

# EDITORIALS

## The Omaha Guide

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Race prejudice must go. The Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man must prevail. These are the only principles which will stand the acid test of good citizenship in time of peace, war and death.  
Omaha, Nebraska, Saturday, Dec. 15, 1934

### AAA AGGRAVATES NEGRO PROBLEM IN THE SOUTH Cotton Program Produces Critical Situation in Displacement of Negro Farm Labor, But Dale Miller Believes Most Serious Effect is Upsetting of Equilibrium in Social Order

THE GRIM SPECTER of unemployment in Southern cotton fields, whose forthcoming shadow caused economists to sound a warning when the cotton control program and subsequent Bankhead act were first suggested, is no longer a mildly annoying theory to regimentation enthusiasts but an actual condition reflected in heavily burdened relief rolls throughout the South. But while this condition discloses an immediate crisis with respect to the subsistence of this displaced farm population, its most injurious effects, which now can only be guessed by the stories of suffering which seep like unreal legends from the submerged masses of the Southern people, can be expected to become increasingly manifest in a further dislocation of social strata in the South. Particularly is this true of the plight in which thousands of Negroes have found themselves.

An interesting and authentic insight into this Negro problem is afforded by an appealing letter which has come to light, but which probably was not intended to be made public, from C. W. Rice, president of the Texas Negro Business and Laboring Men's Association of Houston, to A. W. Mitchell, the new Negro Democratic Congressman elect of Chicago. The letter follows:

"ACCEPT OUR congratulations upon your newly elected office as United States Congressman. We feel that you as a Democrat, can help us in many of the problems that affect the Southern Negro.

"As executive head of the Texas Negro Business and Laboring Men's Association, I am calling your attention to the cotton business which furnishes employment to hundreds of thousands of Negroes in the South.

"Because of present day obstacles in the channels of trade, the most important business in the South, cotton, is rapidly drying up. Between August 1st and November 9th this year, exports of cotton from the United States dropped 1,394,000 bales under the same period in 1933. Foreign farmers are rapidly taking the markets of world away from the Cotton South.

"As these markets are lost, Negro tenant farmers, Negro farm labor, Negro workers in the gins, compresses, and warehouses on the railroads, in the cottonseed oil mills, on the wharves, etc., will more and more lose their jobs.

"According to figures released recently by the Federal Relief Administration, Washington, D. C., relief cases among Negroes at Houston had increased 63 percent between October, 1933, and May, 1934, and at Atlanta, Georgia, 123 percent. From all indications he demand for relief will be greater as winter comes on.

"The white employes in the South are organizing and appealing to their Senators and Congressmen for relief and protection, but Negroes in the South have practically no vote in electing these officials; therefore, we appeal to President Roosevelt, who represents ALL the people, and to you, the only representative of our race in Congress.

"Won't you please look into this most important matter and do what you can to help save our occupations and jobs by removing the obstacles now in the channels of the cotton trade?"

"The very food and shelter required by our wives and children are at stake."

A companion letter went to the President, in which the Texas Negro recited cases of distress among his people and further appealed for aid: "When we ask what the trouble is, the white leaders tell us that the South is losing its export market for cotton, and without an export market a great many people will lose their jobs.

"What can our people do for a living if the South loses its cotton business? What can we do to help you save the cotton business for the South?"

"We ask your help, Mr. President. We need it and need it very much now."

THERE IS an inescapable pathos in this picture of a humble people, struggling in an effort to answer their own question to the

President, "What can we do to help you save the cotton business for the South?" And surely there is a certain sense of futility in the picture of a Texas Negro imploring a lone Negro Congressman to "do what you can to help save our occupations and jobs by removing the obstacles now in the channels of the cotton trade."

But if there is a certain pathos and futility reflected in this incident, there is also a fine degree of irony which cannot be escaped. It is an unfortunate characteristic of American politics that momentous social and economic problems seem to be recognized by practically everyone in the country before politicians have the remotest conception of them. The effects of the cotton restriction program comprise a case in point. Economists who first foresaw the dangers buffeted a surging, hostile sea of public opinion by criticizing the popular program, but gradually as the results have been seen to conform so closely with the evidence a disposition to change perceptibly and give audience to the explanations of economists that a restored world trade is the only sound solution. But from indications Congress has heard nothing whatever about this theory.

