

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

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

THE OMAHA GUIDE

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EDITORIAL

March Of Events

By REV. ALBERT KUHN

The new President of the Republic of Cuba does not have an easy row to plow. It was much easier for him and his adherents to make enough of a rumpus to scare Céspedes from his new job, but to stay himself in the saddle when his opponents follow his own tactics is not easy. This teaches again the old lesson that to criticize is easier than to cooperate. The lack of integrity and unselfish teamwork in Cuban political life has as a result general poverty and insecurity in a country the natural resources and the climate of which should make it a veritable garden of Eden and the home of plenty. The Cubans chafe at the idea of being, like Porto Rico, administrated as an American Territory. Yet a few decades of orderly administration by Uncle Sam would be a valuable object lesson to them in the art of government. Years ago the idea of annexing Cuba was a very popular one among the people of the United States. In the last twenty years public opinion has however entirely changed. We stuck our head into a hornets' nest when we annexed the Philippines and are only too glad now if we can shaking the critter off without losing part of our hide. We are by this time pretty well sick of the job of a political guardian to an entirely alien race. All we got from the Phillipinos for freeing them from Spanish misrule and for preserving them from perpetual civil war was abuse and added expense; we would have the same experience with Cubans, no doubt.

Thirtyone states have so far indicated their desire to repeal the Eighteenth Amendment. Personally I regret to see the return of the open saloon with its constant temptation to weak willed men and women. Opponents of Prohibition have assured the gullible Public that they will keep out the saloon forever; the same crowd will now change their tactics and advise us to license whiskey saloons in order to raise much needed government funds. Our Radio Announcer will add to the song of the Tooth paste and the Cigarette that of Old Scotch and of Bourbon Rye Whiskey. Yet the experience of the last fifteen years has convinced a good many friends of Temperance that it is impossible successfully to legislate in matters of personal conduct and personal appetite unless the vast majority of the citizens are not only agreeing with the provisions of the law but are willing to assist in the enforcement of the same. With one half of our population lukewarm or actually opposed to the suppression of the liquor traffic and the opposition growing instead of diminishing in the course of the years, the repeal of the law has become inevitable. Local option will have to decide again whether a village, town or city will tolerate the saloon. The brewer, the distiller and the saloonkeeper will again become manipulators of state and ward politics, and as there are sky high license fees and liquor taxes we shall have in our public life with the saloonkeeper and distiller

their twin brother, the bootlegger and moonshiner.

Thieving has become a terrible pest, especially in our cities, where the sneak thief can easily hide in the crowd. In the last month the writer has been victimised four times by thieves. The city detective force goes through the motion of looking up the cases that are reported, but generally nothing comes of the investigation and one gets the impression that no serious effort whatsoever is made by them to catch the thieves. Even in cases where clues are furnished the detectives seem to do just as little as they can get by with. A private detective would soon find himself without customers if he did not give himself more pains.

The struggle between the American Federation of Labor and the big industrialists for and against the closed shop is going on; both sides try to influence the President. Neither side should win out completely.

THE AMERICAN SYSTEM

The great virtues of the American system of government—as distinct from those prevailing in a great many other powers — are nicely exemplified by the recent troubles in Cuba.

We have had revolutions in America—and more lately than is usually realized. We had one when Wilson defeated Taft and Roosevelt, and came to office with an almost entirely different viewpoint toward government than those of his immediate predecessors. We had one last November, when two irreconcilable political philosophies opposed each other, and the new one triumphed. But these revolutions were obviously very different from those of the Cuban type—no form of government is so amenable as ours to orderly and decisive change, without disturbance and without violence, when the mass of the people desire it.

When the opposing factions met in Cuba there was bloodshed and chaos and sabotage, followed by martial law. The same thing happened in Russia and in Italy and Germany. It happened in Spain and Mexico. Dictatorships, whether by a king or a commoner who lifted himself by his own bootstraps, must be achieved by violence, and then must end by violence. Of the great powers, England and America are the outstanding examples of governments where the old order can be changed by due process of law, and where force of arms is never contemplated.

That is a fine testimonial to those who framed the Constitution with its fundamental principles of our system. They saw far ahead—farther ahead than we usually realize. And that is the best argument against those who would subject those principles to any short sighted overhauling.

AN OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED

It is a significant fact that recent reports from all parts of the country show growing increase in residential construction.

The meaning of that is clear. The three-year construction doldrum—in which home building was close to the non-existent point—has reached its end. The nation, instead of having an oversupply of homes, actually has a shortage, placed by various observers at around 500,000. Factories are opening up, men are going back to work, families are enlarging their budgets. And home-building always comes high on the list at such times.

Residential construction and maintenance, on a nation wide scale, is going to be an important factor in speeding recovery. And the wise property owner will see the handwriting on the wall. Higher prices for materials and supplies of all kinds are going to be here before we know it. The cost indexes have started up now—and they're moving fast. The long era of bargains is nearing its end. It really is the last chance to buy at depression prices.

