

TWO GET LIFE TERMS ON KIDNAP CHARGES

William T. Burns, age 31, white and Eddie Mitchell age 26 a Negro both recently convicted of kidnaping and robbery crimes were sentenced to life imprisonment under the new California Kidnap law on February 23rd.

17 MEN, 3 WOMEN HELD IN SLAYING OF LINCOLN MAN

On February 26th, twenty Negroes, 17 men and 3 women were in jail for the questioning of the death of C. P. Babb. Mr. Babb's body was found in a ditch, near Lincoln, Saturday night.

A Special Officer by the name of Ben Egger, told the Police that at about 7:30 p. m., he had seen two Negroes racing past a stop button, Saturday night. He said that he flashed his light but the car increased its speed. After careful search of Mr. Babb's car, a piece of rubber hose was found. The officers stated that they thought this hose had been used to slay the 56 year old workman. Dr. George W. Covey said that a cerebral hemorrhage had resulted from a blow on the forehead causing Mr. Babb's death. A coroner's jury agreed. The total amount of money found in a tool chest in Babb's car the officers stated at the inquest was by Babb's for this amount on Saturday \$60.44. Two checks had been cashed day.

Continued from Last Week

T. V. A. (Tennessee Valley Authority) which is combining work and study for its workers in the big hydroelectric projects in order that those employed can return to their communities tained to carry on other activities after the dams are built.

F. S. H. C. (Federal Subsistence Homesteads Corporation) whose plans include schools which will serve the educational, social and recreational needs of the community.

The Federal Office of Education is all the emergency agencies on the advising and cooperating with nearly educational aspects of their tasks. Commissioner Zook has called more than 20 conferences of prominent educators in various fields of school work to help work out the solution of problems arising in connection with recovery program activities. Members of the Office of Education staff are helping to direct emergency educational projects and are also acting as liaison workers reporting to school officials throughout the United States the implications for education in recovery program developments. Hundreds of questions from school administrators about the recovery program as it applies to education are received and answered daily by the Office of Education.

Through circulars and publications the Federal Office of Education is keeping more than 7,000 county and city superintendents in constant touch with new activities in Washington.

January SCHOOL LIFE, which summarizes education in the recovery program, contains official authorizations on which the emergency education summary of what is being done under these authorizations, answers to the principal questions teachers and school officials raise, a description of a typical CCC camp, diagram may showing PWA school and library allotments to December 6, an explanation of the operation of the PWA and CWA as they affect schools, and 26 thumbnail sketches of Government organization created to carry on the recovery program.

Sylvester Gets Results

COLUMBUS, Mississippi, February 28—On February 19th, Sylvester Harris, Lowndes County farmer, after several attempts was successful in getting a long distant telephone audience with President Roosevelt. It developed that "a man was getting ready to take his land" and he had read in the papers about President Roosevelt's helping distribute land owners.

The President assured Sylvester that his case would get due consideration. On February 28th, George Hamilton, local representative of the New Orleans Federal Land Bank, received a telegram, followed by a letter asking that the mortgage on Sylvester's farm be investigated thoroughly and adjusted through extension.

Hamilton says Sylvester has one of the best cotton yields in Lowndes County, having produced 24 bales on 30 acres.

A Square Deal Imperative

"In spite of the mistakes and worse of some private utilities, it is not credible that the American people wish to maintain or destroy the life savings of small and larger investors in the existing system through cut-throat and tax subsidized government competition," said the Christian Science Monitor recently. "The New Deal should be a Square Deal for power properties no less than for the laboring man and the farmer—Economic need and not political expediency should guide the power policies of the American people."

ANOTHER FAST NEGRO COLLEGE BOY

NEW YORK CITY February 21—(CNS)—Fritz Pellard Jr., of Chicago Illinois the athletic son of a famed athletic father, made a winning debut in the East Saturday night February 10, when he ran off with the 45 yard high hurdles in six seconds, one-fifth back of the indoor mark.

Pollard an eighteen-year-old Brown University freshman, whose father was all-American halfback nearly two decades ago, was a star in the 45th annual Boston Athletic Association games which attracted a crowd of 12,000 in the Boston Garden.

The Negro youth, who excels in a half-dozen track and field events, led all the way to defeat M. G. Green, unattached, a yard, with the Harvard Hayes brothers, John and Richard, third and fourth. Pollard also won his heat and semi-final in six seconds.

Hampton Institute

By GEORGE ADRIAN KUYPER HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va., February 28—N. C. Newbold, Director of the Division of Negro Education for North Carolina, will serve as chairman of a conference on Rural Education to be held at Hampton Institute all this week. The conference has been arranged by Leo M. Favrot, General Field Agent of the General Education Board.