Texans and not landowners were dispirited of such as that of the Texas Negro worker a clearer insight into the far ramifications of the cotton control program could be afforded, because it is undoubtedly true that the prostrate Negro class has suffered more than any other, from the operations of the control program and the Bankhead law. If evictions from cotton farms resulting from the agricultural program had only been distributed proportionately between Negroes and whites, a far greater percentage of Negroes than whites would still have been evicted, for the percentage of Negro farmers to the total Negro population in the South is far greater than the percentage of white farmers to the total white population.

Tenants and not landowners were displaced, of course, and the percentage of landowners among white farmers is far greater than that among Negro farmers.

It will not be long before the South generally wakes up to the fact that what has actually been undergone is a tremendous social and economic upheaval in the South, the gravity of which it is almost impossible to conceive and the effects of which will be felt in the South for many years to come. The most deplorable effect of these gyrations in our economic life has been the violent dislocation of our social order, bringing with it a serious retrogression in the South's patient, endless struggle to achieve a more substantial equilibrium by striving for the betterment of its submerged population—its stolid, unresponsive, often illiterate Negro people. The task is herculean in its dimensions, and conducted under conditions so peculiar to the South that it is not always understood elsewhere, but it has been as relentless in prosecution as it has been kind and sympathetic in character.

DALE MILLER.

### OPPORTUNITY

Now that the smoke of the terrific political combat of '34 has cleared away, and the National Administration having received a tremendous vote of confidence from the American people by reason of a Democratic landslide, which swept Federal, County, and State offices clear of Republican except in a few instances, their being a lone survivor here and there, and the Negro democrats with their audacious pioneers having succeeded in breaking the thrall of traditional republicanism within the race, an almost super human task, placing the bulk of the vote in the democratic column for the first time in the history of these United States. What does political wisdom dictate?

All good field generals time attacks, never striking at an inopportune time, but holding back for that one right second, the psychological moment. Such a moment confronts the Democratic party generally at this time. The opportune time to take and hold one of the Republican party's greatest strongholds, "The Negro Vote" presents itself. The Psychological moment for a successful sally has arrived. Equipment can be supplied to completely route the enemy. Will the party generals be far sighted enough to furnish this necessary equipment for the success of this enterprise, worthwhile political recognition for Negro Democrats?

For historical reasons, the Negro and the democratic party have been at arm length. The Negro deeming the Democratic party an enemy, contributing nothing to its success. On the other hand the democratic party believing the Negro one of its greatest obstacles, contributed nothing toward the Negro's welfare. However, there came a great leader into the land, Honorable Franklin Delano Roosevelt, who in a short twenty months, upset a seventy year tradition, making overtures to the race sufficient to convince the Negro that good can come from the democratic party, and as a result the Negro went arm in arm with the democratic party in the '34 campaign. It's one thing to get the vote and another to keep it.

### (Continued from page one) N. R. A HIGHLIGHTS

must be built."  
Window Glass Manufacturers Got A Code  
The window glass manufacturing industry code goes into effect this month. Though window glass is a very common and widely distributed product, there are only 17 manufacturing establishments in the industry and 3 of these receive 75 per cent of all orders. In 1928, when many new windows were being installed the industry had 5,000 workers. The number fell off to 3,000 in the depression, but has now risen to about 4,500.

Labels  
About 75 or 80 codes provide for the use of labels to show the consuming public that the articles to which they are attached are made under prescribed NRA code conditions. How many of these little reminders are pursuing their mission to keep the general public awake to the need of standing behind the recovery program may be guessed from a recent report of the umbrella industry code authority to the NRA. So far, (5,000,000 NRA labels have been distributed to member manufacturers, it says.

Use of NRA Labels Spreading  
A new amendment to the light sewing industry code requires manufacturers of mattress covers, comforters and quilts to affix NRA labels to their articles. So we will not only carry the labels on our clothing and umbrellas, but the NRA may recall itself to our memories just before we go to sleep at night. If the proposed supplemental code for the sponge industry, now being considered at public hearings, is approved, the sleepers may awaken in the morning to scrub themselves with sponges equipped with NRA tags.