So the property-owner has a double opportunity—to build and repair before costs sky rockets, and to do his bit in promoting recovery by spending money for labor and supplies. Don't let that opportunity pass!

"For the first time in experience of present-day American newspapermen, economic news has a greater attention-copelling voltage than sex."—Kark Bickel, President of the United Press.

Dr. Lennox On the Job

July 13, 1933
Mr. Karl Kehm,
County Assessor's Office,
Court House Building,
City
Dear Sir:
We more than appreciate your co-operation and assistance in helping to bring about a further reduction of taxes in the North End. In fact, we desire a blanket of this entire district, especially where there are Col. ored tax payers, as it seems we have been taxed higher, not intentionally, but in some way more than the average payer of taxes.

Taking into consideration employment in this district there is practically none, and the valuation of our property is below par. Property in other cities is assessed according to its sale, loan value and improvements. We always try to improve our property when ever we are in order to have a desirable place in which to live, and not be cast aside when seeking considerations.

There are any number of descriptions I did not bring in. I brought only a few to press my statements, and since they were examined I was hoping the entire North End would be taken into consideration with them. I also brought in twenty or more descriptions a few days after our meeting. You stated you were unable to obtain the right description of some. I do not think there were as many errors in this small number as in the large number of those given in the beginning.

You also stated we had until the latter part of this month or the 1st of August to get these descriptions in. I noticed however, your statement over the phone was altogether different and that I could not appreciate. Without a doubt there is a misinterpretation on your part or mine. As a rule I watch and can judge people very closely upon my first meeting, and you did not appear to me as a man who would make a statement and then reject it.

We appreciate each step you have taken in helping to secure that which we were due, realizing as you remarked, it was a part of your work and you did not object in doing so. Thanking you very much for any further consideration you may give to help bring about an adjustment of this entire district, I am

Respectfully yours,
DR. G. B. LENNOX
Omaha, Nebraska,
August 9, 1933.

Dr. G. B. Lennox,
2122½ North 24th Street
Omaha, Nebraska.

My dear Doctor:
Your letter of July 13th just received by me, this was due to the fact that I left on the 14th for my vacation, getting back last Saturday and reading your letter yesterday.

I want you to know that whatever I did to be of any assistance to your group of interested tax payers, I was only too glad to do and was giving you the same consideration as I would any other tax payer.

That part of your letter referring to not being able to understand me over the telephone when you talked to me last and me not acting the same, you certainly are mistaken in this and I can only explain it by saying that I am usually very brief over the telephone and might have been particularly so when you called me due to the fact that we had plenty of work for two men letting alone that I was the only one to do it.

You will recollect that the first group of complaints that I received, came directly from the Board of Equalization and some of them had been through our books. Those that had not been through our books I immediately delegated the work to one of my assistants and he saw to it that all corrections necessary were made and in that way I could handle your work rapidly and to your best interest.

The later group that you gave me, had never been before the Board of Equalization, nor had they ever been through our books, and in most of these instances these complaint were not right, either as to description,

ownership, address or present day valuation and the time that you gave me was so short that the work had to be hurried in order to get it before the Board at all and I did the very best that I could under the circumstances.

Again let me try to make myself plain in this respect that I am always glad to work for your group or any other group of tax payers, every one interested sufficiently to own property within the city of Omaha is entitled to the consideration of any employee of any subdivision of the state and I for one do not consider myself the better for holding a job of this character but rather would consider myself as having done my duty in serving my people.

Please call upon me at any time and in giving you this information I feel assured that I am furthering the wish of my superior, Sam K. Green, leaf.

KARL KEHM, Field Deputy.

THE CO-OPS ARE READY

Keep your eye on the farm co-operators.

They're ready for recovery. They've hand an important hand in legislation designed to bring it about. And they're all set to go now that it is coming.

They've come through ten years of depression—yes, the farmer has had it for that time, as compared with three years for the rest of us—with flying colors. They've labored mightily in the face of obstacles, and they've produced results. More farmers are organized — more farmers know what the cooperative plan is—more farmers are enthusiastic about its potentialities—than ever before.

The groundwork has been done. And the job now is to build a stable structure on top of it.

The average farmer has at last learned that non cooperation is another word for sheriff's sale. He must sell his products in highly organized distributive channels. The buyer is going to buy at the lowest possible price—the unorganized farmer takes what is offered or goes without a sale. Fair prices are possible only when the selling and buying groups meet on equal grounds—when the co-operators face the middlemen.

Industry's plans for recovery are all wisely based on co-operation—on enlightened self interest. And the farmer is in exactly the same position.

The N. A. A. C. P.

From the Chicago Bee. No organization for the betterment of the social, industrial, economic and educational condition of Negroes has had to contend with the manifold dissensions, oppositions and criticisms as has the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, whose 24th national convention was held in Chicago last week. It has only succeeded because of the loyalty, ties of a handful of white and Negro supporters who have stuck to it through all of the years of its tumultuous life. The high brows have been lukewarm to it and the common people have stood afar and viewed it askance.