The main object of the conference is to select and arrange material for four proposed six-week courses in Rural Education for use in Summer Schools for Negroes. Membership in the conference includes the following representatives from seven Southern states: Mrs. Katherine Brown, from Frankfort, Ky.; C. W. Corbin, Princess Anne, Md.; Miss Azalea Martin, Jefferson City, Mo.; Miss Anne R. Floyd, Fayetteville N. C.; J. P. Burgess, Orangeburg S. C.; Mrs. F. A. Sanders, Nashville, Tennessee and Miss Edna M. Colson, Petersburg, Va.

Delegates at large are Paul J. McKnight, Augusta, Georgia, S. D. Williams, Elizabeth City, N. C.; Mrs. Rose B. Brown, Petersburg, Va.; W. M. Cooper and Miss Eva C. Mitchell of Hampton Institute, Va.

The following are serving as consultants: W. A. Aery, Director, School of Education, Hampton Institute; Donald F. Fenn, Director, School of Agriculture, Hampton Institute; Miss Nina D. Gage, Director, School of Nursing, Hampton Institute; W. D. Gresham, State agent of Negro schools for Virginia, and Miss Stella M. Wiley, Director, School of Home Economics, Hampton Institute. The Hampton Institute Museum is being used for the general sessions. Seminar Rooms in the Huntington Library will serve as meeting places for the sub-committees. An exhibit of material having an important bearing on rural education is being held at the Huntington Library.

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va.—Dr. Clarence Cameron White, director of the School of Music at Hampton Institute, has just been made chairman of the division of Negro Music for the National Folk Festival to be held at St. Louis next May. The festival is scheduled as a part of the program of dedication of the new Municipal Auditorium. At this concert groups of Indians, cowboys, lumberjacks and others will present in authentic form folk songs and dances from every section of the country. The famous Hampton Institute choir will be given a prominent place on this program.

RAILWAY LABOR EXECUTIVES' ASSOCIATION

BACKS PULLMAN PORTERS' FIGHT TO AMEND EMERGENCY RAILWAY ACT

Randolph Says Plan Is to Bring Pullman Company Under Jurisdiction of Federal Coordinator

NEW YORK, February 28—In reply to a request from the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters to support the move to amend the Emergency Railroad Transportation Act of 1933, in order to bring the Pullman Company under its jurisdiction as are other railway carriers, Mr. A. Philip Randolph received the following communication from Mr. A. F. Whitney, chairman of the Railway Labor Executives' Association which includes the twenty-one standard railroad unions.

Mr. A. Philip Randolph, National President, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, 207 W. 149th Street, New York N. Y. Dear Sir and Brother:

Acknowledge your communication of the 29th instant, this is to advise that at a recent meeting of the Railway Labor Executives' Association it was definitely decided that we should undertake to have the Emergency Railroad Transportation Act of 1933 amended to include the Pullman and Express Companies and steps are now being taken with that in view.

I sincerely trust that we may be successful in having this done, which I understand would also serve the purpose of your organization.

For your information I enclose

copy of a report which we have just issued in connection with our general legislative program, aside from the proposal to amend the Emergency Railroad Transportation Act, as above referred to.

Fraternal yours, A. F. WHITNEY, Chairman.

It is expected that the question of Amending the Emergency Railway Labor Act of 1933, will come up in Congress in the next few weeks, states Randolph.

19 Depressions Weathered

The life insurance industry has lived through 19 major depressions—and in every instance it has come out with colors flying. It has proved itself the cornerstone of man's financial structure and provided a road to financial independence.

In 1857, paper inflation was estimated at \$2,000,000,000. Banks failed and mobs ran riot in the streets. And life insurance whose fundamental principles were then being tried and tested, survived.

In 1873, 72 railroads were in default. The New York Stock exchange closed for a week. Depression and unemployment were rampant. Thirty one life insurance companies, which are still in business, carried on as usual, meeting every rightful obligation.

In one month of 1893, 407 banks failed. One-hundred sixty nine railroads were unable to meet mortgage interest. Interest rates rose to 360 per cent. The government came closest to bankruptcy in its history. And in a year of which it is said that money almost disappeared from circulation, life insurance paid out a total of \$175,000,000.

In 1907, one of the greatest of all financial crashes occurred. Depression was world-wide. Yet every life insurance company paid contracts in cash exactly when they fell due.

In 1930, 1931 and 1932 businesses collapsed, banks failed, moratoriums were declared. During those years cash payments of 48 leading life companies aggregated more than \$6,000,000,000 about half the original war debt owed our government by Europe, 1 1/2 billions of which is still unpaid.

Financial Independence Week, March 19-24, next, is a significant and timely event.

