recovery Administration, Washington."

Early in August the contractors on the Mississippi levee through Fred Beneke, agent of the Mississippi Valley branch of the Associated General Contractors, practically admitted all of the charges of exploitation of Negro labor made by the NAACP and promised to correct all of these evils under the code then in preparation. The NAACP has closely followed the code and promptly upon obtaining a copy of it when submitted to General Johnson dispatched Mr. Wilkins to Washington to wage a fight upon its discriminatory provisions. Mr. Wilkins is seeking the aid of Senator Robert F. Wagner, who at the request of the NAACP, introduced and secured the passage by the Senate of a resolution for a Senate investigation of the exploitation of Negro workers.

Johnson Denies That He Is A Candidate for Liberian Mission
WASHINGTON D. C.—(CNS)—Dr. Joseph L. Johnson of Columbus, Ohio, one of a so-called "big four" in the last campaign, and at one time Minister to Liberia, under a former Democratic administration, denies that he is a candidate for reappointment to that diplomatic position. To convince the skeptical, Dr. Johnson exhibits documents to prove that he has been offered the post, but declined the honor.

Price Makes Report

(Continued from p. 1)

make an investigation as to the authenticity of the membership club. The next day I received a report from chairman no 1, that he had 14 white men who would take the stand, and swear that the whole thing was a sham, and was not a membership affair. Chairman No. 2, notified me that it was a sham, and nothing to the membership affair.

Having received the names of my witnesses, their telephone numbers, was ready to call a mass meeting, for the purpose of ascertaining what the people thought of that form of discrimination, so I could refer the matter to the Executive Board. I should like to mention, Joseph Rosen, bloom, told me he would take the stand, and testify that he had been served and was not asked for membership card.

Last Sunday evening, I told Mr. McGowan the insurance man that I would call a mass meeting for the following night. Mr. McGowan spoke up, and I should like very much to have you invite Storz over to the meeting. Extemporaneously Mr. McGowan uttered a few words that he said, he would have in the letter. Those words were so sensible for a letter of that nature, I sprang from my chair, and said, "dictate that letter to me. The letter was written, mailed that evening, for the first de-

livery Monday morning. Tuesday morning about 11:00 a. m. I had a telephone call from a Mr. Adolph Storz, stating he would like to see me. He made an appointment with me at his office for 3:00 p. m. Tuesday 12th instant.

I could have taken the Chairman of the Legal Redress Committee with me, but I thought it was more fitting to take Johnny Owens, legislator for the 9th District, who had labored hard to put the Beer Bill over, to find that his people had been slapped in the face by saying stay out. We had a very pleasant visit in the office of the Beverage Company were assured by Mr. Adolph Storz, that the Beverage Company had nothing to do with those signs being displayed, and they were very sorry that it ever happened. After talking for a while, Mr. Adolph Storz, called a cousin of his who he "was in charge of the retail place.

The manager of the retail place let us know one that the signs had been removed, and they were going to serve everyone. They had found out that could not be done. It would have never started had it not been for his wife. No colored person had misbehaved in the place. It was just an idea of his wife. What Johnny Owens told them was a plenty. I shall let Owens tell what transpired in the private office of the Company.

N. A. A. C. P. PRESSES BEAVER COUNTY DEPORTATION PROSECUTION

DeCastrique—N. A. A. C. P. Has Witnesses Ready Thanks Pinchot for Rebuke of County Attorney

NEW YORK — Governor Gifford Pinchot of Pennsylvania was today thanked by the NAACP for his letter to District Attorney A. B. DeCastrique of Beaver County, Pennsylvania, in which DeCastrique was bitterly scored by Governor Pinchot for the County Attorney's failure to prosecute the people who shanghaied forty-six Negro workers last January and deported them from the state. The N. A. A. C. P. letter of thanks to Governor Pinchot commended his strong language in which the Governor wrote DeCastrique that "your refusal to prosecute the people who perpetrated this outrage is more than a shame and a disgrace it is deliberate defiance of the law which you are sworn to uphold." The NAACP also pledged to Governor Pinchot continuance of its unremitting efforts led by Attorney Homer S. Brown of Pittsburgh, President of the local branch of the NAACP, and Attorney Joseph B. Givens, who made the original investigation of the deportation and who have assiduously brought pressure to bear through the Pittsburgh Branch and the National Office of the NAACP.

