

# "Share Croppers The Forgotten Man" Says Thomas

## Economic Highlights

and this provision caused the most bitterness of all among financiers, inasmuch as it would force the liquidation of thousands of existing accounts, including millions in bank loans. All corporations with listed stocks must furnish to the exchange and the Federal Trade Commission voluminous data concerning salaries, bonuses, options income etc. To enforce the bill drastic penalties are provided—i n the case of violations on the part of exchanges a \$500,000 fine may be levied. Individuals can be hooked to the tune of \$25,000 plus ten years in jail.

Mainstay of opposition to the bill is urban, cool-headed aristocratic Richard Whitney great power of the New York Stock Exchange. He summoned the heads of all the big brokerage houses—and wires went out to all their branch managers, instructing them to point out the dangers of the bill to friends and clients. Next Whitney step was a letter to the head of each of the 800 corporations whose issues are listed on the New York exchange. Those corporations include the bulk of the great businesses of the country, which furnish most of the jobs and investment opportunities. When Mr. Whitney went to them he was aiming not only at Big Business, but at the small stock owner and the worker.

Biggest Whitney gun, however, is of a different character than most would anticipate. It lies in appealing to the small corporation man; owner of firms with small stock issues which never appear on a major exchange. According to Mr. Whitney, if the bill were passed, it would pinch the little fellow as hard as it would pinch his big brother, the super-capitalist.

Supporters of the bill, so far seem limited to the Senate, and minor left-wing New Dealers. Mr. Roosevelt, who will have the final word in this as in so many matters, has said little and the belief is that the Act is not a White House measure, that much of the sting will be taken out of it. He wants to put a bit on speculation—but he doesn't want to hobble it entirely. And Lawyer Samuel Untermyer, crusader extraordinary for many years for financial legislation of this nature, on reading the bill murmured sadly that it went to the opposite extreme from uncontrolled speculation, was impractical and impossible.

Notes on business, taken principally from government reports follow: **COMMODITY PRICES:** Following the December recessions, an advance started which has been maintained without deviation.

**RETAIL TRADE:** January figures show less than seasonal decline. Substantial gains in dollar volume are reported from all parts of the country, as compared with 1933. **EMPLOYMENT:** Is registering more than seasonal decline. The dissolution of the CWA will release 4,000,000 more people on the already glutted labor market. **TRANSPORTATION:** Constant improvement is shown in car loadings. Complete financial returns of railroads for 1933 show substantial improvement over 1932. Railroad expenditures however, remain low and the railway supply business is dormant. **AUTOMOBILES:** The only adequate word for this industry is "booming." Employment and wage levels are very high. Unfilled orders are the greatest in several years. Allied industries are prospering accordingly.

**AGRICULTURE:** Better than might have been expected, in view of the disturbances of a few months ago. Markets are fair and prices stable. Buying power of the major agricultural districts is better than that of urban areas.

**LUMBER:** In January production was a third higher than in the same month last year.

**STEEL:** Railroad and public utility orders have been low and the industry has lagged on that account. Rising automobile orders have done much to offset this.

Continued From Page one

## Urge Letters to Senate Judiciary Committee on Anti-Lynching Bill.

Following the sensational hearing February 20 and 21 before the subcommittee of the judiciary committee of the judiciary committee of which Senator Van Nuys is chairman Mr. Van Nuys announced that the subcommittee would come before the senate at this session of Congress it must be reported out soon by the whole committee.

The N. A. C. P. which is behind the bill urge correspondent to be sure to write Senator Ashurst then to pick out the senators on the committee who happen to be from their state and write them and if possible to write every member of the committee. "It should be remembered" the N.

bill and letters should not be written in an antagonistic spirit. There A. A. C. P. statement said "that all these men are not 'enemies' of this will be plenty of time for antagonism and pressure later after the individual senators have taken a stand or failed to take a stand on this bill.

"For the present these letters to the judiciary committee should state (1) that lynchings increased 180 per cent in 1933 from 10 in 1932 to 28 in 1933; (2) that two lynchings took place in January 1934; and (3) that four white persons were lynched in 1933 indicating that lynching is more than a racial problem; (4) that testimony before the subcommittee February 20 and 21 showed a complete breakdown in state and local enforcement of law and proved the states and counties helpless to prevent or punish lynching; (5) that you (or your organization) believe the federal government must step in to halt lynchings and that you believe the Costigan Wagner bill S. 1978 is the best method for federal action."