Cooperation Can Do It

In a recent address before the Virginia State Dairymen's Association, Charles H. Baldwin, Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets of that state, said: "All that we hope to accomplish through milk control boards and milk marketing agreements that provide federal support, could be secured through the cooperative efforts of the dairymen."

"There are many helps, especially in this disturbed time, that we must have from our state and federal governments, that we would not expect or need under normal conditions. "The fact remains, however, that much of this help would not be needed if dairymen would cooperate, and as one, unite to work for the desired goal."

Secretary of Agriculture Wallace has often observed that one of the greatest problems he has faced in seeking to revitalize agriculture is disorganization on the part of millions of farmers. They are bound by habits of thought and action that were out of date twenty years ago. And it isn't a coincidence that the farm groups that are really getting somewhere with definite programs—such as the cotton producers of the South and the dairymen of New York—are those with strong, loyally supported, aggressive cooperatives.

Governmental relief must always be temporary, and it can't work revolutions overnight.

Keep American Ideals of Liberty Alive

Recent press stories record a German sales girl being sent to a Nazi prison for nine months because she remarked to a friend that she knew of abuses in a concentration camp; a peddler sentenced to eight months in jail because he saw storm troopers kill several Jews in Leipzig; and elderly woman being given six months for saying that relief given unemployed was scanty in view of the \$293,000,000 fund available; a woman jailed for fifteen months for writing a letter—opened by a censor—to a sister in New York telling about conditions under Nazi government; a situation in Russia where the helplessness masses now bow to a communistic despotism more relentless than that of the Czars; that Fascism has given Italy material benefits, though individual liberty has been killed; that the Germans, from a liberty-loving people devoted to family life, are bowing with apparent willingness to a despotism more absolute and cruel than any other the modern world has seen.

The situation is beyond understanding, particularly as all these political upheavals and revolutions were to benefit the masses. But the net result, in each case, seems to have been to reduce the individual to a cipher under the domination of iron-handed officialism that lays out the course of every man, woman and

child.

Is it possible that American citizens, in another ten years, will have accepted a program which makes the citizen exist as a tax-paying machine for the benefit of government, or will we get back to the fundamental doctrine of our country that government exists for the individual, and that our public officials are servants and administrative officers of the people, rather than their overlords and masters?

Will the day come when an American editor fears to criticize government, and will the day come when our government can censor the opinions that editors express to their readers, as seems to be the case in such countries as Germany, Russia and Italy?

WOMAN DIES AT 127 LEAVING DAUGHTER 100 YEARS OLD

HOLLY SPRINGS, Miss. February 21—(CNS)—Mrs. Minerva Stone was boasted of 127 years of life died here last week. Mrs. Stone recently gained publicity by spanking her 100-year-old daughter "for being disobedient" who survives her. Mrs. Stone's husband served in the War of the Rebellion and Mrs. Stone received a pension for many years.

Retail Stores in Chicago Under Negro Proprietorship.

WASHINGTON February 21—(CNS)—A recent tabulation of the Bureau of the Census shows that Chicago leads in the number of retail stores under Negro proprietorship reporting 815, according to data obtained at the first Census of Retail Distribution taken in 1930 and covering business operations of the preceding year. Philadelphia ranked second with 787 stores; New Orleans third while New York and Atlanta tied for fourth place with 391 stores each. The ratio of Negro population, as reported at the Census of 1930, to stores under Negro proprietors was practically the same for Chicago and Philadelphia. The New York ratio per store was approximately three times that of either of these two cities.

The 815 stores reported for the city of Chicago showed a value of sales for the year of \$482,689,7 which was the largest sales value reported by any city for retail stores under Negro proprietors. These stores furnished employment for 1,589 persons including proprietors and firm members and paid out \$497,349 to full and part time employees. Their stock on hand at the end of the year was \$435,130.

Practically all types of stores are represented in the 9 major groups or classifications and it is interesting to note that the two food groups—"Food" with 213 and "Restaurants, cafeterias and eating places", with 207 rank first and second respectively in number of stores. A combination of these two food groups represents slightly over 50 percent of the total in number and amount of sales.

The highest average sales per store, \$22967 was made in the Food group classified as "Other food stores," however there were only three such stores, 206 in number showed an average of \$7196 with drug stores in the lead with \$15656 for those with furniture and \$12492 for those without furniture.

The miscellaneous classification under "Other Retail Stores" includes 1 Toy Shop 1 Beauty and Barber shop 2 Toilet articles shops 3 Florists 1 Malt product supplies 33 News dealers 1 Novelty and souvenir shop, 5 Patent medicine stores 1 Pet shop (animals, birds and fish) 2 Printers and lithographers 1 Regalia badges and emblems shop 1 Religious goods store, 2 Sanitary supplies stores 2 Sign shops 30 Undertakers' and funeral supplies.