When we look upon the history and achievements of this remarkable organization and note its colossal achievements, great is the wonder that it has done its work so well and accomplished so much with the little support it has gotten from the people. It has endeavored to serve. If criticisms are to be levied they should be aimed at the lethargic public whose half hearted support has seriously handicapped the efforts of this dynamic group.

The need for the services of the N. A. A. C. P. grows apace with the growth and extended scope of Negro problems as they multiply in this country of ours. It must have increased support from all classes of citizens who hope for the ultimate peaceful and intelligent solution of our racial problems that seem to multiply rather than diminish.

The reports on the accomplishments as well as needs should constitute a direct appeal to our millions of people to rally at once to its support. On its record the N. A. A. C. P. merits the thanks and financial support of all of the people everywhere. Lend them a hand and continue to do so that they may function in behalf of your liberties efficiently.

Local

Race prejudice must go. The Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man must prevail. These are the only principles which will stand the acid test of good citizenship in time of peace, war and death.

(1) We must have our pro-rata of employment in businesses to which we give our patronage, such as grocery stores, laundries, furniture stores, department stores and coal companies, in fact every concern which we sup-

port. We must give our citizens the chance to live respectably. We are tired of educating our children and permitting them to remain economic slaves and enter into lives of shame.

(2) Our pro-rata of employment for the patronage to our public corporations such as railroad companies, the street car company, the Nebraska Power Company, the Northwestern Bell Telephone Company and other establishments which we are forced to support by right of franchise. Also our pro-rata of employment in return for the taxes we pay in our city, county state and federal government.

(3) To encourage the establishment of a first class hospital that we may get the best that there is in medical science from our doctors whom we know to be nearest us, also to encourage a high respect of them and encourage more of our girls to take nurse training.

(4) A one hundred per cent department of our citizens in our public or private places of business, especially on street cars. If we are to be respected we must act respectfully, especially in public places where we are constantly before the public's eye.

(5) A one hundred per cent membership in the Omaha branch of the NAACP. should be had to encourage the efforts put forth by the founders of the organization and to assist the general office to establish a five million dollar endowment fund to maintain operating expenses and to further the principles of the NAACP. All people of all races must be educated up to a higher principle and a more thorough understanding of interracial relations.

(6) The re-establishment of the Christian Religion as Christ taught it, for the uplifting of mankind, eliminating financial and personal gain. A practical Christian Religion, week day as well as Sunday. An attitude toward our fellowman as a brother in order to establish a tionship that our country may in reality be a government of the people, for the people and by the people in whole and not in part.

principle which will guide the destiny of each other's children; our neighbor's children today are our children tomorrow.

(7) Courteous treatment in all places of business and the enforcement of the State Civil Right Law.

(8) To encourage and assist in the establishment of the following financial institutions near 24th and Lake Streets: A building and loan association, a state bank, administering aid and assistance to our widows and children.

(9) To encourage the erection of a one hundred thousand dollar Young Men's Christian Association Building near 24th and Lake Streets.

(10) To enlarge the Young Women's Christian Association that it may supply sufficient dormitory accommodations.

(11) To teach our citizens to live economically within their earning capacity by printing in each issue a budget system for various salaries.

(12) To make Omaha a better city in which to live by inaugurating a more cosmopolitan spirit among our American citizens.

(13) To put a stop to the Divorce Evil by passing a State law making the mistreatment of a wife or a husband by either of them, a criminal offense to be decided by a jury, first offense, jail sentence of a short duration; second offense, one of longer duration; third offense, from one to five years in the penitentiary. This, we believe will make men and women think before marrying.

(14) We must become owners of the city government by paying a seemingly higher salary to those whom we employ to administer its affairs, a salary that will at-and, also, a first-class trust company for the purpose of tract men of high calibre.

National

(1) Fight for a passage of the Dyer Anti-Lynch Bill and thus stop the shameful lynching of American citizens.

(2) One of our citizens in the president's cabinet.

(3) Federal control of the educational system that every child must have a high school education.

(4) Assist in the furtherance of research by our scientists and historians to prove that civilization was first founded in Africa.

(5) Establish a political influence which will bring about our pro-rata of higher appointments made by our chief executives.

(6) Stop graft in politics by passing a Federal Law making election day a legal holiday and compelling every American citizen of voting age to vote.

(7) Prevent further wars by teaching the so-called white race that it is high time for them to quit fooling themselves about white supremacy with only three-tenths of the world's population. They must be taught that color is due to climatic conditions. They must be taught that seven-tenths of the world's population is made up of darker races. They must be taught that the rays of sun that blaze upon the equator and turn the skin brown do not affect the power of the brain any more than the coldness of icy glaciers affect the brain of the white race; and that the darker races will not continue to be crushed by a money mad few. If the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man are not welded into the hearts of this world's family now, by teaching the principles laid down by our Saviour, it will be welded into the hearts of our children some day soon, on the bloodiest battlefields this world has ever known.

(8) Cut down congressional representation from the Southern States in proportion to the number of votes cast.

The OMAHA GUIDE will put forth its best efforts to bring about the above 22 points with the assistance of those who believe it is for the best interest of good American citizenship.