

The eye of a Master will do more work than his hand.

GUIDE EDITORIAL OMAHA City, and Nat'l Life

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

March of Events

THE GUIDE OMAHA NEBRASKA SATURDAY JULY 7, 1934

THE OMAHA GUIDE

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INVESTIGATION WELCOMED

The Federal government is to conduct an investigation of electric rates throughout the United States—including both private and municipal plants.

A recent issue of the House organ of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company, a representative private utility, carries a lead article entitled "We Welcome Federal Rate Survey."

That utility is like most others in this country—and it can be safely forecast that if the survey is conducted without prejudice in favor of either side, the facts obtained will not be to the disadvantage of the private electric industry.

A GREAT SERVICE

Stock fire insurance is the foundation of the nation's credit structure.

It provides a service that, from the standpoint of commerce, is invaluable. Without it, not a ship could put to sea, not a building could be erected, not a freight shipment could be moved, unless the owners of the property were willing and able to face great risk.

For that service, the stock companies charge a fee that is amazingly low. Ever since pre-war days, it has continued to come down. In 1913, the average charge for \$100 of stock fire insurance was \$1.10. In 1932, it was 70.16 cents.

Efforts to artificially force fire insurance premium interest. Safety and soundness are the prerequisites of any insurance institution.

WE SOUND THE ALARM

Race voters with a new determination and an express intention must meet the recent decision of the Nebraska Supreme Court, holding House Roll 162, the re-districting measure, introduced and passed by Representative Johnny Owens, unconstitutional, ready to do battle at the polls.

The new intention and determination should be to send a race representative to the legislature regardless of the re-districting of the boundaries of the district. It can



War or peace-time battles are won by a well planned and systematic campaign. That we may be assured a race representative in the next legislature, it is therefore up to us to nominate a race candidate upon both the republican and democratic ticket.

Each voter should make himself a committee of one to bring out the largest registration in the history of Omaha. We have a great potential vote, half of which lies dormant, disinterested and unregistered.

We must not pass up our greatest safeguard, the right to participate in government to dictate policy and to select officers. We do pass up that opportunity when we fail to register and vote.

Is your neighbor registered? It is your duty to find out. If he or she will not see the light or be convinced of his responsibility, call the Omaha Guide, and give us his name and address.



Qmah. Neb.aska. July 2, 1934. Editor of The Omaha Guide. Dear Sir: If you have space in your paper kindly run the following news item.

"One of the most outstanding entertainments of the summer was held on the beautiful garden lawn of Mrs. Dolores Blackwell, when a hundred or more danced and made merry at the "Moonlight Cabaret" given by the Junia League. Tables and chairs were arranged informally on the spacious lawn making a picturesque setting under a sky of blue with the silvery rays of the moon adding a touch of romance to the beauty of it all.

Thanking you I am, Yours truly, MRS. ALBERTA JONES.

Billions for Progress

George B. Cortelyou, President of the Consolidated Gas Company and the Edison Electric Institute, recently made an address containing some facts of the utmost importance—facts that should be known to every citizen who seeks an intelligent understanding of government and of business.

Mr. Cortelyou said: "Electric light and power companies as a group have been the largest contributors in this country to the market for durable goods, without which complete restoration of prosperity is impossible. During the ten year-period from 1922 to 1932 the electric light and power industry spent for expansion \$7,500,000. . . . As late as 1930 the electric light and power industry spent for construction purposes the sum of \$919,000,000. This outlay included an average payroll distributor throughout the country of nearly \$40,000,000 per month, and was two and one-half times the monthly rate of expenditure by the Federal government on Federal projects financed by the PWA funds, as reported in March, 1934, issue of Monthly Labor Review, published by the U. S. Department of Labor.

When official agencies have worked to build and strengthen the farmer owned cooperatives, which represent concentrated individual effort, they have produced excellent results. The cooperatives have the great virtue of permanence. They are immune to political considerations—they

They can determine upon a policy, and pursue it one year, five years, or twenty years if it is advisable. The soundly managed cooperatives, consequently, are getting somewhere. They are winning out along a dozen fronts—winning in their fight for stabler markets, better prices, and a fairer break for the farm producer.

ROBERT SMITH—REPUBLICAN

THE MAN—THE PUBLIC SERVANT—THE CANDIDATE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR By Sidney J. Cullingham

There is nothing surprising in Robert Smith's interest in the average man. His parents, coming from a long line of farmers, ministers and professional men, were born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland and moved to County Wexford, Ireland, after their marriage in Aberdeen in 1856.

