

THE OMAHA GUIDE

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EDITORIAL

Happenings that Affect the Dinner Pails, Dividend Checks and Tax Bills of Every Individual. National and International Problems Inseparable From Local Welfare

Industrial activity, in spite of the appearance of some downward tendencies, is continuing at a comparatively high rate.

Price advances, which started with the first manifestations of recovery, continued through September.

Latest information concerning basic industries shows:

DOMESTIC TRADE—Both wholesale and retail increased in August, in both volume and value.

EMPLOYMENT—Though production declined somewhat in August as compared with July, payrolls and employment continued to improve.

COMMODITY PRICES—The advance in prices, with the exception of retail, slackened in August and September.

CREDIT—The most significant recent change in the credit situation is that open-market purchase of U. S. Government securities by the Federal Reserve has increased.

SECURITIES—Market action has been confusing and unpredictable.

FOREIGN TRADE—Exports have declined and imports increased.

CONSTRUCTION—Contracts jumped 28 per cent in August, due principally to public works and utility undertakings.

TRANSPORTATION—There was a contrasasonal decline of six per cent in freight traffic in August, and the decline continued through September.

AUTOMOBILES—Production schedules dropped in September, but less than was anticipated.

mand at end of September was holding up well. Tire output in August, while smallest in five months, was at the highest August level since 1929.

POWER—Steady and continued advances in electric consumption have been registered in practically all parts of the country.

CHEMICALS—Activity has been affected by declining production in the major productive lines which constitute the market for chemicals.

FARM—The August wheat movement, because of the short crop, was comparatively slight.

LUMBER—Curtailment in receipts of new orders has caused an increase in stocks on hand and a lessening of production.

IRON AND STEEL—Steel production declined during August, and a still sharper drop followed during first half of September.

TEXTILES—Though production has slackened, August production was the best for that month since 1929.

CO-OPERATIVES VICTORIOUS

At the moment, the position of the farmer is mixed.

In most instances, the farm products which are having the best experience are those which are represented by strong, well established, loyally supported co-operatives.

As a matter of fact, it is doubtful if the government's farm relief program would have much chance for success without the co-operatives.

Yes, the co-operatives are forging ahead — and at a faster rate than is generally realized.

TAXES — BARRIER TO RECOVERY

How great is the influence of excessive taxation in retarding recovery, and in preventing employment and wage increases that would otherwise be provided?

The answer is that its influence is very great indeed.

Nowadays, an extremely — often extortionately — high percentage of the difference must be paid to the tax-collector.

years business has cut costs, raised efficiency, and redoubled its efforts to give the best value at the lowest cost.

It is very possible that the recovery movement will, in the near future, reach a point where it cannot go further without tax reduction.

No better protection than life insurance has ever been discovered," writes Paul Tomlinson, financial editor of Harper's Magazine, in the September issue.

Thousands of Americans will say "Amen" to that.

And now that recovery is on its way, the statistics are pointing to a gratifying increase in sales of life insurance.

The chance is most negligible that a life insurance policy, purchased from an established, old-line company, will not be redeemed precisely as the contract designates.

How many other investments can offer so much!

INTER-RACIAL RELATIONS CONFERENCE AND N. A. A. C. P. MEMBERSHIP DRIVE

By M. L. HARRIS

At the meeting of the Interracial Relations Conference which was held Friday October 20, at the Y. M. C. A., 17th and Harney, and that night at the Zion Baptist church, 22nd and Grant streets, quite a few addresses were delivered on questions of grave importance, effecting the relations of whites and blacks alike.

It may be that this movement of Interracial Relations is in its infancy in Omaha but to an observer who has been in touch with the aims and purposes of this organization and watched its functions in other parts of the country, it was both surprising and disappointing that so few of the citizens found time to attend, especially in this true of the whites.

As we understand it, the purpose of this organization is to bring about a better understanding between the races, black and white, especially in matters having to do with the industrial and economic status.

In the address of Dr. Geo. E. Haynes, Executive Secretary of Department of Churches of America, of Washington, D. C., delivered Friday night at Zion Baptist church, he stressed the necessity of the whole hearted support of the people in assisting the President in putting over the NRA program.

