

Roosevelt Goes to Warm Springs Georgia for Rest

WASHINGTON, November 22—(CNS)—President Roosevelt left the White House, Friday November 17 for a two week's stay at Warm Springs, Georgia, for rest and recreation.

Negro spirituals will be sung for him on November 24, by the Emory University Glee Club of Atlanta, Georgia. The occasion will be the presentation when Georgia Hall, a new unit of the Warm Springs Foundation will be turned over to the President as head of the foundation.

Guests at the dinner will include county chairman of the Georgia Hall campaign—the \$100,000 structure having been built with public subscriptions—and those who were substantial contributors to the fund.

While at the Springs President Roosevelt may be given a demonstration of what it is hoped may prove a peanut oil cure for infantile paralysis by Dr. George W. Carver world renowned chemist of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

Dr. Carver is now experimenting with peanut oil on two Georgia boys suffering from infantile paralysis. For the last three months they have been going twice a month to Tuskegee for treatment.

Crawford, Held As Murderer, Once Helped Save Guard's Life

RICHMOND, Va., November 22—(CNS)—George Crawford, now held for murder after being brought back from Massachusetts while a convict in a State road camp in 1923, helped save the life of a State guard when the latter was attacked with a knife by another convict.

Crawford is reported to have had a bad record the first of his two terms and for part of his second term. He escaped twice and lost 20 per cent of his good conduct time on another occasion for refusing to go to work.

Crawford was born in Richmond and lived here most of his life. He was convicted here in 1921 for receiving and concealing stolen goods, and was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary.

He escaped a second time in 1925, but was recaptured the following day. For the two escapes he received three additional years, as well as two years for being a second offender.

WASHINGTON, November 22—(CNS)—Garnet C. Wilkinson, assistant superintendent of public schools and Dean Dwight O. W. Holmes of Howard University, have named by Dr. Paul C. Stetson, president of the department of superintendence of the National Education Association, as members of a National committee on a National Outlook on Education, which will report at the Cleveland convention of the department in February.

GARNET WILKINSON, DWIGHT HOLMES TO STUDY EDUCATION

Problems of teacher training, a comprehensive program of public education, school finance, education for the new America, public education and public welfare and the interpretation of the schools to the public will be subjects reported on by other committees at the department meeting.

Warn Governor Pinchot To Aid in Berwyn School Fight

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., November 22—(CNS)—"Unless you take positive steps to eradicate the vicious policy of segregation in Berwyn, Devon and Stratford, the Negro citizenry of Pennsylvania through their organizations are determined to defeat your candidacy for the United States Senate," is the warning recently sent to Governor Gifford Pinchot in the matter of the segregation of Negro children of school age in the towns mentioned.

Failure to use his official influence with Attorney General W. A. Schneider, and Dr. James N. Rule, head of the Department of Public Instruction, to have Negro children admitted to schools in their neighborhood as provided in the State school code, Governor Pinchot will fail under the ban as cited.

The Governor is told that the recent Democratic victory in Philadelphia, as a result of which he wired Philadelphia citizens that he was "tickled to death," should serve as a warning to him.

"The 500,000 Negroes of Pennsylvania will vote against you unless you at once and without delay end this illegally established 'Jim Crow' school system that exists in certain Pennsylvania towns," the Governor was also told.

WOMAN WHO SAW JOHN BROWN HANGED, DIES IN WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTOWN, W. Va., Nov-

ember 22—(CNS)—Mrs. Dolly Thompson, 84 years old, who lived next door to the jail in which John Brown the noted abolitionist was incarcerated, and saw him on his way to be hanged, died here last week.

Mrs. Thompson was the mother of 15 children, ten of whom survive her. There are nine grandchildren and four great grandchildren.

The surviving children are Drs. S. H. Thompson and J. R. Thompson of Kansas City, Kansas; Frank Thompson of Los Angeles, California; David and William Thompson; Mrs. Louise Saunders and Mrs. Sadie Miller, Philadelphia; Mrs. Marie Holmes, Chicago; Mrs. Fannie Preston, Port Deposit, Maryland; and Mrs. Margurite Cross of Charlestown.

WOMEN WIN DAMAGE SUITS FOR BEING SEARCHED IN DRUG STORE

RICHMOND, Va., November 22—(CNS)—Mrs. Gertrude Tabb and her sister Mrs. Katie Lee were awarded verdicts in damage suits against the Verdicts Drug stores, Inc., A. R. Fry manager of the Broad and Fifth Street store, A. F. Parrish assistant manager, and Sarah C. Gentry clerk, jointly and severally, for stripping the plaintiffs of their clothing last May when they were searched for \$1.07 claimed to have been stolen.

The verdicts one given Mrs. Tabb for \$1,090 and the other to Mrs. Lee for \$250, were awarded by two juries in Law and Equity Court after hearing evidence of the humiliation caused the two women when they were stripped of their clothing. The plaintiffs alleged that they were forcibly detained by the manager and assistant manager and charged with stealing \$1.07 which had been planted in the dressing room.

They averred that the young white woman clerk disobeyed them to search for the money which was not found.

