

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

March of Events

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THE OMAHA GUIDE

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EDITORIAL

(Corrected and Re-Run)

"DON'T CRUSH MANHOOD; PAY THEM CASH"

The above was the subject of a release given to the America by the Honorable Harland L. Mossman, candidate for County Attorney of Douglas County.

Shortly after this news was given to the press of the country, thousands of men began to receive cash for their labor. Every man working on Government projects today should remember the stand Mr. Mossman took when it was not popular for any man to speak in their interest.

This is the first time that Douglas County and the City of Omaha has had an opportunity to pay this fearless leader for the unselfish service he rendered as an American Citizen to this Community.

YOUR STATE—A LUXURY

A recent issue of The Index carries an article on "State Debts—a Reflection of Legislative Extravagance." The story told is appalling. In 1880 the gross debt, with allowance made for sinking fund assets, was \$274,000,000—\$5.48 per capita.

In the opinion of The Index, the only chance for relief for overburdened taxpayers lies in drastic changes in the fiscal policies of most of the states. Legislatures have grown more and more extravagant. They have made only gestures to balance budgets, taking the attitude that the public will pay for anything.

In some of the more heavily taxed states, industries have moved away by the dozens—taking with them thousands of jobs and millions of dollars worth of purchasing power. In practically every state the weight of taxation is a high barrier to additional employment, to expansion, to investment and savings and the productive use of capital.

HOW CHEAP IS HOUSEHOLD ELECTRICITY?

On the theory that a penny saved is a penny earned, electricity in the home is a money-maker—a fact that a great many of its users don't realize.

Experiments show that fifty good-sized candles have the same illuminating value as one 50-watt mazada lamp. At five cents each, burning for five and three-quarters hours, they cost \$2.50. The 50-watt lamp burn-

DO YOU KNOW WHY --- Baseball Players Are Recommending Everything Under The Sun?

Cartoon strip with six panels: JOE CLOUT, SPITBALL SMITH, READ WHAT SOUTH-PAW SAM SAYS, THE RHUM SAFETY RAZOR, BLUE BLOOD TAILORS, APPLE'S SOAP.

ing the same length of time, at six cents per kilowatt hour, costs one and three-quarters cents.

Another test demonstrated that it took two hours and ten minutes to sweep certain rooms with a broom, and at the finish the sweeper was exhausted.

A quantity of clothes were washed by hand, in three hours and fifteen minutes. A washing machine did the same job better in one hour, at a current cost of slightly more than a cent.

LOWER YOUR FIRE BILL

Every fire permanently removes material wealth from the economic ledger. The effects of fire can never be undone. Those two axioms deserve remembering.

Indirect loss can be measured in employment—men thrown out of their jobs because the factory where they worked burned. It can be measured in taxes—whenever a fire removes property from the assessment rolls, the share of the cost of government it paid must be passed on to other property.

Fire prevention is a civic duty—and it rests on the shoulders of every property owner to do his part to discharge it. You help pay for every fire—and every fire that is prevented actually means money in your pocket.

"Perhaps the strongest objection to public ownership and operation may be found in the present economic condition of the nation." — Joseph B. Eastman, Federal Coordinator of Transportation.

Interesting—and Important

During 1933 the farm cooperatives of the country, dealing in all kinds of products, handled a great deal more of the goods the farmer sells and buys than in previous years.

It shows that the ideal of maximum agricultural organization is really being attained. It's a slow process. It takes a great deal of time and effort. Cooperative managements have given that time and effort—and for the most part they have been loyally supported by their members.