The Association urged upon Governor Pinchot that he use every power at his command to force DeCastrique to prosecution vigorously or to take such steps as are possible under the law against DeCastrique for failure to perform duties which are required of him.

The Pittsburgh Branch is backed by the Pennsylvania State Conference of Branches of the NAACP, which was organized at Harrisburg on August 1. At that time, a large delegation headed by Attorney Givens, representing the Pennsylvania branches, and Walter White, National Secretary, conferred at length with Attorney General William A. Schanlder and urged speed and vigor in his report to Governor Pinchot. It was shortly after this conference that Mr. Schnader's report to Governor Pinchot was submitted, which led to Governor Pinchot's letter to DeCastrique.

In answer to the statements attributed to DeCastrique that the Negro witnesses have left Beaver County, the NAACP stated to Governor Pinchot that the Pittsburgh Branch of the NAACP, can produce these witnesses at any place desired within twenty four hours, and can produce them in Beaver County within ten minutes.

APPEALED FILED TO CONVICTION OF HERNDON IN GEORGIA SUPREME COURT

ATLANTA, Ga.—(CNS)—"You can't kill a man because of the books he reads," said Ben J. Davis, Jr., while arguing an appeal that has been filed in the Georgia Supreme Court to the conviction of Angelo Herndon, under sentence of from 18 to 20 years imprisonment on a charge of attempting to incite insurrection. Herndon, who said he came South with a message of communism, was found guilty by a jury which deliberated more than two hours after a trial lasting three days. The charge carried the death penalty or imprisonment for from five to twenty years, and a jury fixed the term. The jury was all white, a fact that led the defense to contend that the trial was unfair. The defense contended that Negroes were excluded from jury service.

The State based its case on Herndon possession of literature distributed by the Communist Party U. S. A., and contended he had willful intent to overthrow the government. Herndon was organizer for the Communist Party. The State's plea was that his actions constituted an attempt to incite insurrection. It said Herndon sought and accepted members to the party, received dues and had in his possession books and papers which advocated establishment of a communistic government in the United States.

Some of the literature, introduced as evidence, advocated self determination of Negroes in the black belt of the South. "The Negro Toller" was one of the books which played a major part in the trial. "This book," said Defense Attorney Ben J. Davis, Jr., himself a Negro, "should have been written in the blood of Negroes who were burned at the stake by mobs. I say lynching is insurrection. The only defense Herndon committed was that he asked for bread for children—his only crime is his color."

The defense said much of the literature found in Herndon's possession could be found in the "great libraries of the world—including the Carnegie Library in Atlanta."

"Some of the books are considered classics," he told the jury. "You can't kill a man because of the books he reads."

The State said: "Stamp this thing out now with a conviction."

The statute that was invoked was passed more than sixty years ago, when Georgia was in the hands of carpetbaggers. Authorities said the original purpose of the law was to prevent white advocates defeated in the Civil War from conspiring to overthrow the reconstruction government—dominated by carpetbaggers and Negroes.

In an unsworn statement at his trial, Herndon said that "capitalists use racial prejudice as a means of exploiting workmen," and added: "Do with me what you will; there are thousands of others to take my place. He predicted collapse of the capitalist system and spoke to a crowded court room for fifteen minutes on principles of the Communist party."

