

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

OMAHA

City, and Nat'l Life

EDITORIAL

GUIDE

March of Events

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

Omaha, Nebraska, Saturday, September 30, 1933

Page Five

THE OMAHA GUIDE

Published Every Saturday at 2418-20 Grant Street by
THE OMAHA GUIDE PUBL. CO., Incorporated
All News Copy must be in our office not later than
Monday at 5 p. m., and all Advertising Copy, or Paid
Articles, not later than Wednesday at Noon.
Entered as Second class mail matter, March 15, 1927
at the Post office at Omaha, Nebraska, under the act
of Congress of March 3, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES (Strictly in Advance)
One Year, \$2.00 Six Months, \$1.25
Three Months, \$1.00

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—The Omaha Guide is
issued weekly and will be sent to any part of the United
States for \$2.00 per year in advance. Foreign
subscriptions (including postage) \$3.00 in advance.
Trial six months' subscriptions, \$1.25. Trial Three
Months' subscription \$1.00. Single copy, 5 cents.

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Omaha Guide Publishing Company, Incorporated,
2418-20 Grant St., Omaha, Nebr.



EDITORIAL

OBSERVATIONS OF "A STRANGER WITHIN YOUR GATES"

One feels a strange and peculiar satisfaction on finding oneself in a city where they are not generally known, moving in and out among the people, hearing their expressions of faith and confidence in the integrity and ability of some moving, progressive man or woman of the community on the one hand, and on the other hearing others condemn everybody and everything who may have the tincture to attempt to put over any proposition for the good of the public in general. At times it is rather amusing. Not so much by the strife engendered as the secret pleasure one gets from the mental exchange of positions of the persons doing the condemning and fault finding with the one who is being condemned. The kicker is as old as the creation. The Good Book speaks of it. "Ephraim waxed fat and kicked". One peculiar trait of those who condemn the actions of those who try to build. Those who essay to build in a great number of cases fail utterly. Not so with those who try to destroy and retard every forward step.—They never fail—for the reason they never try to lend their aid to any forward progressive movement, and not having the initiative or ability to formulate a plan where it requires the qualities of leadership to promulgate a general forward movement requiring collective efficiency to bring the desired result whereby the whole race may be benefited. Consequently the only way they can ever fail is when they are unable to attract others to aid them in their destructive ambition.

At times, especially, depressive times like these, people may from a fit of hysteria lose sight of the true worth of those who have made the sacrifice and stood the test of deprivation, persecution and death that those who follow after may be benefited, may listen to the voice of the sirens of Hate and envy until they lose sight of the value and worth of such unselfish characters, that if they don't help stone him to death—they will hold the clothes while the others does the throwing. But when history gets a hearing and once the hysteria has subsided and the people again can see clearly their reactions will be responsive to good sense and to just conclusions.

For ages the hardest task with which man has been confronted, was how best to govern man. As a people we must solve the same problem. Can it be solved by throwing stones? Calling names? finding fault? distrust, suspicion, hate and envy? We have tried that method for these many years and we are still in the wilderness. Evidently we must retrace our steps. There is a way out—we must find it.—And we must find it together.—Trusting God and an unselfish Leadership, magnify the virtues of truth, patience and tolerance, believing all things, hoping all things with a supreme faith in God and an everlasting confidence in Leadership. Let us close ranks, advance on the enemy in a solid phalanx and the victory is ours.

THE NEGRO'S OPPORTUNITY AND RESPONSIBILITY IN NATIONAL RECOVERY

By DANIEL C. ROPER
PHILADELPHIA—(CNS)—The Honorable Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, as a representative of the Roosevelt Administration appeared before a large gathering in Convention Hall, Friday evening September 22, as the principal speaker at the 70th Anniversary Celebration of Negro Progress.

Mr. Roper's appearance on the celebration program was the result of an invitation extended by a committee, consisting of Major R. R. Wright, chairman; the Rev. J. H. Dwell, the Rev. J. E. Philpot, T. H. Hill, and others, who visited Washington and extended the invitation to a member of President Roosevelt's cabinet.

Mr. Roper chose as the subject of his address: "The Negro's Opportunity and Responsibility in National Recovery" a very timely subject, as many Negroes throughout the country are fairing poorly under some of the provisions of the N. R. A. codes of fair competition and decided ill under many manipulations of the same.