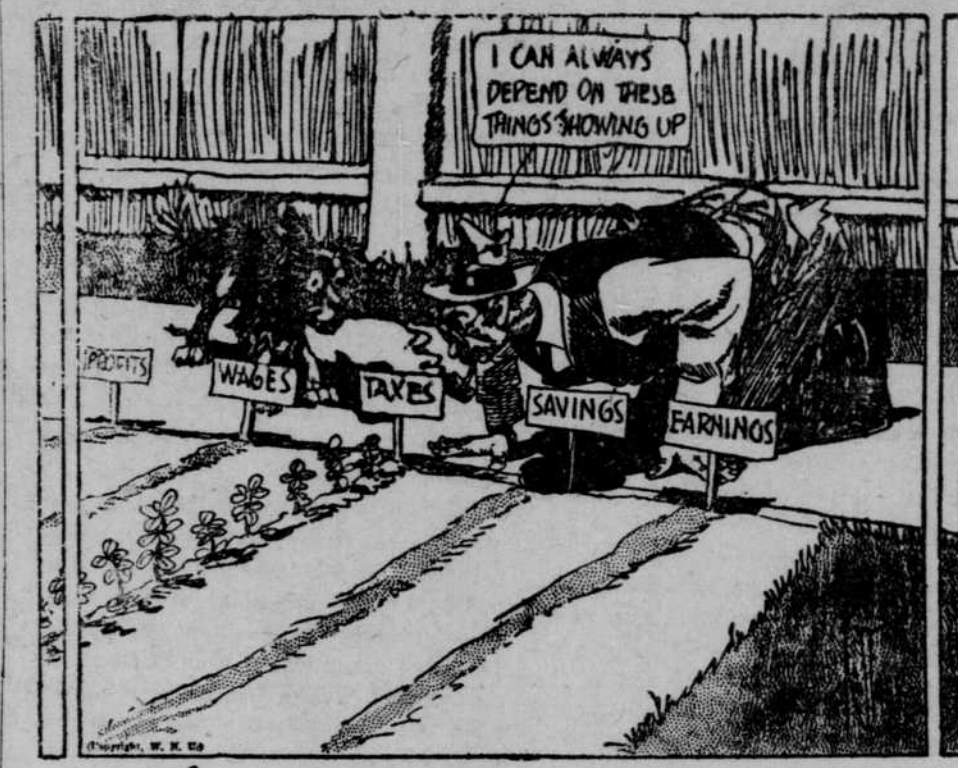
The government, through the Farm Credit Administration, is doing a good work in advancing cooperation in their fields, are among the strongest friends of agricultural organization, as is the thinking public in general.

Against Public Ownership

"Although the findings of the Transportation Conference agree in the main with those of Coordinator Eastman they dissent sharply from his suggestion that public ownership may be the way out for the railroads."

"The conference finds, on the other hand, that there is no reason to believe that public ownership and operation would produce better railway service; that operating economies under ownership by the Government would be similar to those the railroads themselves could effect under consolidation; that to inject into the present program of the Government a further increase in Federal bonds to acquire the railroads would probably cause a decided increase in the Government's interest rates; that there is no justification in fact for the argument that tax economies would flow from public ownership; that the probable interference of politics under Federal ownership

A Hardy Annual



legislation would be required to put one of the most important recommendations into effect. In view of Mr. Eastman's somewhat ominous suggestion, the President should make it clear that he does not intend to consider any more nonsense about public ownership and operation."

Prevent Fire Accidents in Homes

Newspapers carry gruesome stories of children and adults burned to death in homes. It is high time for spring cleaning of fire hazards. One of the most common and easiest eliminated is accumulation of trash in attics, cellars, barns and garages.

Wherever piles of rubbish, paper and oily or paint soaked rags are tolerated, there is a constant invitation to fire through carelessly discarded matches, cigars and cigarettes, as well as spontaneous ignition. The first step in eliminating fire accidents, therefore, is a thorough clean-up of all trash.

Work with a paint brush is recommended for a spic and span house seldom burns. According to the National Board of Fire Underwriters, carelessness with matches and smoking materials is one of the greatest causes of fire (\$30,000,000 in 1932).

Matches should be kept in non-burning containers and out of the reach of children; handy ash trays should be provided and common sense should be exercised when using smoking materials and matches. In the spring, when heat is no longer needed, is the time to clean the heating plant, repair if necessary, and get it ready for next fall. Chimneys should be cleaned and inspected at this time.

Don't Scuttle The Past

Perhaps the greatest danger we face in building for the future is that we may forget the traditions and heritages of the past.

Under the stress of enthusiasm for a new idea, a plan, a cause, it is easy to throw overboard all that has gone before. Because we feel strongly concerning abuses and inadequacies that have appeared in the existing system, we are likely to correct them in a manner that will not only do away with what is bad, but with what is good as well.

That is especially applicable to this country at this time. Great changes are underway. The intentions of those who are behind them are undoubtedly of the best. It is the desire to safeguard against the potential depressions of the future—as well as to bring recovery now. We are seeking a permanent, balanced social and economic order, that will provide greater opportunities for the masses of the people.

growth of fascism and socialism in America are increasing. Responsible observers believe the menace of dictatorship cannot be exaggerated. Simple democracy, which gave businesses and individuals the full chance to work out their destinies, is languishing.