Herndon said he was arrested with out cause and treated "inhumanly" in the Fulton County jail. He said he was held eleven days on a charge of suspicion and was imprisoned six months without trial. His imprisonment was a "nightmare," he said,

and for a time he was forced to live in a cell with a corpse. He said his party was recognized in Georgia, explaining that the Communist ticket was entered in the State in the last Presidential election. The court held that two Emory University professors, presented by

NEGRO WORKERS WIN STRIKE ON BARGE LINES SECRETARY OF LABOR HEEDS PROTEST OF NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE

The strike of Negro workers on the Federal Barge Lines operated by the War Department at East St. Louis, Illinois and St. Louis, Missouri, was satisfactorily settled yesterday in a victory for the striking Negroes, according to information received by T. Arnold Hill, Director of the Department of Industrial Relations of the National Urban League, New York City.

Telegraphic information in reply to a protest wired by Mr. Hill to Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, Dr. Leo Wolman of the Industrial Mediation Board, and General Hugh S. Johnson of the N. R. A., was received from the Director of Conciliation, of the Department of Labor, Hugh L. Kerwin, as follows:

Repping to your telegram, secretary Perkins matter up War Department agreement reached and forwarded this day to H. R. O'dell Federal Barge Lines. St. Louis agreement was approved by the War Department and accepted by the workers provided work shall start eight o'clock pay of all laborers shall be thirty five cents per hour time and half for overtime and for Sunday and Holiday work if any is performed and will recognize committees of the workers no job dependent upon buying meal tickets and eating at Terminal Restaurant.

It is probable that the prompt act-

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY STUDENTS GRILL DIRECTOR ON JIM CROW PRACTICES

NEW YORK—(CNA)—A delegation selected at the symposium on "The Way Out for the Negro" held last Friday night at McMillan Theatre, under the auspices of the World Problems (Cosmopolitan) Club, visited Director Coss last Monday to ask what steps the administration was taking to end discrimination against Negro students.

The World Problems Club has proved conclusively that discrimination exists in the dormitories, in employment, and in campus social activities. Director Coss, however, not only denied to the delegation that the University discriminates against any race but stated further that Columbia University has done more for Negro students than any other university in this country.

Living Accommodations
Director Coss did not deny that six University dormitories have not admitted any Negro women students this summer. These include Grant, Sarasota, Whittier, Hewitt, Brooks and Bancroft Halls, Seth Low and Johnson dormitories, the only ones which admit any Negro women students, house less than a dozen Negro students. There are in the neighborhood of two hundred Negro women students attending the summer session.

Job Discrimination
Director Coss did not deny that there were no Negroes employed in the 4,500 positions in the offices and on the teaching staff. When asked if Mr. Gentzler's statement that "University department heads have always asked me for white students to fill white collar positions," was not an indication of a definite discriminatory policy of the University, Dr. Coss refused to comment.

Social Life and Activity
Director Coss did not deny that conditions of prejudice existed on the campus which kept Negro women students from using the swimming pool, and which kept all Negro students out of dances, student organizations, and general social activity.

The National Student League, 533 Sixth Avenue, in denouncing Jim Crow conditions at the university, points out that the policy maintained by the Columbia administration, that of training Negro students to teach in Jim Crow schools and giving courses in dual education, promotes the segregation of the Negro people. This policy sustains the Negro people in their present position in society as an oppressed people. The Board of Trustees of Columbia University, which represents those manufacturers and bankers who utilize the oppressed Negro people to their own advantage (for cheap labor, etc.) is the body which dictates this policy to the administration.

The students' interests, however, are not those of the Board of Trustees. Students and teachers are faced with problems of increasing fees, reduction of teaching staffs, lowering of salaries, etc. United action on the part of the students and teachers is necessary to effectively combat these conditions.

The white students, because of their position in society, are better able to break down the barriers of race prejudice which divide the students. The white students at Columbia University must take the lead in securing full equality for the Negro students as a prelude to effective action on their common problems in the future.

the defense, could not testify expertly on the nature of literature as they were not qualified by Herndon's lawyers as experts. The professors are instructors in economics and the court overruled the defense's plea that communism is an economic question.