Mr. Walter Rhoades, who resides at 3015 Madison, with his aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Stewart another Central High School student also made the Honor Roll. Mr. Walter Rhoades is a former student of South High, where he received a letter for his fine work on the track team. He also received many honors and a Gold Metal for his fine work in Carlington, Minnesota for his fine work in school.

Mrs. Elizabeth Allen, 2715 Hamilton, passed away Friday morning, February 24th at 1:30 a. m. Mrs. Allen was married in Louisville, Kentucky and came to Omaha about 1896, being a resident of Omaha for about 35 years. She belonged to Claire Chapel, 22nd and Ohio Street. Funeral services were held Monday, February 26th from Myers Funeral Home. She leaves to mourn her loss her husband 1 son, Mr. Robert Burns Allen. Burial was from Forest Lawn

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Allen, 3 daughters Mrs. Lucy Elliot

Cemetery. Nothing needs to be said about Mrs. Elizabeth Allen's life as everyone that knew her loved and adored her for her sweet clean cut life.

AN ECONOMIC CRAZY-QUILT

In a recent address, Commissioner Lilienthal of the Tennessee Valley Authority, said: "The use of electricity has fallen far behind the installation of power-generating facilities. . . It is perfectly evident that we have a tremendous surplus supply of electricity. . . Generating and transmission facilities can care for between 30 and 60 per cent more demand for electricity than is now required."

Commenting on this, the Hartford Daily Courant said: "Here is all this surplus supply of electric energy, yet in the Tennessee Valley, at Boulder Dam, at Norris Dam, on the Columbia River and on the St. Lawrence, the Government is going to have great power plants to augment a surplus that already presents a bothersome question. It is piling surplus upon surplus in a field already highly developed by private activity while it is engaged in taxing all the people in an apparently vain effort to get rid of surplus wheat, corn, cotton, milk, butter and hogs."

Had the private electric industry ever been backed in meeting existing and potential demand for power, there might be justification in the Government's program. But private systems have been the most zealous of industrial pioneers. They have lowered rates, increased use of electric power in home and industry, pushed sale of electric labor-saving appliances and spent millions making farm electrification practical at a low rate.

Along with the Federal power projects go irrigation and reclamation schemes for creating more good farm land at a time when thousands of acres of land now in use, according to Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, should be retired. So we're to have more electricity, more farms, more crops, and we're going to be taxed hundreds of millions to make them possible, while we put up more hundreds of millions to try to reduce the national crop surplus! Unravel that economic crazy-quilt if you can!

ALL MUST PULL TOGETHER

A recent release of the American Cotton Cooperative Association says: "The A. C. C. A. is owned and controlled by its affiliated associations. It was organized and is operated to assist the cotton farmers, and not for the gain of those who have been selected to conduct its affairs. It cannot be successful unless the State and Regional associations are successful. The State and Regional associations cannot be successful unless the cotton farmer patronizes his organization. . ."

Substitute "wheat," "dairy products," "fruit," or any other crop-name for "cotton" in that quotation and it will still be accurate. A good many farmers haven't discovered as yet that the only way a cooperative can achieve success is by "cooperation!" And that means cooperation all along the line—on the part of the management, of allied groups and, most important of all, the producer himself.

During the latter part of depression the cotton farmers have made definite progress—because of the unceasing work of their cooperative in bringing their story before the government and the general public, and in formulating a program to solve their problems. Other cooperatives have made similar records. They have justified every faith that has been placed in them. Economists and agricultural authorities of all schools believe that the future of the farmer depends on his continued support of the cooperative movement.

COOPERATIVES ONLY SOUND FOUNDATION

In his speech to the Congress, President Roosevelt repeated a belief that is a basic element in his recovery program when he said: "I continue in my conviction that industrial progress and prosperity can only be attained by bringing the purchasing power of that portion of our population which in one form or another is dependent upon agriculture, up to a level which will restore a proper balance between every section of the country and every form of work."

Whether or not time proves that theory to be entirely correct, it is pleasant to record that agriculture is gradual moving upward toward the level the President speaks of. Some of the improvement is due to government legislative effort. But most of the improvement must be laid to the work done by the farmers themselves, through their cooperative organizations.

These organizations have been tireless in working to educate both the general public and their members in the fundamentals of farm problems. They have been the government's best ally in promoting acreage reduction and in seeking to balance supply with demand. They have done much in fighting the farmer's battles with the middleman, and in obtaining a better economic break for him.

Agriculture is definitely on the mend and the farm cooperatives offer the only permanent foundation for sound future progress.

Allen, 3 daughters Mrs. Lucy Elliot of Chicago, Mrs. Gordon Hopkins of Omaha and Miss Dorothy Allen, 3 grand children, and 1 brother. All of her children were here for the funeral.

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