Mr. Roper took occasion to say: "The increasingly difficult economic problems of our complex society require cooperative thinking and sympathetic support to bring about a solution of all Government problems. It is in recognition of this fact, and with particular appreciation of your place in this program that I initiated recently in the Department of Commerce, a movement toward a closer cooperation between this Department and the Colored people. The Department of Commerce was instituted to encourage, foster and develop business, and, with your interests and welfare in mind, I invited a committee of capable and experienced colored leaders to confer with me on the best methods of solving problems bearing upon Negro business conditions. It is my thought that this committee will serve as a clearing house on matters relating to your problems, and I shall, with the committee's assistance, select a man of your race who will be located in the Department of Commerce. He will be charged with the responsibility of making business and commercial studies concerning the Negroes' economic problems and their relationship to our national economic program. Through this new set up, we hope to develop plans to help the colored business men to better understand and accept the highest American standards and practices of business and commerce. I interpret it as my patriotic duty to assist those groups of business people in poorer circumstances to gain the efficiency and advantages of those who are in better circumstances. In this, I am endeavoring to express the spirit of the "NEW DEAL"—the spirit of the Square Deal as it is interpreted and practiced by President Franklin D. Roosevelt."

"Many people have been unable to control their greed and selfishness, thinking more of material possessions than of the infinitely more important welfare of human beings. These exclusively selfish motives and objectives have led us to dangerous extremes; in fact, they have brought upon us the greatest economic cataclysm of all times. This unprecedented economic catastrophe swept millions into unemployment, paralyzed our production, our distribution and financial processes, and carried us all into a dismal swamp of despair. Most fortunately, we found and put into the White House, during this disastrous crisis, a leader with a chart and a compass and possessed of a heart and mind devoted to humanity. His chart shows a program in the interest of all the people—and he quite naturally labels it — "NATIONAL RECOVERY." In this great struggle to attain a better and happier condition for all our people, everyone can find and should fulfill his opportunity and responsibility to serve.

"The loyalty and patriotism of your people guarantee a sustained, cooperative attitude on your part in meeting the challenging task that faces us all.

"It is natural for you to ask what you can do to assist in this battle for national recovery. My answer is that you have two opportunities for service; the first prompts your help in making the emergency N. R. A. program a success. Every revolution brings with it certain hardships for some of the people. But we should recognize and understand that while rough spots and hardships in the hurried program cannot be prevented we can and should strive to make them temporary in nature.

"The second line of service and cooperation relates to the problem of long term

economic planning and future business stability for our people. Our long term problems cannot be postponed until the present emergency is over. They must be evolved and built upon the foundation of our immediate recovery program. It is with especial reference to this that our newly formed Negro Advisory Council will direct its studies and efforts through conference with the Secretary of Commerce."

In closing Mr. Roper said:
"In the seventy years since your emancipation, your people have created a heri-

Pres. Addresses Workers

(Continued from p. 1)

Defines Federal Relief Policy

I believe we Americans do not wish to see a permanent extension of purely government operations, carried to the extent of relieving us of our responsibilities as citizens, and it is with that thought in mind that very early in this administration we laid down in regard to one portion of this great picture a somewhat simple rule.

When we came to the problem of meeting the emergency of human needs we did not rush blindly in and say: "The government will take care of it." We approached it from the other angle first. We said to the people of this country: "When you come to the problem of relief you face the individual family, the individual man, woman and child who lives in a particular locality, and the first objective and the first necessity is that the citizens of that community, through the churches, the community chest, the social and charitable organizations of the community are going to be expected to do their utmost extent first. Then we come to this second need, or objective, and that is the participation of local government in the additional need."

Local Governments Must Do Their Part

We demand that local government shall do its share to the utmost, and then, if that is not sufficient, if those two features do not meet the needs, we come to the next unit, the state, and if that still is not enough, if the state has done everything it reasonably should do, then obviously the Federal government must step in, because, while it isn't written in the Constitution, nevertheless, it is the duty of course, in an organization of inherent duty of the Federal government to keep it citizen from starvation, that kind. I suppose that there is a certain tendency to feel, "If we don't do it, the Federal government will." Municipalities or counties feel, "If we don't do it the state government, private organization, and individuals will," or a local organization, say, "well, if we don't do it, the municipalities will." In other words, putting the burden on somebody else with the general thought in the back of our heads "if we don't do it somebody else will." And, in the last analysis the kindness of Uncle Sam will see to it that we don't fail.

Problem of Lagging States

We have had a great many examples of late of areas in this country, areas which have not done their share and are coming, hat in hand, to the Federal government, and saying, "we want Federal relief." There have been states which have not done their share — states where the problem of relief have got mixed up with politics; Legislatures that are talking in political and not in human terms. There are municipalities which are going ahead with the spending of the taxes for political purposes and then find they haven't any money left for relief purposes.

I am glad to say that those individual cases are diminishing in number because the people of this country understand it and are telling the government bodies, local or state, that they have got to "play ball" and not shirk. There are a lot of cases which are so close to the border line of emergency that they do not belong to the border relief problem.