NEGRO WORKERS WIN STRIKE ON BARGE LINES SECRETARY OF LABOR HEEDS PROTEST OF NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE

ion of the National Urban League prevented serious racial disorders, for Negro strikers had been arrested at the request of the Barge Line authorities and charged by the local police with inciting a riot.

The conditions which led up to the strike were described in the following telegram which Mr. Hill sent after a thorough investigation of the situation by the St. Louis Urban League:

Your help in adjusting the following matter is requested stop Negro employers of Federal Barge Line operated by War Department went on strike in East St. Louis and St. Louis on August Twenty Second in protest against intolerable conditions investigator reports men were compelled to remain on duty from twelve to fifteen hours before being checked out at night but received pay only for work actually done stop they were compelled to buy meal tickets from Restaurant designated by superintendent were refused hearings of complaints against discrepancies in hours work and pay and intimidated by police summoned by government officials.

The machinery of the Urban League with its 42 branches in many different cities has been geared to a high point of coordination for the purpose of protecting Negro workers in the present crisis, and the League office is being daily advised of conditions of Negro workers.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY STUDENTS GRILL DIRECTOR ON JIM CROW PRACTICES

NEW YORK—(CNA)—A delegation selected at the symposium on "The Way Out for the Negro" held last Friday night at McMillan Theatre, under the auspices of the World Problems (Cosmopolitan) Club, visited Director Coss last Monday to ask what steps the administration was taking to end discrimination against Negro students.

The World Problems Club has proved conclusively that discrimination exists in the dormitories, in employment, and in campus social activities. Director Coss, however, not only denied to the delegation that the University discriminates against any race but stated further that Columbia University has done more for Negro students than any other university in this country.

Living Accommodations
Director Coss did not deny that six University dormitories have not admitted any Negro women students this summer. These include Grant, Sarasota, Whittier, Hewitt, Brooks and Bancroft Halls, Seth Low and Johnson dormitories, the only ones which admit any Negro women students, house less than a dozen Negro students. There are in the neighborhood of two hundred Negro women students attending the summer session.

Job Discrimination
Director Coss did not deny that there were no Negroes employed in the 4,500 positions in the offices and on the teaching staff. When asked if Mr. Gentzler's statement that "University department heads have always asked me for white students to fill white collar positions," was not an indication of a definite discriminatory policy of the University, Dr. Coss refused to comment.

Social Life and Activity
Director Coss did not deny that conditions of prejudice existed on the campus which kept Negro women students from using the swimming pool, and which kept all Negro students out of dances, student organizations, and general social activity.

The National Student League, 533 Sixth Avenue, in denouncing Jim Crow conditions at the university, points out that the policy maintained by the Columbia administration, that of training Negro students to teach in Jim Crow schools and giving courses in dual education, promotes the segregation of the Negro people. This policy sustains the Negro people in their present position in society as an oppressed people. The Board of Trustees of Columbia University, which represents those manufacturers and bankers who utilize the oppressed Negro people to their own advantage (for cheap labor, etc.) is the body which dictates this policy to the administration.

The students' interests, however, are not those of the Board of Trustees. Students and teachers are faced with problems of increasing fees, reduction of teaching staffs, lowering of salaries, etc. United action on the part of the students and teachers is necessary to effectively combat these conditions.

The white students, because of their position in society, are better able to break down the barriers of race prejudice which divide the students. The white students at Columbia University must take the lead in securing full equality for the Negro students as a prelude to effective action on their common problems in the future.

of being the oldest colored newspaper in Nashville.

PARENT - TEACHER WEEK PROCLAMATION

Recognizing the great value to our state of the work being done by the Nebraska Congress of Parents and Teachers, I am glad to declare the entire first week of October, 1933, to be Nebraska Parent Teacher Week.