NIRB Gives Santa Claus a Break  
For several weeks, machines of the Westinghouse Electric Company have been striving to install a movable electric stairway in one of the national capital's leading department stores to provide for the Christmas rush. They failed to make the grade. So the company asked the NRA to permit it to work its men overtime till they complete the job and permission was granted.

Razor Makers Not Allowed To Cut Workers  
The Code Authority of the razor manufacturing industry has received an answer to its question as to whether workers could be docked for Christmas Day off. The NIRB rules that employers may not dock workers for taking off legal holidays, unless that was their custom before codification.

Packers and Alteration Workers On Holiday Schedule  
Skilled packers and alteration workers will be allowed to work overtime between now and the end of the year. Extra work in peak periods is permitted under the retail trade code. They may work 8 hours extra a week, but not more than 2 hours extra a day, and will receive time and a third for their additional hours of labor.

15 FERA NURSERY SCHOOLS IN NORTH CAROLINA  
Washington, D. C., Dec. 10, 1934. Dr. Grace Landon, head of the FERA nursery schools, this week reported to Administrator Harry L. Hopkins real progress in this throughout the South.

"The colored population of North Carolina is three-tenths that of the white," wrote Mrs. Mary G. Scarborough, State Superintendent of nursery schools in North Carolina. "So thirty-five white and fifteen Negro nursery schools were approved by the State administration."  
There is one colored nursery in Greensboro, Gastonia, Greenville, Method, Goldsboro, Black Mountain, New Bern, Wilson, Durham, Tarboro, and Winston-Salem, and two in both Wilmington and Charlotte. In each of these nursery schools there are two full-time colored teachers and two part-time workers.

Twenty to thirty colored children of needy, unemployed parents are accommodated in each nursery school. Individual cots are supplied by the War Department toys donated by the community, one or two meals a day including orange juice, fruits, and other food stuffs are contributed by the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation in many instances. The colored women employed in the nursery schools are trained professional people, well versed in teaching children proper behavior, tidiness, dressing themselves, and in forming early habits of orderliness. Play is supervised and the youngsters are also taught group games and entertainer by story telling. The children come at nine in the morning and stay until late afternoon. Parents are often given additional instruction in child guidance and education.

### My Social Attitude—

By R. A. Adams  
(For The Literary Service Bureau)

I want to rise, high as I justly may; Ambition's high behest I would obey; But, even on ambition I would found, If rising, I must cast another down.

I want to be just, everythink I can— All that is in reach of any honest man. But I would spurn fame, honor, and renown. Attainable by casting others down!  
I want to win in life's exciting race; I'd lead the van, and boast the foremost place. But I'd refuse, even a victor's crown. That must be won by casting others down!  
Now, this my attitude I summarize: The best that's in me I will do, to rise. But will refuse advancement, if I must. In rising, be to any man unjust.

### "PROVERBS and PARABLES"

By A. B. Mann  
(For The Literary Service Bureau)

"Whom the gods would destroy, They first make mad."  
This is the human conception of heathen gods. These gods were creatures of the human imagination, and their creators attributed to them human passions and weaknesses. If gods were temperamental, impulsive, cruel, relentless, inexorable. This axiom means that when the "gods" decided on the destruction of anyone, they provoked him to anger, caused him to commit some act which would be used to justify such destruction.

Of course, this is fiction. These gods were but imaginary personages. But there are those who are foolish enough to apply this to the Deity. This is foolish and wicked too, because "The judge of all the earth, he will do right," and He is "slow to anger and yet plentiful in mercy." And He would not deal so unjustly with His own creatures. There is an abysmal difference between "the gods and our God!"

### "LOOKING BACK"

(Liberties by Married People)  
By Videtta Ish  
(For The Literary Service Bureau)

In our younger days married people were more discreet than now. Yes, there was jealousy. There was danger from jealous husbands and wives. But the chief deterrents were home teachings and fear of scandal.

Not long ago in a Missouri town an old woman was killed. She attended a party. The revelers were "mostly drunk." A married woman under influence of drink sat on the lap of a married man. The man's wife became angry and "took him home." The conduct of this woman was discussed. The old woman gave testimony that this younger woman did sit on the man's lap. Enraged the younger woman went to the home of her accuser, struck her over the head with a heavy lantern and killed her.