Yesterday the Governor of South Dakota came to my office with some extraordinary pictures of farm lands where grasshoppers had devoured everything down to the roots. Where there isn't anything left for man or beast to eat; where many thousands of farmers are not faced just with the temporary problem of being helped out a little here and a little there, but with the fact that neither they nor their livestock have any chance of getting anything to live on until next summer some time. There is an emergency. We are going to try to take care of it as an emergency. It comes very close to the border line where the Red Cross has got to step in—because it is a peculiar kind of

disaster and does not result from flood or fire.

Expects More Local Relief

There are cases in some of the coal mining sections of this country where families have been starving week in and week out over a long period of time and where the community or the state failed to do their share. These are not disasters in the same sense or with the same result that grasshoppers and floods are responsible. The point I want to make is this: You have a very great opportunity, not merely to keep people from starving. You have a further opportunity of inculcating the understanding that we have to build from the bottom up—not merely to supply food from the top down.

There will be a tendency this year in obtaining the wherewithal for local relief for people to say, "We can't do it." I believe they can do it, bigger this year and more generously, more successfully this year than they could last. Taking it by and large, the country is in a much more hopeful frame of mind. People have more money to spend and more time in which to do it. It isn't only the fact that a great many people have already been put back to work, the fact that people of property have been getting more from rents; there are fewer defaults on bonds and mortgages.

Absolved From Forty Hour Week

I believe today that you can go forth, in the spirit of the N. R. A., and work under it. You, of course, are going to work a great deal more than forty hours a week. I want to tell you that you are hereby absolved from the N. R. A.—if you want to work seventy hours a week, go to it. The executive branches of the United States government, and some of the other branches of the government also are exempt.

I think you must go into this campaign with the right to expect greater success this year than last. Tell everybody that we are a little bit like the old railroad train that has to travel up a long grade. The first thing to do is to get that train started, and the more we can accelerate the pace of that train, the more certain it is that it is going to get over the top. We have got the train started and it is running, let us say, twenty miles an hour. We must get that train to go forty miles an hour, and then there is an assurance that it will go over the top.

Community Chest Work

All of this community chest work, all of the uniting in the cause of meeting human needs, is based on that old word "cooperation." During the war when I was on the other side the Prime Minister of England, Lloyd George, was lunching with me at the American Embassy one day and our Ambassador said something about our cooperation in winning the war. Lloyd George turned to me and vented— you have imagination — will you please send word back home that the British government will offer a prize of £10,000 to any American who will discover some other word to take the place of "cooperation." No one has ever won the prize.

The point I wish to make is that there are a great many people in this country who are going to say: "Oh, I have given, I am helping through such and such an organization, through such and such an individual; leave me out." There is no such thing as being left out. They can't be left out. They have got to join you. Because, unfortunately, we know the frailty of a certain type of human nature that says something like that as an excuse for not doing his or her part.

Individual Responsibility

The government cannot get along without you. The Federal, state and local government can't. The whole period we are going through will come back in the end to individual citizens to individual responsibility to private organization, through the years to come. We are going to have unemployed throughout the United States, and we know it. I hope, though, the time is going to come when government will not have to give relief. I hope the time is going to come soon when everybody who normally wants a permanent job is going to get it. And so I like to think of government relief of all kinds as emergency relief.

Your work has a twofold purpose. You are meeting the emergency and

tage of ennobling characteristics and racial accomplishments that should provide a great inspiration for meeting your problems of today and planning for your attainments of tomorrow. The United States Government guarantees to you the inalienable right to the pursuit of life, liberty and happiness. It is under this Flag that you secured your emancipation. This should be a symbol of the American ideal of freedom and of the increasing opportunities for you and for all under the guiding principles of the Constitution of the United States."

at the same time you are building for the future. Community chests are going to keep on just as long as any of us are alive — and a mighty good thing they are too.

I tell you very simply that you have a great responsibility on your shoulders, and I know that you are going to fulfill it. You are going back to your states and your communities and give them this message from me—this work is an essential part of the government's program, the program of the people of the United States to bring us back to where this country has as right to be. So, get to it and make a record not only of money but a record of service of which we shall all be very proud.

TOWL EXPECTS HOUSING PLANS READY TUES

Groups Finish Work Leading to Project for Improvement of North 24th Street

Real estate men, architects, County Assessor Greenleaf, County Treasurer Bauman, officers of building and loan companies and city officials are cooperating so successfully in the proposed housing project along No. 24th Street that all preliminaries will be out of the way by next Tuesday, Mayor Towl said Wednesday.

"We hope to have the project so well worked by next week that it will be ready to submit to the federal government," the mayor said.

SURVEYS COMPLETED

Real estate men have made surveys of the district extending from Paul to Clark Streets and from 18th to 24th Streets, and architects, accompanied by Philip Klutznick, assistant city attorney, were to make a trip through the district Wednesday afternoon. The architects are George B. Prinz, William L. Steele and Alan McDonald.

Mayor Towl said all the facts and figures relating to the property and the mortgages thereon will have been compiled by the end of the week so that the cost of the proposed rehabilitation of the district can be estimated.