THE REV. W. H. STOKES WINS LIBEL SUIT AGAINST THEODORE W. JONES

RICHMOND, Va., November 22—(CNS)—The Rev. William H. Stokes, who was recently retired from the pastorate of Ebenezer Baptist Church after a service of 25 years, wins a verdict of \$1,500 damages against Theodore W. Jones one of his former members for libel. The suit grew out of the retirement of the Rev. Stokes who claimed that he had been libeled by Jones who was prominent in the movement that culminated in the Rev. Stokes's retirement.

GIVE YOUR OWN BOY AND GIRL A CHANCE TO EARN AN HONEST LIVING AND RESPECTABLE JOB BY TRADING WITH THE SQUARE DEAL GROCERY STORES.

CREAMERY BUTTER, lb. 22 1/2c
SQUARE DEAL COFFEE, lb. 19c
CRACKERS, 2 lb. Cady 25c
SWEET POTATOES, Yellow Yams 6 lbs. 25c
PRUNES, 3 lbs. 25c
GRAPE FRUIT, 6 for 25c
HEALTH CLUB BAKING POWDER, 12 oz. can 10c

MEAT SPECIALS

HAMBURGER, pound 10c
PORK ROAST, pound 10c
PURE LEAF LARD, 3 lbs. 25c
BACON, 1/2 lb. package 10c
CHILI, 1 lb. Brick 17c
SMOKED PIG HEARTS, pound 7 1/2c
SALT PORK, pound 10c
STEAK, Short Cut lb. 15c

YOU OWE \$2,000

You, the average citizen, are in debt \$2,000. So is your wife. So are each of your children and all other relatives. So is everyone else in the country.

A part of this debt you know about. You contracted it as a personal obligation. It's entirely your responsibility. But another—and larger part—was contracted for you. The chances are that you don't even realize you owe it—no one is dunning you for payment, and you aren't so much as paying the interest directly.

This latter is the public debt, which composes a substantial portion of a total national debt in excess of \$220,000,000. It's been growing at an accelerated rate during and since the war. You've permitted it to grow. You and your fellow citizens weren't sufficiently interested in government to work for policies standing for economy and efficiency. Or you voted for measures that increased the debt because it was easy to do, and didn't seem to affect you financially at all.

As a result we are paying one of the highest tax rates in history. Millions of our dollars go yearly to meet the interest on debt we permitted government to contract for us. Billions will be required to retire the public bonds we gave our debtors in exchange for their money. And every business, every industry, every man, every woman, every child, every citizen, is paying it.

A GOOD RESOLUTION FOR 1934

It's a little early yet for New Year's resolutions, but here's one worth considering—"I'll do my part to reduce fire waste in 1934."

If a hundred million Americans did resolve that, and didn't drop it along about the second week of January with the resolution concerning smoking, the nation would have a splendid start toward winning a difficult and ancient fight. We have long been the most prodigal of people when it comes to fire. We've sacrificed thousands of lives and millions of dollars to it—precisely as the peoples of the pre-Christian era sacrificed their victims to the god of flame. In those days the reason was superstition—in ours it is a combination of ignorance and laziness. And one is as reprehensible as the other.

Fires mean high tax rates. They mean terror and misery and disaster. They mean stultification and despair. They've ruined whole communities. Their total economic waste can't be expressed accurately in figures—the direct loss comes to between four hundred and five hundred million a year, and the indirect waste is several times as great.

RECOVERY PROGRAM NEEDS THE UTILITIES

In an article in Electric Light and Power for September, Harper Leech brings a fresh and interesting viewpoint to bear on the present relation between the government and the utility industry. He points out not only that the utilities face an important financing problem, but that if the financing problem is a great one to the utilities, it is still greater so far as government and recovery are concerned.

Mr. Leech states unequivocally that stagnation of the utility industry would mean the absolute collapse of the whole industrial recovery program. In support of that statistics are his best witness. In normal times in recent years, utility output has increased by about ten per cent annually. As new uses for power develop and there is stimulated employment of electricity for such purposes as refrigerating, heating, cooking and electricity on the farm, the best opinion is that normal growth in the future must be much in excess of that ten per cent.

That ten per cent, however, makes a very substantial total. In 1926 it cost \$700,000,000 to provide it. In 1930 it cost \$919,000,000 and in 1931, \$590,000,000. Sums of money such as these can only be obtained from investors—individuals who have faith in the future and the earning capacity of a particular power company. Anything that discourages utility investment—anything that makes it difficult or impossible for companies to finance expansion and improvement—strikes a blow at recovery and employment.

Again, as Mr. Leech says, it is power that is going to put men back to work. Men work with machines, and more and more of the machines are electrically driven. We aren't going to return to ox teams or spinning wheels. The private utility industry is in a position to supply the vast amounts of new power, that will be needed. It encompasses the whole country, and is amazingly sensitive to local conditions.

What we are doing now is to discourage and hamper the utilities, through taxation and unfair government competition. That is hardly understandable at a time when all the resources of the nation should be bent to the single purpose of bringing back prosperity.