The conduct of this married woman is a sample of the liberties taken by married people today. Perhaps the reason why such things do not more often end in tragedies caused by jealousy than they do, is because the practice is so general that few married persons have right to complain because of their own improper conduct. In regard to the caution and propriety of the other days it seems appropriate to note. Them days is some forever."

### Berating Leaders In The Presence of Children

By R. A. Adams  
(For The Literary Service Bureau)

Among the youth of today there is lacking respect for leaders and confidence in leadership. Much of this is due to the mistake of parents in exhorting these leaders in the presence of their children. This is especially true as it concerns preachers and teachers.

Children hear it said of preachers and other religious leaders, "They are crooks"; "They are as crooked as a barrel of snakes"; "They are grafters, living off the church"; "They are as rotten as they can be"; "They steal everything in sight"; "The preachers are worthless and just in the ministry for what they can get out of it."

School teachers come in for their share of harsh, unfounded criticism. They too, are berated in the presence of the youngsters whom they are striving to help; and by this their work is made more onerous and more difficult. Even little children hear their mothers say to the teacher, "She don't know nothin' to teach"; "She's dumb, herself, that's why the child, never learn nothin'"; "She's a mean old huzzy and I wish she didn't have to teach my child"; and I'll raise the devil with her if she bothers my child!"

Often business leaders are called "scoundrels", "cheats", "fakes", and sometimes, just plain "thieves and robbers", who would "cheat an angel", or who would "steal a nickel off a dead man's eye."

### Weekly Short Sermon "MARA"

By Dr. A. G. Bearer  
(For The Literary Service Bureau)

Text: Call me Mara—Ruth 1:20.  
No one can understand the mysteries of human vicissitudes, human diversities, and human diversities. But "mara" enters in the experiences of all mankind. The expression was used by Naomi when she returned home from her stay in Moab. She said, "Call me Mara, because the Almighty hath dealt bitterly with me." So "mara" means "bitter" or "bitterness." And the bitterness of human experiences is not always the disposition of providence, as Naomi indicated.

1. By Bereavement. In this case Naomi was bereft of her husband, Elimelech, and her two sons, Mahlon and Chilion. The bitterness of bereavement she charged to God. Doubtless there were natural causes which she did not consider.

2. Bitterness Caused by Affliction. There are many who complain against God, when afflictions come because they cannot understand, because they are weak and blind, and the afflictions are due to violations of nature's laws.

3. Bitterness Caused by Material Losses. Many people honor and praise God amid prosperity but when adversities come, they complain and charge Him with inequity. But in a large number of such cases the bitterness is due to sins or mistakes, making the responsibility human rather than Divine.

4. Beneficial Effect of Bitterness. Accepted and borne in the proper spirit, bitterness tends to make us sensible of human weakness and dependence and of the need of Divine help and support.

### MAXIE MILLER WRITES:

(For The Literary Service Bureau)

The age-Old Story—Weakness of Women's Love and Men's Perfidy—Other Boys May Be Telling Lies for Spite—Yes, Son, Marry This Girl—Make Atonement for Your Sin!

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

Maxie Miller: I'm in a pickle sure enough and I'd like for you to advise me. I am twenty-two and I've been going with a girl seventeen. Now, this girl tells me she's to be a mother and says I ought to marry her. I confess I've been with her in that way, but other boys say they have been with her too, so I can't know if the baby is mine. I wonder if she knows. I'd hate like the devil to marry this girl and have another fellow's baby on my hands. What ought I to do?—Sorry Sammy.

Sorry Sammy: You ought to be sorry in reality for taking advantage of this girl as you did. Have you a sister? How'd you like for some other boy to deal with your sister in that way? Now, you would squirm, play the coward and evade responsibility. You'd be just a contemptible wretch to do such a thing. These other boys may be telling lies to spite the girl because she refused them. However, you confess you have "been with her in that way" and it is your duty to marry her, save her from disgrace and save the child from illegitimacy. To do less you confess yourself a despicable knave and a scoundrel.—Maxie Miller.