The program of this excellent organization aims to promote the highest advantages for every child in the home, school, church and community. It also emphasizes the value of parent education and encourages greater cooperation between the home and the school. It is hoped that the state wide observation of Parent Teacher Week will strengthen the local associations with an increased enrollment of members and result in better programs throughout the year and increase the number of definite child welfare projects having to do with health, safety and character education. There should be a parent teacher association in every school, be a unit of the State and National Congress of Parents and Teachers.

One fourth of the entire population in Nebraska is going to school which places upon our educational system a heavy responsibility involving the future of our civilization. The schools must have the proper support, intelligent direction and efficient operation which a strong public spirit of cooperation and harmony will do much to give. The Parent Teacher Association is an important factor in developing such a spirit. Every citizen should be deeply interested in making the lives of the school children better and happier, in bringing about a better understanding between home and school, in solving the problems of child welfare in the community.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Charles W. Bryan, Governor of Nebraska, do hereby set aside and proclaim October 1st to 7th inclusive to be Nebraska Parent Teacher Week and urge that it be generally observed as such throughout our state. Let us during that week in our churches and schools and in other public gatherings give particular consideration to the purposes and program of the great organization of mothers, fathers, teachers and interested friends who are giving so much of their time and effort to the Parent Teacher work. Let us endeavor to give our boys and girls, the citizens of tomorrow, the best possible opportunities physically, mentally and morally.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Governor's seal to be affixed.

Done at Lincoln, Nebraska, this 12th day of September, in the year of our Lord, Nineteen Hundred and Thirty three.

CHARLES W. BRYAN.

Supreme Court Asked to Pass on Crawford Case

WASHINGTON—(CNS)—A second attempt to prevent the return of George Crawford, colored, to Loudoun County, Va., where he was indicted for murder of Mrs. Agnes Illesley and her maid, Mina Buckner, was made here last week by his attorneys in a petition filed with the United States Supreme Court.

The petition asks the court to set aside an order of the First Circuit Court of Appeals requiring Crawford to be held at Boston for extradition and trial.

Crawford's counsel, J. Weston Allen and Butler R. Wilson, ask the court to determine if Virginia's practice of excluding Negroes from grand juries warranted refusal to extradite him. United States District Judge James A. Lowell, of Boston, so ruled when Crawford's attorneys first attempted to prevent his return for trial.

CONSTRUCTION MEN DIE FROM GLASS DUST STRANGULATION

MONTGOMERY, W. Va.—Silicate dust strangulation resulting from tunnel construction work near here is blamed for the death of 240 men, of them Negro workers in the drilling of the tunnel under New River at Hawks Nest here.

Silicosis is the technical name given to the infection resulting from gradually inhaling glass dust mined out of quarries. The glass dust gradually cokes the wall of the lungs and solidifies into glass. There is no remedy for his condition. In all about 800 workers are affected; 640 are said to be Negro from Georgia, Alabama Arkansas and North and South Carolina. They were employed at starvation wages to drill a three mile tunnel under New River at 35 cents an hour. The wage scale for drilling work is 75 cents an hour.

Several lawsuits of the Negro workers were thrown out of court, but 147 so far have settled with the company for \$235,000. They are to get checks ranging from \$350 to \$1,700 according to how close they are to death.

Sextette of Philander Smith College will render a Program at Clair Chapel, 22nd & Miami St., Sept. 15th, at 8 p. m. Admission Free!

Reid-Duffy Pharmacy
24th & Lake St.
Webster 0609
Free Delivery

"I certainly can FRY CHICKEN ROAST MEATS BROIL STEAKS MAKE SOUPS and even BAKE BISCUITS!"

2 Sizes
\$9.75
\$13.85

Everhot COOKER
Sold on Easy Terms

Nebraska Power Co.
Courtesy · Service · Low Rates

LAUNDRY...
for your Apparel and Linens—
We offer the QUALITY and SERVICE that you demand.
You know our phone—
WE-6055
Edholm & Sherman
LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

WHAT Omaha Makes Makes Omaha
TRY—
BLUE BARREL and OMAHA FAMILY SOAP
Haslin Soap Co. OMAHA