LIFE INSURANCE AND THE INDIVIDUAL

In a recent address, Roger B. Hull, managing director and general counsel, the National Association of Life Underwriters, spoke of the definite interest the life insurance industry has in any social or economic experiments undertaken by the government. The business of life insurance is predicated upon the theory that all progress, all civilizing developments, are the result of individual

Conquering fire in 1934 would give recovery a mighty impetus. It would save jobs and payrolls and homes and farms and producing industries. It would keep money at work that would otherwise be destroyed and made useless. Make that resolution!

REGULATE TRANSPORTATION!

In a recent address concerning the need for adequate and equitable regulation of all forms of transportation, Carl R. Gray, President of the Union Pacific System, said: "The position of the railroads is not in itself alarming. So far as the depression period is concerned, the rail carriers face the same conditions as other enterprises—a greatly lessened business. In the necessity that they maintain a certain fixed service, they do have a definite disability not experienced by business which is not vested with a public interest. On the other hand they possess unique elements of advantage in that there has been proven to be a stage below which traffic cannot be depressed. The nation be fed, clothed, and kept warm, and in the supply of these vital needs the railroads provide the essential service. The problems of the rail carriers which are distinctly associated with the depression are not in any important respect peculiar to them alone. As they have shared with business the results of the depression, they cannot be denied a participation in the benefits which will result from an increasing tide of business."

We are witnessing great experiments by government, whereby unbridled competition, which is the enemy of stability, is hoped to be eliminated. Certainly so vital an industry as the railroad deserves early consideration and the enactment of policies to protect it from ruin.

The Federal government has made a start, with the emergency railroad legislation, but it is in the near future—and reports from Washington that further transport proposals are to come before Congress when it convenes again, are heartening. At the moment, we have no regulation of transportation—we have only regulation of one phase of it, the railroads. That is an untenable condition, and must be corrected.

Individual thrift and foresight is a nation's greatest asset. Those who buy life insurance are, knowingly or unknowingly, acting on that theory. They are using part of the wherewithal earned by their minds and muscle and aptitudes to create estates, to prepare for the future, to educate their children, to assure an independent old age—to do the thousand and one things life insurance offers. And they are doing it without doles or governmental bounties or legislative compulsion.

Mr. Hull spoke of this in its relation to the various theories that are advanced proposing government insurance against unemployment, sickness, want, childbirth, burial and so on. In effect they would destroy all that life insurance as we know it now, has come to be. They would imperil the savings of those who have been really thrifty and foresighted. They would put a burden on competence and care, and give a premium to waste and irresponsibility.

It is one thing, as Mr. Hull says, to seek to better, the lives and hopes of a people, and another to so regulate their affairs that all self-reliance, all independence, is squeezed out of them.

TROUBLES OF COPPER

The troubles the government, copper producers and refiners have met in seeking to formulate a workable copper code, are indicative of the vast number of problems the industry always confronts. No industry was hit harder by depression—none will have to overcome more unfavorable factors in fighting toward recovery. And no industry is so vital to the progress and developments of many of our states. Whatever happens to the copper code, it should have indicated one thing to the residents of the mining states—the most infinite care must be taken in formulating tax

and legislative policies affecting mining, if the industry is again to be a great employer, purchaser and agent of progress.

CODES BEFORE NRA CONTAIN MANY TRICK CLAUSES

WASHINGTON, November 22—(CNS)—A number of codes of fair competition including the proposed code for laundry workers contain many trick clauses—embracing discriminatory geographical divisions, and proposed low wage scales. In the laundry code a proposed wage of fourteencents an hour for 30 thousand Negro women in Southern laundries is being determinedly opposed. A hearing on the code was set for Monday, November 20.

SERVES AS FOREMAN OF JURY IN NORFOLK, VIRGINIA

NORFOLK, Va., November 22—(CNS)—W. T. Mason of this city was foreman of a jury here last week that acquitted James Shields, colored, of a charge of using the mail to defraud. Mason is the first Negro to serve on a Federal jury in this section in decades.



Why do THIS? You never take a spark plug from one cylinder of your car to replace the plug of another cylinder. Why borrow a lamp bulb from one socket to replace the lamp in another? For this not only puts one fixture out of service; it exposes you and your family to eye strain from improper, inadequate light. Have spare lamps on hand. Get a carton of thrifty General Electric MAZDA lamps today... then you will be sure of good, economical, eye-saving light.

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Advertisement for Square Deal Stores. Slogan: 'Spend A Dollar And Make A Job'. Free Delivery. Nov. 23 to 26. Lists various grocery items and prices: FRESH COUNTRY EGGS, MELO CUP COFFEE, SUGAR, OMAR FLOUR, RARE TREAT SALAD DRESSING, TOILET TISSUE, CORN FLAKES, CREAMERY BUTTER, SQUARE DEAL COFFEE, CRACKERS, SWEET POTATOES, PRUNES, GRAPE FRUIT, HEALTH CLUB BAKING POWDER, MEAT SPECIALS (HAMBURGER, PORK ROAST, PURE LEAF LARD, BACON, CHILI, SMOKED PIG HEARTS, SALT PORK, STEAK).

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