

"Every Tub Must Sit On It's Own Bottom!"

FOR YOUR BENEFIT

On Sunday, October 1, 1933 at 3:30 p. m. there will be a meeting at THE OMAHA GUIDE Building, 2418-20 Grant Street, for your benefit. Every working man and woman is especially invited to attend this meeting.

Now as never before in the history of America the old saying, is true in the every day life of the American Negro. "Every tub must sit on its own bottom." If you can't find the bottom of your tub, for God's sake, let someone show you how to find it. The Negro is being cut from the pay-rolls of every industry in the country. Even the mop and broom is being taken away from him, and many other positions that have heretofore been commonly known as our regular ways of earning livelihood.

At this meeting Mr. and Mrs. Hayden, the proprietors of the Hayden's Cash Market will tell you in details the story of their arrest and conviction, and believe me friend, it certainly will be worth your hearing. Negroes heretofore have been run ragged, arrested and thrown in jail unjustly, but never in the history of Omaha was there ever a Negro arrested because he had mastered the art of salesmanship and the ability to cater to his trade.

Don't miss hearing this story. Every effort will be made to have the little boy to tell the story of the method that was used in this arrest.

Have Your Notary Public Work Done at The OMAHA GUIDE Office

Colored Stockholders

A News Feature

By CLIFFORD C. MITCHELL

As I read the many "exchanges" and follow the thought of many of our colored citizens I am unable to feel pessimistic because of the failure of a few of our concerns where the stockholders have lost all or a part of their investments.

Were I fortunate enough to be a publisher of some national publication, and even in my limited space available in the many papers from coast to coast that carry these news features, I would not hesitate, and do not hesitate, to say that for every failure we should build a dozen new structures for it is only by our failures that we can learn to overcome weakness and eventually erect structures that will appear, in later generations, as super monuments.

While it is granted that one large financial failure in the colored field looms as a serious handicap to progress, yet it is a fact, comparatively speaking, that colored investors have lost practically nothing in our own companies as compared to the losses suffered in white companies.

We have no definite way of ascertaining the amount of millions that we have invested in white companies at their peak and on which the market shrinkage has brought the investments down to perhaps ten percent or even less of their original market worth. Yet we see or hear comparatively little in the way of publicly expressed complaints against such concerns and our voice in their managements have ever been. In fact we have not even been privileged to find employment in the same concerns in which we speculated in their stocks and in some instances these same firms did not even care for our consumer patronage.

Personally I would rather invest or speculate if you prefer that term—a Five Dollar bill in the ownership of any of our going racial concerns, employing our people, whether it be a publishing house, hotel, commercial organization, insurance or financial organization, than to donate a dollar bill to our many protest organizations, religious bodies or so-called charitable agencies.

Time after time we can donate to various organizations, probably securing a receipt, but beyond that receiving no tangible evidence of the worth or wisdom of our donation.

And yet when nothing tangible is ever accomplished we do not hear much yelping but let the same amount be invested in the form of ownership in some of our corporate bodies and the investor can be heard to wildly acclaim all sort of grievances, imaginary or otherwise, on how his money is being handled, or mishandled.

It is too bad that our commercial enterprises cannot adopt the methods of some of our religious and social organizations and put on big rallies to share in the dollars. If they could adopt these methods then we would see that with every rally we would be launching on some new industrial or commercial undertaking that in its very existence would have to employ some of our own boys and girls and thus whether we personally ever received a dollar back as cash dividends we would have the satisfaction of knowing that we were part owners in an undertaking that is paying handsomely dividends to the race in giving direct employment and in teaching business practices to our members.

And speaking of dividends it is regrettable to observe that a great many people can only judge the corporate worth of a concern by the amount of its cash dividend. Many of our racial concerns that have paid the best cash dividends are no longer in existence. Why? Simply because they violated the laws of good fundamental business principles in catering to the whims of those who preferred a cash dividend to a participating worth in a concern who conserved its assets and built up strong and necessary reserves before attempting to pay a cash dividend at the later expense of its own financial soundness.

INTERIOR DEPT. SAYS IT "CANNOT INTERVENE" AT BOULDER DAM

NEW YORK — The department of the interior, which has supervision of the construction of Boulder dam at Las Vegas, Nevada, "cannot intervene" with the contractors and see that more Negroes are given employment, it announced this week.