A syndicated daily newspaper column reports that some southern senators are trying to get Senator Van Nuys not to report the bill even out of the subcommittee but the Indiana senator is firmly convinced the legislation is necessary.

Continued From Page one

## Food Not Race Called Cause of Tuberculosis

"Considering the Negro we find his diet consists of meat, which is almost entirely pork, cereals, such as hominy, maize, rice, etc., and oleomargarine and white bread and potatoes. This race, which has an incidence of six deaths from tuberculosis to one white death from that disease, also, in the public hospitals and clinics of our city has an incidence of approximately six children with rickets to one white child with that disease."

The average healthy person should profit from the foregoing, Dr. Goldberg said, by eating greater quantities of fats, liver, cod-liver oil milk and eggs.

Continued From Page one

## Frank Crosswaith—to Speak Here!

**Active Negro Trade Unionist**  
During the war Frank Crosswaith was a special organizer for the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters in its fight to rescue the Pullman porters and maids from terrible slave labor conditions. He has also been associated with the Elevator Operators union the Elevator Constructors the Mechanics; Barbers; Laundry Workers and Motion Picture Operators. In 1925 he founded the Trade Union Committee for Organizing Negro Workers. For the past three years he has edited the Negro Labor News Service.

**Part of Educational Drive**  
Frank Crosswaith's tour will take him from the Atlantic to the Pacific and back to the Atlantic. He will come to Omaha from Minnesota and from there will go to Denver before starting the far western part of his tour. His tour is part of a consistent educational drive of the Socialist Party to acquaint the working people with the democratic ideals of Socialism including racial equality.

## Doctor Berman of the University of Illinois in Recent Survey of Wages of Pullman Porters States That Issuance of Pullman Stock in Last Six Years Sufficient to Pay Porters Wages of \$160.00 For Forty Years.

**NEW YORK March 7—** With the rapid rise in the cost of living and the consequent progressive decrease in the purchasing power of the dollar in addition to the recent legal devaluation of the gold content of the dollar the porters and maids being at the lowest scale of the industrial wage ladder through the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters were able to enlist the interest and cooperation of Dr. Edward Berman of the Department of Economics of the University of Illinois to make a study of wages and working conditions of the porters and maids states A. Philip Randolph national president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and it is discovered in this study that the Pullman Company issued in stock dividends alone in the last six depression years a sufficient amount of wealth to pay Pullman Porters a wage ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY DOLLARS (\$160.00) a month for the next FORTY YEARS.

In order to pay the wage scale the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters demands for the porters which consist of \$140.00 minimum; \$145.00 for two to five years service; \$150.00 for five to ten years service; \$155.00 for ten to fifteen years service and \$160.00 for over fifteen years service it would cost the Pullman Company approximately \$400,000,000 additionally annually says Mr. Randolph.

**THE SHARE THE WORK PLAN** which the big business interests develop with the advent of the de-

pression as the SCAPEGOAT for avoiding reducing hours of work and paying a living wage has been worked overtime by the Pullman Company which has resulted in porters being kept merely on the pay roll while receiving practically no work added Randolph.

The city by the Pullman Company that it is as POOR AS JOB'S TURKEY and is unable to give porters a decent wage and reduce their work-time to that of other railroad workers namely 240 hours a month is not borne out by the munificent luxury salaries paid the top officials and the cash and extra dividends apportioned among the stockholders Randolph maintains.

## Ford And Ades Ousted From Anti-Lynch Hearing

**WASHINGTON March 7—** (CNA)—James W. Ford former Negro Communist candidate for Vice president in 1932 and Bernard Ades white Baltimore lawyer facing disbarment for his militant defense of Euel Lee were last week at the hearing of the bill.

The Senate Judiciary subcommittee listened "patiently" to the variety of professors "liberals" writers professional women and others air their legal social economic and political reasons for desiring the passage of the Costigan Wagner anti-lynching bill. However when the two militant spokesmen of the Negro and white workers sought to press their views they were accused of "making a propaganda forum" out of the proceeding and were ordered from the witness chair.

Ford Vice-President of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights asserted that the bill would NOT stop lynching unless it struck at the roots of lynching; Jim Crowism and all discriminations against Negro people. Ades the white International Labor Defense lawyer who had been active in the fight against the Maryland lynchings declared that the lynchings spring from the efforts of the ruling class to "turn the anger of the working class inward upon itself instead of against those who deprive it of its rights."