PARKWAYS IN PLAN

The project includes parkways and playgrounds throughout the district as well as the renovating, remodeling and rebuilding of houses and the erection of new dwellings. Some old houses in the district already have been torn down, in anticipation of the improvement.

Mayor Towl said he also had in mind a similar project centering around 28th and R Sts. in South Omaha. He said the district was run down and that streets were unpaved and badly washed away, making the property of little value in its present condition.

PALMTAG PUT IN CHARGE OF MORALS SQUAD

Myers Says He will Shake Group Up Now and Then; Works Under Commissioner

A new leader of the police morals squad Detective Sergt. Fred Palmtag —was announced by Police Commissioner Frank Myers Tuesday night, as well as a new policy of shifting supervision of the squad at irregular intervals among Chief of Police George Allen and Inspectors Samardick and A. C. Andersen.

Palmtag, Commissioner Myers announced, will replace Sergt. George Brigham as head of the squad on October 1, and will work under direction of Chief of Detectives A. C. Andersen. Brigham has been taking orders from Chief Allen and his predecessor worked under Inspector Samardick.

The purpose behind the change of policy, Myers said, is to insure a "square deal" for all in the conduct of police law enforcement.

"While I have a fault to find with Samardick or Allen in the way the squad has been directed," he said, "I feel that the new system will prove more satisfactory."

"It will create better feeling generally because the heads of morals squads, unconsciously or otherwise, might play favorites. Each head of the squad, as I re-

tate the supervision, will take command and handle the problems in his own way."

Myers said that "against every head of the raiding squad there made accusations of persecution and favoritism, and I feel that by shifting the ex officio head of the squad from time to time everybody will feel he is getting a square deal."

The changes can be made at any time at his discretion, Myers said. They may come on a moment's notice, and the succeeding head can select his own raider.

He said, however, that he had ordered the raiding post to Palmtag and Palmtag had accepted it. Palmtag is to confer with Myers and Andersen on the personnel of the squad, but will be permitted his own recommendation of assistants.

The commissioner also revealed he already is considering ways of dealing with the flood of legal hard liquor which he anticipates will start flowing into Omaha from Iowa and Missouri after repeal becomes effective in November, as now seems likely.

ROOSEVELT READY TO STATE PLAN OF CREDIT EXPANSION

(Special to The Omaha Guide)
NEW YORK—President Roosevelt was to return to his home at Hyde Park Wednesday, obviously confident of the national recovery drive and ready to lay down the terms for putting credit to work to make success assured.

A series of talks with financial leaders convinced his advisers he was about to make known his desires for expanding credit through regular channels as the alternative to outright currency inflation. Welcomed by a crowd that swarmed over his route from Pennsylvania station, Mr. Roosevelt remained Tuesday night and early Wednesday at the family residence on East 65th St., with his own folks.

A call by Jesse I. Straus, ambassador to France, was regarded unofficially as meaning France was considering the two defaulted war debts payments to the United States.

The President visited the metropolis to have a family reunion and say good bye to his eldest son, James who sailed at midnight for Europe with his wife, Betsy. James is going to London and Paris on a trip described as a vacation. There is speculation whether he will go to Russia.

In the quiet of his ancestral estate at Hyde Park on the banks of the Hudson river, the President will watch the national recovery drive and outline shortly his ideas for putting idle cash in closed banks and frozen bank deposits to work to support his price lifting campaign.

His immediate object is the release of funds in closed banks, but he is also watching steps by open banks to put their resources to work.

There is increasing belief the President will go to the American Legion convention opening in Chicago next Monday.

SEARS SPENDS MILLION IN STATE IN 3 YEARS

Sears Roebuck and Company, spent \$1,115,960 in Nebraska during 1930, 1931 and 1932, according to figures received by J. L. McCormack, manager of the local store, from D. M. Nelson, vice president of the company in charge of merchandising.

The report, prepared in connection with plans for its 47th anniversary celebration now in progress, contains an account of the firm's expenditures in the state.

Disbursements included \$326,973 for merchandise bought from 18 manufacturers in Nebraska; \$481,262 for wages and salaries; \$165,340 for advertising, and \$142,385 for rents and taxes.

The Great Community Builder

In days gone by, the gold mining and silver mining industry made history. Some of our greatest states were settled and built up as the result of mining activity.

Copper, lead and zinc played a tremendous part in our industrial development.

Mining has suffered severely from economic causes during the past ten years.

Today the outlook seems to be brighter for mining activity. If favorable conditions develop, it will be a godsend to many states which have had a vivid object lesson as to the value of mining payrolls, purchasing power, employment, etc.

Penalizing the mines with exorbitant taxation will not be as popular a pastime as in the past. More people will realize that conditions, which encourage, rather than discourage mining, are the greatest benefit to the commonwealth.