In a letter to Roy Wilkins, assistant secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Harry Slattery, personal assistant to Secretary Harold L. Ickes, admits that an investigation has shown that not many Negroes are employed on the construction of the 165 million dollar dam. Mr. Slattery gives two reasons for this: (1) much of the work requires men to operate special construction machinery and the various contractors at work on the dam bought their own men with whom they have worked on similar jobs elsewhere, and (2) the government has no voice in determining the labor that shall be employed by the contractor.

"The contract with the Six Companies, Inc. provides that so far as practicable preference shall be given at the time of employment, first to qualified exservice men, and second to citizens of the United States. From this it will be seen that no law and no contract provisions require Six Companies, Inc., to employ Negro labor. After considering the facts reported by the investigator and the government's relation to the contractor, I am frank to state that the department is without jurisdiction and as long as the contractor complies with all the laws and the provisions of the contract, we cannot intervene."

Sets Dangerous Precedent
The spectacle of the United States government, denying Negro citizens a chance to work on projects financed out of public funds, the faith of colored people in the New Deal and sets a dangerous precedent, the N. A. A. C. P. wrote Mr. Slattery in reply.

"This (Boulder dam) matter is simply a question of opportunity to work and earn a living on the same basis as any other American," replied Mr. Wilkins. "If his federal govern-

Engaged to Duke



Miss Ivy Anderson well known singer and entertainer of the famous Duke Ellington Band is reported engaged to the mighty Duke. Miss

Anderson's ability as a blues singer is recognized by all lover of jazz, and the rumor that she is engaged to the Duke has set musical circles agog.

ment, the highest authority in the land, denies him a chance to work, what agency shall the Negro American turn and what methods shall he adopt in order to remain alive and win some of the fruits of living?"

"The chief danger in the department's attitude . . . is that it is certain to get a precedent for employment on all public works projects, with the result that the Negro worker will continue to be excluded from employment at the whim of private contractors. The government's attitude . . . is bound to influence builders on private construction; the belief thus becomes entrenched that the Negro workman is not entitled to a fair share of employment. It is dangerous to set such a precedent and the results may be far reaching and unpleasant."

Moral Obligation on Government.

The NAACP admits that contractors on private construction work have had the practice of carrying certain know employees with them and of selecting other employees as they saw fit. The association contends, however, that on public works, paid for out of the public treasury built up by taxes upon all the people, the government has a moral right, regardless of words and phrases in contracts, to insist that all citizens be given an opportunity to work without discrimination because of race, color or creed.

No mention is made in Mr. Slattery's letter of the exclusion of Negroes from residence in Boulder City, Nevada and the NAACP reply states: "Here is a city, built by the United States government with federal funds, and the government itself has either promulgated or permitted to be promulgated the edict that no colored American can reside within the city limits. This is a shameful condition and one about which we can understand the government wishing to remain silent."

In the same mail with Mr. Slattery's letter the NAACP received a letter from Las Vegas, Nevada stating that a total of the colored men are employed at the dam, nine by the Six Companies and one by another construction firm. About 3,000 men are at work on the dam.

GIRL RESERVES ATTEND CAMP

Seventy five girls from high schools of the city spent the week end at camp Brewster discussing the club work for the year.

The following girls from the North Side Branch were among those present: Misses Vonceil Anderson, Helen Wilkes, Ruth Williams, Helen Sherwood, Ethel Terrell, Thema Dickinson, Velma Ross, Iantha Hall, Kathryn Taylor, Margaret Blair, Ada Lee Walker, Leona Davs, and Ruth Gale Griffin.

Miss Christine Dixon, former girl reserve was pianist for the conference and Miss Taylor, Executive Secretary was one of the discussion leaders.

The Sunrise Ceremonial planned by the North Side Girls was held on Sunday morning.

GOV. BYRAN'S OFFICE

Governor Bryan signed requisition papers for the return of Kirby Black to this state where he is charged with the crime of drawing a no-fund check committed in Lancaster County on December 30, 1932. It is alleged the

food we wish. Sandwiches are a specialty

The new Mason and Knox Cafe affords you an evening of enjoyment, where you may go out for a lovely dinner served in a carte style, and

at the same time enjoy a cool refreshing stein of beer.

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DYING WOMAN FAILS TO GET CARE FROM CITY OR COUNTY

How a woman suffering from sleeping sickness lay at home for four days before she died, attended only by two medical students, was Confusion as to whether the city, county or university was responsible for her care was blamed for the situation.

The woman was Mrs. Mary Thegpen, 56 a colored woman, who lived at 2640 Seward street.

Mrs. Thegpen was taken ill 10 days ago and a week ago today friends in the house called the University of Nebraska dispensary. Two senior students on out call work, Charles W. Pemberton, Kirksville, Missouri, and Clyde S. Martin, Hastings, Nebraska, responded.