### NOTE FOR CONSUMERS

Of special interest to the consumer is a recent amendment to the code for the handkerchief industry, containing new provisions against misleading labels. Hereafter, "seconds", unless plainly marked, must not be sold in sealed packages; and handkerchiefs cannot be labeled "linen" unless the linen in the fabric constitutes, by thread count, at least 80 per cent of the material. In products where the major fibre is less than 80 per cent of the fabric, the exact percentage must be "prominently indicated" on the label. Handkerchiefs bearing the term "pure linen" are already regulated by Federal Trade Commission requirements.

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Beginning 12-8-34  
Ending 12-22-34

### STUART'S SERVICE BUREAU

"MANDY AND ANDY"  
Mandy:—Andy, I thought you said that the election would be over Nov. 6th and that you would try to finish writing your trip to Arkansas.

Andy:—Yes I know I told you that, but it seems as though those who were selected to run the Northside Democratic Headquarters, just moved out to another place when the rent fell due and tried to make a nameless organization out of it. From the action of some of these Afro-Americans, who voted the Democratic ticket for the first time, many of them afraid to declare themselves for the Republicans would win. I am not sure whether they know the election is over or not.

M.—I was over to "St. Fanny's" the other day and she said that she heard that you were out to a political meeting the other night; when a "Big Shot" fired some kind of a committee and appointed himself. When you got up and asked some fool question that didn't concern you.

A.—Yes I was at a meeting, but I don't know what kind. The question of a constitution came up and I exerted my constitutional rights, and asked what was the constitution for? No one seemed to know, I thought that it was just another one of those "Amos and Andy" researches, so I left, and went over to the Community Center to hear T. Arnold Hill, of New York, speak on organization. I am sorry that I didn't come home for you.

M.—What did you have to do with it two years ago the Nebraska Negro Democratic Club met and kicked you out. Didn't you say that one of the "BIG SHOTS" who was running this show the other night was placed on a committee two years ago, and was fired because he showed no results, and that the N. N. D. C.'s haven't met since?

A.—Yes I told you that. That is why I took the meeting for a setting for "Amos and Andy". The big shot who was running the show two years ago, was on that committee, and fell down on the job. When the question came up there was no minding of word. They were just fired, and the boss took full charge of the works. You know Mandy, in this world, one reaps what they sow.

M.—But there were Doctors, Newspaper men, Lawyers, Welfare workers and also politicians. If they were satisfied, what right had you to ask the "Biggs" what he meant? You are so dumb that I am always uneasy when you go away from home.

A.—You don't know what you are talking about. I have just as much right to speak as anyone else. Didn't I vote the Democratic ticket? Besides there are three jobs that the De-serving Negro Democrats feel that they should have and want one of them. And if I can be one of the seven on that contact committee, (all of whom, are after jobs for themselves) I will get a chance to see the good white folks first.

M.—You make me laugh. You old broken down decrepit, not able to walk a block, and talking about a job. If you were as well as Jack Johnson when he whipped Jim Jeffries, you would only be fitted for a Pullman Porter. For the only thing that you have is honesty. St. Fanny said that her Ole' man had one of those political jobs, and he had to know his stuff, which takes brains, which you haven't got.

A.—You are right. But everybody doesn't know that, and I don't think that you will go around telling everybody that I am sick, as hard up as we are. I admit that if I were able I would have nothing better, than a Pullman Porter's job. But I want to be on that contact committee.

A. Stuart.

Atty. Ray L. Williams,  
Room 200 Tuchman Block,  
24th and Lake Streets.

### NOTICE OF SETTLEMENT FINAL ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNT

In the County Court of Douglas County, Nebraska.

In the Matter of the Estate of Samuel Houston, Deceased.  
All persons interested in said matter are hereby notified that on the 27th day of November, 1934, Joseph D. Lewis filed a petition in said County Court, praying that his final administration account filed herein be settled and allowed, and that he be discharged from his trust as administrator and that a hearing will be had on said petition before said Court on the 22nd day of December, 1934, and that if you fail to appear before said Court on the said 22nd day of December, 1934 at 9 o'clock A. M., and contest said petition the Court may grant the prayer of said petition, enter a decree of heirship, and make such other and further orders, allowances and decrees, as to this Court may seem proper, to the end that all matters pertaining to said estate may be finally settled and determined.

Bryce Crawford,  
County Judge

Beginning 12-8-34  
Ending 12-22-34

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