When he was reelected Clerk of the District Court by petition in 1930, the Omaha-Bee News commented: "His triumphant victory is the best possible proof that the voters of Douglas County have confidence in the integrity and capacity of the man who has so long and so well served them in one of the principal offices of the public administration."

There is nothing strange in Robert Smith's insistence that public office is, in fact, a public trust, and in his passion for carrying out effectively the true expression of the public will. He ended the uncertainty of public school teachers' employment in Omaha by forcing the adoption of the "permanent list."

On April 3rd, 1902 Robert Smith was married to Edna B. Edson, of Albion, Nebraska. They have five children—three daughters who are school teachers, one son, a lawyer and one son a student in college.

There is nothing new in Robert Smith's sympathy for the oppressed and the unfortunate. As a grocer in the "hard times" of the "nineties" he extended credit generously to men who could not pay for the food which he supplied.

There is nothing unexpected in Robert Smith's declaration for efficiency and economy in the administration of public office. During the years 1900, 1902, Mr. Smith served as a member of the Omaha Board of Education. His activity in uncovering official irregularities, in enforcing economy and in reforming procedure led to his appointment, in 1905, as County Auditor.

When Mr. Smith took office as Clerk of the District Court, he found that the County had just lost \$40,000 from failure to collect fees. Partly by his administrative efficiency, partly by the enactment of new legislation which he prepared and championed, he converted the office into a money maker for the County treasury.

When Mr. Smith became Clerk of the District Court, he found an organized graft in the cashing of jury warrants, jurors being charged an exorbitant discount because the County was unable to take up warrants until six to twelve months had elapsed to break up this graft, Robert Smith borrowed money at the banks on his personal note, paid the interest out of his own pocket, and paid the jurors in cash and in full.

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hours and higher pay, but those matters are the least of it. The real reason behind the strikes is the drive for closed shop industry—the unions are out to make American business 100 per cent closed shop, and they mean business. It is both amusing and important that in at least one case employers finally agreed to meet the wage and hour demands of striking workmen—and were turned down, because they wouldn't consent to the closed shop plan.

As for industrial production, there is little to report. There have been some slight advances and some slight recessions, and they about balance each other. There may be a downward swing soon, due to summer seasonal influences. Government spending still confuses the picture, inasmuch as it is impossible to tell how much of recovery is due to more normal times, and how much to abnormal stimulations from distribution of public money from Washington.

LOOKING BACK

If it is true that familiarity breeds contempt, there must be a tremendous surplus of contempt among young people today. This familiarity is amazing to us of other days. Looking back I wonder how the older people of the conservative days managed things.

that my father, the late Senator R. B. Howell, served Nebraska in the United States Senate, Mr. Smith was his representative in Nebraska, his confidant and adviser. In that capacity he was consulted by business men, farmers and ex service men of all wars, who came to him by the hundreds from every section of the State to obtain his help in matters before Congress and in the various departmental bureaus in Washington. These activities ranged from obtaining a special pension for a ninety year old soldier who had fought in the Union Army, to legislation for drought relief for the stricken area of north-central Nebraska. He has never turned a deaf ear to a man or woman whose just cause at Washington could be promoted by him. There are few men in the State who are better posted on what is going on in Washington than Robert Smith—or in the technical methods of getting work done.

We need a Senator who will be for Nebraska first and last, and all the time. No one could be sent to the Senate from this state who would be more helpful in getting for her citizens needed legislation, relief and project assistance, and a just share of the allocation of federal service in the various economic fields.

It is because of the service that Robert Smith has already rendered along these lines that men and women in every walk of life, in every community of the State are supporting him in his candidacy for the United States Senatorship.

Thousands of men and women active in civic affairs in Nebraska know Robert Smith. They know that he has kept business ability which had it been devoted to his private affairs, would have made him wealthy. They know, too, that he subordinates self interest to public interest and gives the talents that would make him materially rich to the service of others.

Robert Smith is today in the height of his mental and physical powers. Just as he engaged himself in the study of law and won entrance to the bar, so he is continuously expanding his talents for public service. In moral courage he is literally afraid of nothing. He has physical and mental energy that is phenomenal. He has the independent and fearless character that is so much needed in Washington where, in this hour of experimentation and change, we have government by professors, young and old, who have had little or no experience in the practical affairs of Life and Government.

We believe, that because of his background of Republicanism, business experience, professional training, knowledge of economic, social and political problems, devotion to the public service, loyalty to our form of government and broad sympathy with, and understanding of, the average man, Robert Smith should be sent to the United States Senate to