## Johnson Gets Told in Plain Language That N. R. A. Is A 'Ghastly Farce.'

**WASHINGTON, March 4—** (CNS)—The second day of the "First Round Up of NRA Critics" found two young Negro protesters sharing the glaring spotlight with Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, the red-haired wife of the Governor of Pennsylvania, who told N. R. A. officials that enforcement of their labor program was a "ghastly farce." She stated she still was for the NRA but "I can't make the speeches that I used to and I will send in no more complaints until we have a different policy."

But for the strong case presented by John P. Davis and Nelson H. Nichols. Mrs. Pinchot would have "stole the entire show." As it turned out Nichols, a young Negro lawyer, caused a flurry when he charged N. R. A. officials, whom he named, with drawing the color line against him when he sought a job after having served the organization extensively as a speaker-without pay.

He proved his entire case with documentary evidence. He introduced a letter addressed to him from General Johnson, which said, in part: "You know as well as I do that there are some situations in which the races can be mixed and some in which they cannot. . . . The case in your letter is one of the latter."

**Negroes Injured Not Aided**  
John P. Davis, representing the Joint Committee on National Recovery also made out a strong case against Johnson and the N. R. A. "Ten out of 13 Negroes in the cotton textile industry are just as badly off as if there had been no N. R. A.," he declared. He specifically criticized the hotel, textile, restaurant laundry and lumber codes because they established wage differentials based on different costs of living. "It is a difference between standards not costs of living," said Davis, who charged that Southern manufacturers raised a large fund to propagandize Negroes for a fight against high wages in the codes because with high wages they would be displaced by white workers.

Mr. Davis said that complaints of Negroes to the compliance machinery had been ignored, despite the statements of General Johnson that all responsible organizations would be heard. The N. R. A., he asserted, has not a single Negro employe above the grade of clerk, "and the one that had been there above that grade was dismissed."

He requested a place for Negroes on the Labor Advisory Board and the Consumers' Advisory Board.

**Wanted**  
Anyone having knowledge or witnessing an accident occurring October 20 1933; 8:30 p. m. at 16th and Nichols. Car involved traveling south collided with pedestrians at north cross walk of said intersection. Write Box 168 Omaha Guide Office; 2416-20 Grant Street.

"I'll just cut the Gordian knot with you and be frank. When I slatted you for this position I was unaware—I did not know that—you were a man of color. Your ability is not in doubt, and your qualifications are all good and in order. You are qualified for the position. But it is a position which can be filled only by a—er—white man.

"That is the only reason why I cannot put you in this position. Personally, I have no feeling in the matter and if I pray ever be able personally to do anything for you, you may rest assured that I shall keep first time you have run into this, but you in mind. I guess this is not the I thought I might as well be frank with you and tell you."

**Writes to Director**  
"Under letter dated February 16, I protested the policy of racial discrimination made manifest by the above statement directly to General Hugh S. Johnson, administrator of the National Recovery program, and I received a letter signed by him which reads as follows: 'Dear Mr. Nichols: Replying to yours of February 16, you know as well as I do that there are some situations in your letter of February 16 was one of the latter.

"I am gratified for what you have done. I hope the chance to use your fine services here arise again. Sincerely, Hugh S. Johnson, Administrator." "This letter enclosed a memorandum purporting to show the good results alleged to be directly attributable to the effort of the National Recovery Administration. "My complaint goes far deeper than a surface ode prepared for the direction and regulation of industry. It goes to the very fundamental basis and challenges the very nature of the spirit of the whole movement, and is, in my opinion far more important."

**Was N. R. A. Speaker**  
"I was a 'four-minute speaker' for the N. R. A., appointed under Major George W. Beasley's division of speakers, and I went before my people and spoke to them from platform and pulpit, urging them to 'fly to prosperity with the Blue Eagle.'

"I received no pay for making those speeches; I asked none. I did my bit with the firm conviction that the cause was worthy of my best efforts, or the best efforts of any loyal American. But when a chance came for me to take a job in the N. R. A., and my qualifications are good and sufficient, my character is good and my loyalty to the cause is unquestioned, what kind of perversion of human nature, what kind of subtle purpose could make you deny me an opportunity to support myself and three dependents? Why should the authorized agents of the government affirmatively undertake to turn good citizens into bad ones?"

"No nation or cause can prosper which improperly denies recognition of the elementary civil rights of citizenship to the humblest of its loyal citizens, who have labored to support it,—the United States and the National Recovery Administration none the less so. If this proposition is wrong, then are nature, history and reason likewise so."