Found "Sleeping Sickness"
Suspecting sleeping sickness they notified two staff members, Dr. A. E. Bennett and Dr. Oliver C. Nickum, who took spinal punctures the next morning (Thursday) and diagnosed the case as lethargic encephalitis, or true sleeping sickness.

At noon Thursday Martin called the city health department, giving formal notice of the diagnosis.

Under the agreement between city, county, university health authorities, according to Dr. C. W. M. Poynter, dean of the medical college, students retire from cases as soon as they are diagnosed as contagious.

Encephalitis, or sleeping sickness, has not been established as contagious, Dr. Poynter says, but from the fact that the city quarantines houses in which cases occur he presumed that it was considered contagious. If contagious, the city health department would be expected to care for the case.

Martin said he assumed the city would take over the case but that he and Pemberton returned next day to make sure. They found that the city had put up a quarantine sign, warning persons against entering or leaving the place, but that no city physician had responded.

They then sought to have the woman admitted to the university hospital, as the care given her a home, by her daughter and the landlady at the house, was not adequate.

The university hospital, Dr. Poynter said, takes no contagious cases, having no isolation ward, though occasionally one gets in before it is diagnosed. In this case, admittance was refused as a matter of course, not to endanger other patients.

Find Patient Worse
Martin and Pemberton returned the next two days, finding no doctor had been around, and on Sunday found Mrs. Thegpen much worse.

They then called the county hospital and talked to Dr. Charles J. Shramek, superintendent, who referred them to Dr. Lee Van Camp, county physician.

Dr. Van Camp said that the case was contagious and that under the city county agreement, the city was responsible for all contagious and emergency cases. He referred them to Dr. F. H. Kinyoun, city physician.

Martin said he then called Dr. Kinyoun, who referred the call to Dr. A. Greenberg, who is in charge of the city detention hospital on lower Douglas street.

Students Quit Case
Dr. Greenberg, according to Martin said he had no facilities at the hospital to care for a sleeping sickness case, and referred Martin to Dr. Van Camp.

Having completed the circuit, Martin said, he decided that, as a student, he was being placed in a bad position, so he called the city health department and announced that he and Pemberton were withdrawing from the case.

Mrs. Thegpen died Tuesday morning, without further care.

Dr. Kinyoun, asked about the case, said he believed the health department had been notified of the case only the night before Mrs. Thegpen died (Monday). Someone called at that time, he said, and announced that the student was being taken off the case. Before anything could be done, he said, the undertaker had called the next morning and announced he was removing the body.

Later Dr. Kinyoun consulted the record and said the first report came last Thursday from the university hospital. This was merely a report

that the case had been diagnosed as encephalitis, he said, and that the medical students were caring for it. As long as the case was getting care, he said, there was nothing for the health department to do.

Asked if it was not customary for the students to withdraw, after notification of a contagious case, Dr. Kinyoun said that the health department had not classified encephalitis as contagious.

"We put a sign merely as a precaution, and it prevents people from coming in," he said.

Asked if the city would enforce the quarantine, as in other diseases considered contagious, Dr. Kinyoun replied: "We are determining that now, taking it up with the state health department and the public health service. Encephalitis cases are taken in other hospitals, so I don't see why the county should object. We can't put encephalitis cases down there with scarlet fever and diphtheria."

Furthermore, there are several kinds of encephalitis, Dr. Kinyoun said, and the report last Thursday did not state whether this was the epidemic variety.

"Some forms are contagious and some are not," he said. "We placard all cases, just as we would suspicious cases of scarlet fever or smallpox. This case wasn't proven to be the epidemic form."

Mrs. Thegpen has lived in Omaha for the past 17 years. She is survived by two sons, James and Johnny Crum, a daughter, Mrs. Anna Braun, Alice Crum a granddaughter and other boys. The body is at Lewis Funeral Home.

THREE PUPILS NAMED TECH HIGH EDITORS

Dorothy Ross and Ann Embree, seniors, and Vaughn Thompson, a junior, have been named editors of the Technical News, student publication of Technical high school.

Other members of the staff are: Anthony Piccolo, Michael Ruberti, Frank Sparano, Betty Way, Otto Mezger, Irving Merriam, Anamae Curtis, Gladys Thompson, Thais Wilson, Bessie Bailen, Mildred Canavan, Margaret Coyle, Hattie George, Mary Gordon, Irvin Lesovosky, Samuel Rikin, James Rosso, Charles Susman, Marie Thompson.

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