He further explained the hard task encumbered upon those who are fighting to keep the wages of Negro workers on a parity with that of other workers, while all of which is proper and right, but there is a great duty the Negro owes to himself.

As has been said: "He who would be free must strike the first blow," which saying is exemplified in the struggles of the Colonies with England also in the case of Cuba and the Philippines against Spain.

Had the Colonies waited for France to lead the fight against the unjust system of taxation without representation, there would have never been drafted the Declaration of Independence.

Lafayette would have never sailed from France with his troops to assist the Colonies, had not Cuba struck the first blow against the tyranny of Spain and Gen. Weyler the "butcher" and oppressor, the U. S. would never have come to her assistance and they would still be groaning under the heel of Spain.

As it was with them so is it with us. If we are to take our place in the sun which was once ours, we must strike the first blow.

True we invite assistance and help from our white friends, but the assistance we get depends in a large measure upon the degree in which we contribute to the solution of our own problems.

If we persist in contributing only a small proportion of our energy, time and money to the solution of our problems, we can expect only a perfunctory response from our white friends.

At the present time the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People are making an intensive membership drive here in Omaha.

Not only are people of our group being solicited for membership, but every man and woman of the white race, who believes in equal opportunities, justice and fair play is also being asked to join.

As Negroes we should not forget that as we pray for fairness and justice, so must we be unto others.

We have for years suffered from unjust persecution. It is not then consistent to the attributes of mercy for which we pray that we should practice towards others that from which we have for years suffered and died, be they white or black.

Therefore, we should not take advantage of any man's condition, for reasons not consistent to the principles of justice and fair play, which only appeals to the lower passions of envy, hate, prejudice and misunderstanding.

One week from today will see the opening of the Eleventh Annual Community Chest Campaign.

On that day more than six thousand volunteer workers, private citizens like yourself, men and women who have their own homes, their own businesses and their own interests, will start out going from house to house, from office to office, interviewing people and securing pledges toward a goal of \$603,136 to finance the welfare and relief needs of Omaha for the coming year.

Whether it is below zero or whether it is clear this huge army will journey forth. Why do they do it? They are not paid money. They receive little public recognition for their work.

They are not bound by any written creed. Perhaps it is only because they know:

That there are from one to two thousand dependent families whose dependency is due to some other reason than unemployment, who cannot receive help through Federal funds and who must be cared for by Community Chest agencies.

That some means must be found to provide food and shelter for eight hundred to a thousand homeless men who must be cared for each night at the Homeless Men's Bureau;

That next year there will be more than five hundred helpless, orphan children for whom someone must make provision;

That from fifty to a hundred crippled children must be provided with the medical services and the convalescent care necessary to give them an equal chance with others;

That the Visiting Nurses who last year made almost 60 thousand calls will have an even greater job to do next year;

That baby clinics and summer camps for under-privileged children must be continued, and that homes for the aged and invalids must be supported;

That agencies for the building of good citizenship and the wise use of leisure time must be maintained for the use of the boys and girls and unemployed men and women;

That the need this year is greater than ever before; that those who can, must give more generously, and that new givers must be found to take the places of many who gave last year but who this year are dependent themselves.

There is nothing in the history of Omaha quite like the Community Chest Campaign. There is no movement you could be connected with of which you could be more proud. There is no need that is more vital.

THE COMMUNIST PARTY AND ITS RELATIONS TO THE NEGRO

By M. L. Harris

At the meeting held in the interest of the Scottsboro boys last Tuesday night, many things were said in the speech delivered by Richard D. Moore in his masterful appeal to the people of Omaha, that is at least worthy of serious thought.

The Negroes have for so long been exploited by the republican and democratic parties as well as self appointed and so called leaders, he knows not where to fly.

The great mass of the Negroes are praying and waiting for leadership. It is not true as is often heard expressed that the Negro will not follow leadership. He will follow, but it must be of the right type, one divested of every iota of selfish interest and selfish agrandizement.

A leadership which not only will suffer the pangs of hunger, scorn and calumny for their sake, but if needs be will sacrifice his life on the altar of service. The Negro is so hedged round and about by so many "leaders" each of which is proposing a panacea for every ill which besets him he knows not whether it is best to endure the pangs and darts of an outrageous fortune or take up arms and by opposing end them.