**Discrimination Illegal**  
"I do now, and I will actively protest with every resource at my command, this vicious, arbitrary and pre-judiced policy of unlawful discrimination on the part of this administration, and I will do so from no other motive than because I think I am in the right. If I am wrong, I stand to be corrected."

Three months ago Mr. Elliott came here for treatment and left after he thought he had fully recovered. While on a trip East two weeks ago he again fell ill and came to the Mayo clinic February 19.

Mr. Elliott, known as "T. J." was the owner of a women's ready wear-to-wear shoppe as well as the department store in Muskogee and called

ROCHESTER, Minn. March 4—(CNS)—Tollie J. Elliott, 59 years old, owner of a prosperous department store in Muskogee, Oklahoma, died here at the Mayo Brothers' Hospital, last week.

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## A. M. E. Bishop



Bishop John A. Gregg

Hear Bishop John A. Gregg, Presiding Bishop of the District of the A. M. E. Church He will speak at St. John A. M. E. Church at 22nd and Willis Ave. Thursday March 5th at 8 p. m.

## Negro Sprinters And Broad Jumpers Capture Seven Out of Eight Places in National Meet.

**NEW YORK CITY, March 4—** (CNS)—Seven young Negro athletes made a cleanup in the National Amateur Athletic Union meet in Madison Square Garden, Saturday night February 24, when they won seven out of the eight places in the 60-meter sprint and the running broad jump.

**Owens Sets Broad Jump Mark**  
Jesse Owens, the 1933 Cleveland schoolboy phenomenon, now an Ohio State freshman, had the crowd cheering with his amazing leaps through the air. Successor to the Sol Butlers, New Gordains and DeHart Hubbard among the Negro jumping champions, Owens eclipsed Hubbard's eight year-old indoor record of 24 feet 7 1/4 inches on two successive leaps. On his third effort Owens cleared 24 feet 10 inches, then he zoomed out 25 feet 3 1/4 inches—the first 25 foot leap in America in a couple of years. Owens also eclipsed the championship record of 23 feet 11 inches, made by Ted Smith.

The Negro jumpers swept all four scoring places. Owens, who now holds both national outdoor and indoor titles, was followed by Eulace Peacock, New Jersey boy of Temple University, with 24 feet 3 1/4 inches; John Brooks, of Chicago University with 23 feet 11 and three quarters, all three beating the title standard, and Ted Smith, with 23 feet 6 1/2 inches.

Another outstanding event of the evening was the equalling of his own record for the 60-meter dash by Ralph Metcalfe, who won in 6.7 seconds closely pushed by Owens and Ben Johnson, the Columbia University freshman, who placed second and third respectively. Sam Maniaci, white also of Columbia, was fourth.

Calvin Baskett of Marquette; and Fritz Pollard, Jr. and Deotis Taylor were also-rans in the meeting.

## NEGRO BUSINESS MAN SUC-CUMBS AT MAYO CLINIC IN MINNESOTA

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## Caldwell's Books Banned in Columbia

**NEW YORK, March 7—** (CNA)—Erskine Caldwell's novels "Tobacco Road" and "God's Little Acre" were banned last week by the library of the Teachers College Columbia University although they are on the required reading list of the school's classes in American literature.

When an attempt was made to establish responsibility for the censorship nobody could be found to assume the burden although one of the assistant librarians Miss Eleanor Whitman ventured an opinion that certain members of the faculty had protested against the books' tendency to corrupt.

The university's faculty was in complete disagreement with the expulsion order. Professor Van Doren authority on American literature remarked "it seems silly to me I heartily disagree with those who ordered it."

"Tobacco Road" a pay drawn from the Caldwell's book is now showing on Broadway. It deals with the oppression of the Negro masses and their life in the South.

## Asks Probe of Race-Hate Quiz

**ALBANY, N. Y. March 4—** Assemblyman Robert Bernstein of the 21st Assembly District has introduced in the Assembly a resolution calling for an investigation by the state Department of Education of a "true-false" questionnaire given grade 9-B pupils in the junior-senior high school of Nyack, N. Y., recently characterized as "grossly improper and revolting" and an injustice to the Negro race. The resolution asserts that the quiz ergates prejudice and racial animosity.

The offensive questionnaire put such questions as: "No Negro should hold an office of trust honor or merit." "I place the Negro on the same social basis as I do a mule." "No Negro has the slightest right to resent or even to question the illegal killing of one of his race," and pupils were asked to indicate whether these statements were true or false.

As the Socialist leader talked he stopped ever so often to shake his gray head and exclaim: "Deplorable!"

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