There can be great progress within the fabric of the American tradition—the past is the best witness to that. Change that forgets or ignores that tradition could easily do grave harm to the common welfare.

A Minus And B-Plus

An article in Public Service Magazine points out what is happening to two classes of our citizens under present governmental policies.

Citizen A has saved some money. He decides to invest it in sound, conservative business enterprise, and finally selects securities of several representative utilities. He believes in the future of the power industry, knowing how vital an influence it exerts on American life.

Citizen B has also saved some money. He was originally a farm boy, who migrated to the city. He feels the yearnings for the soil again—and returns to the old farm where he puts his money in various improvements and additions.

What is happening now to those citizens—both of whom are honest, industrious and foresighted, and both of whom put their money in genuinely productive enterprises of different types? The answer presents a strange picture.

Citizen A is literally faced with the loss of his savings. The federal government is building tax-free subsidized competing electric plants. States are ordering utility rate reductions—when prices of all kinds are rising. All forms of government are levying heavier taxes—and in the case of the federal three per cent gross earnings tax, the company (A and fellow citizens who bought securities with him) is not allowed to include it in the bills sent to customers.

As for citizen B, the government is paying him to kill hogs, plow under cotton and wheat. To do that it is collecting a processing tax from A and other taxpayers. It is forcing up the price of the things B sells and A, with his depleted income, must buy.

Speed Is The Danger

The world's record for throwing the 16 pound shot, one of the regular events at all track and field meets, is 53 feet.

The amount of energy possessed by a n average-sized automobile traveling at 60 miles an hour would be sufficient to throw that shot 52-800 feet—nearly ten miles.

To use another illustration, a car traveling at 60 has the same capacity for inflicting damage as if were driven off a twelve-story building. Those facts, brought out in a recent report of the Travelers Insurance Company, give some idea of the

Maxie Miller Writes

Man's wife is sick—he's made a few slips during the two years—wants to know if it is best to have "one woman" or promiscuous—he would not concede so much to his wife if he were sick—better do right and wait!

(For advice, write to Maxie Miller, care of The Literary Service Bureau, 516 Minnesota Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas. For personal reply, send self addressed, stamped envelope.) (For The Literary Service Bureau)

Maxie Miller: Here is one for you. And it's a serious one for me. My wife has been sick two years. She can't be a wife to me—you understand. I haven't been exactly good all this time; I've made a few slips. Now, since my wife is still sick the thing that worries me is whether to have one regular woman and be true to her, or to be what they call promiscuous. Now, Mrs. Miller, what do you think? Tell me right away, please.—Worried Husband.

Worried Husband: You know what is right. You know if you were sick you would not want your wife to "step out on you;" so, play the game fair. Of course, if you just will not be fair, it is better a thousand times to associate with one woman than to go hopping around, bring disgrace on the family and perhaps get venereal disease and be ruined. But the only right thing to do is to keep your marriage vows and wait. Maxie Miller.

potential menace of speed on the highway. During recent years the death and injury rate per accident has been rising—and the increase was especially marked in 1933. The chance of a person being seriously hurt or killed in an accident is substantially greater now than it would have been five or ten years ago in a similar accident. The reason can be expressed in one word: Speed.

Today's cars have better brakes, better steering, better lights and stronger bodies than those of the past. By all engineering standards, they are safer. What has happened is that the public has exaggerated the increased safety factors—and actually turned these improvements into dangers.

Watch your speed—adapt it to local conditions at all times—and you'll have taken a long step toward becoming a safe driver.

Catching up with Europe!

We hear a great deal about over taxed countries—and have been led to think that we, by comparison, are fortunate.

But if the present trend continues American workers and investors will soon have as much to fear from the tax collector as the citizens of any other country.

At the moment, about one dollar out of every five we earn goes to government—the same ratio that prevails in Germany. The highest taxed country in the world is England. There government takes one dollar out of every four of the national income. That is very little more than we pay—and we're catching up rapidly. A few weeks ago English taxes—notably the income tax—were reduced, while United States taxes are steadily rising.

Most of us don't pay our taxes directly. We may even think we're beating the game. But if we rent a house, its taxes are part of the rental cost. The taxes paid by the corner grocery and the concerns producing the food it sells are reflected in prices. If we drive a car, buy a glass of beer, turn on an electric light, go to a show, purchase clothes or other necessities, we are paying taxes. On the average, we work one day out of every five for the government. And unless there's strong public opposition to higher taxes, we'll soon be working one day in four in order to keep up with the tax collector.