Every change for good which has ever been established in this old world was by the so-called radicals, Christianity was established by the greatest radical that ever lived. These United States was formed by radicals. The chains was struck from the hands of four million slaves by radicals. If the fight which is being made for the lives of the Scottsboro boys and for equal Communist Party is Radicalism let us, make the most of it.

DISCUS NRA AND ADVOCATE UNIONIZATION UNDER A...

WASHINGTON—(CNS)—M. P. Webster, chairman of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and A...

of the Pullman Porters' Union took occasion while in Washington last week in attendance at the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, to sponsor a mass meeting which was held Thursday evening at the Lincoln Temple Congregational Church.

The principal speaker was Edward P. McGrady, assistant secretary of the American Federation of Labor, who spoke on "The Meaning of the NRA to the Negro."

Other speakers were M. P. Webster who gave a graphic and interesting account of the organization and struggle of the Brotherhood with the Pullman Car Company; and Spencer Miller, executive director, Workers' Education Bureau of the American Federation of Labor.

Dr. Charles H. Wesley of Howard University presided.

EASTERN SHORE OF MARYLAND AGAIN DISGRACES AMERICAN CIVILIZATION

BALTIMORE, Md.—(CNS)—Accused of attacking an aged white woman, George Armwood, colored, was dragged from the Somerset County jail in Princess Anne the county seat October 18 by a mob of more than 1,000 men, women and children and lynched.

He was hanged from a tree after the mob had stripped him of clothing, attached a rope around his neck and pulled him behind an automobile through the town.

As the mob made its slow progress, members leaped at Armwood, screaming and cursing. The prisoner apparently was dead when the crowd reached the hanging scene.

Later, the body was cut down and was taken to the public square where it was burned. The rope was cut into small pieces and distributed as souvenirs.

Armwood was accused of attacking Mrs. Mary Denston, 71, as he returned to her home Monday.

He was arrested here in company with John Richardson, a white man, charged with being an accessory after the fact in the alleged assault, and brought here for safe keeping. County authorities informed Governor Ritchie that there would be no trouble and the two men were taken back to Princess Anne.

Hanged Near Edges Home

In breaking into the jail, the mob overpowered 25 State policemen, sent to guard Armwood. Eight officers were injured suffering cuts and bruises on their heads from bricks and stones hurled at them by mob members.

The hanging occurred next to the home of Judge Robert F. Duer, who had attempted to dissuade the crowd when it first formed at the jail. The crowd incensed at Duer's remarks, first went to the judges home, but moved to the neighboring house when they were unable to find a tree sufficiently large.

One boy, apparently about 18 years of age, slashed the Negro's ear almost off with a knife. After they had taken the Negro to the public square and burned him, the mob disbanded.

White Man Rushed Away

In the meantime, John Richardson, the white man who was under arrest charged with being an accessory after the fact in the assault on the farm woman, was taken from the jail by officers. He was accused of taking Armwood away from the vicinity of the alleged assault and transporting him to another section of the county.

Governor Ritchie talked to Judge Duer and the State's attorney earlier in the day and was assured by them that there would be no difficulty. After this, the governor issued a statement saying he would not have the Negro removed.

The mob gathered shortly after midnight. It converged on the jail and, as it neared, the police fired tear gas bombs. This moved the mob back for the time being, but later it again came forward and this time came to hand-to-hand combat with the police. In this melee, Captain Johnson was knocked out by a flying brick. The mob then secured timber from a nearby lumber yard and began battering on the jail door while the officers stood helplessly nearby.

Sheriff Luther Dougherty reached prisoner's cell, crying "don't break the jail at this time and ran to the in here."

"The responsibility for Armwood's being at Princess Anne that night," said Governor Ritchie, "rests squarely on the shoulders of Judge Duer and State's Attorney Robins."

While Armwood was here in Baltimore where he was rushed to avoid a mob shortly after his capture, State police said he signed a statement admitting an attack on the woman.

Governor Ritchie, after being informed of the lynching, said he had telegraphed Judge Duer and State's Attorney Robins that the State of Maryland was looking to them to set in motion all the forces of law to apprehend the mob members. He ordered Police Commissioner Charles Gai-

(Continued Next Week)