

# EDITORIALS

## The Omaha Guide

Published every Saturday at 2418-20 Grant St., Omaha, Neb.  
 Phone Webster 1750  
 Entered as Second Class Matter March 15, 1927 at the Post Office at Omaha, Neb., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.  
 Terms of Subscription \$2.00 per year.

**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, JANUARY 26, 1935

### SHOULD WE RESENT THIS? (What Do You Think?)

The Omaha Guide wishes to say that it is indeed a pleasure for us to print the religious, social, civic, political and personal news for the people of this community. We are very happy to serve you in the aforementioned capacities. However, after we have printed this type of news for you, positively free we feel that we have indeed been cheated when you, especially the clubs and organizations of this community, completely ignore us when you have job printing to be done.

Some clubs, whose news we print every week, and whose affairs we have given free publicity for months before the event, have taken what business they could have thrown our way and given to some one, whom they can never turn for a favor. Other clubs have claimed ignorance of the fact that we do job printing.

How would you feel if you were a grocer, for instance, and you had credited some customer when he didn't have money to pay and had just been a good friend to him, and as soon as he did get some money to spend, he went to another grocery to spend his money? Wouldn't you, naturally, expect him to do all he could for your business by spending with you after you had befriended him?

Then think how we must feel about your club news that we print free and your job printing you take to some one else when you have some money to spend.

Don't let personal feelings make you a traitor to your community. We know that we are capable of turning out attractive job printing and we believe that we can offer just as attractive prices as any other reliable print shop. At least, when you spend your money with us you are making it serve a dual purpose to pay the salaries of members who serve your community and if you are broadminded and far-sighted enough, you will see that you can help build jobs for our boys and girls of tomorrow by helping to maintain the businesses of today.

So at least, be fair with yourselves, as well as with us, and give us at least a chance to bid for your job printing of tickets, programs, folders, placards, stationery, invitations or anything in the printing line that any other shop can do. We can, and will be glad to serve you.

Remember, when you spend your money with us you are making it serve dual purpose. First, it pays for your job, and second, it supports a community organization.

The Omaha Guide is the property of the people of this community. It is your paper, and it is your duty to lend your support. We are not demanding. We are not begging. We do not want charity. We are merely asking you to stop choking us to death, still expecting us to function, and give us a chance to earn our maintenance while serving you.

We do not mean that we won't print your news because you do not patronize us otherwise. It is one of our few privileges that we enjoy—representing the people of this community. But think this over, and see if you can honestly say you are being fair with yourself and your community by ignoring your own community print shop, the Omaha Guide.

### WITH SLEEVES ROLLED UP

The Dairymen's League News, published by the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association of New York, points out that the Dairyman has behind him a strongly-supported, aggressive organization which is tackling dairy problems with sleeves rolled up.

The League affords a splendid example of what cooperative action can do. It has fought battle after battle in the great New York Milk Shed. It has fought for a fairer share of the final selling price of milk products for the farmer. It has fought for a better adjustment between demand and supply. It has fought for a higher standard of production and distribution. And, when alien racial elements attempted to disrupt the milk shed a year or two ago, destroying trucks and intimidating farmers, the League fought successfully for moderation, as opposed to the extremists of either side.

Other cooperatives can show similar records of achievement. Organized agriculture, its sleeves rolled up, is going places.

### MUST LEGISLATION

(From the Evansville, Indiana "Press," Jan. 9, 1935.)

Among America's achievements last year were 16 lynchings.

This record is the more famous in facts disclosed by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. All of the victims were Negroes. Nine were taken from peace officers by mobs, four were accused of criminal assault and two of rape, four of murder, one each of the following: stealing, association with white women, knocking down a white man, writing a note to a white girl, "talking disrespectfully" to a white man, "mistaken identity."

The record includes the Claude Neal lynching, probably the most sadistically barbarous demonstration of mob fury in the history of 5068 American lynchings since 1882.

It would be futile to blazon this dishonor if 1935 did not hold promise of something better.

Congress today has before it the Costigan-Wagner Anti-Lynching Bill, holding counties financially liable for mob lawlessness in their borders. The very threat of this measure checked the lynching evil last year. While the bill was pending in Congress lynching stopped completely, but when it became apparent that Congress would not act they broke forth with renewed frequency. It is believed that the publicity given the measure was responsible for the drop of lynchings from 28 in 1933 to 16 last year.

Organizations with total membership of 42 million people are requesting President Roosevelt to put the Costigan-Wagner Bill on his "must" program. The government should no longer ignore this evil, and the popular outcry against it.

"The aristocrat of today must work"—Princess Lucien Murat.

### EMINENT CITIZENS SPONSOR ART EXHIBIT ON LYNCHING

An art exhibit on lynching sponsored by a committee of eminent Americans will open at the Jacques Seligmann Galleries, 3 East 51st Street, New York City, February 8, running to 23. Beak and White drawings and sculptures by noted artist dealing with the subject of lynching and mob violence will be displayed. A number of striking works already have been received from artists and sculptors of the first rank.

Among the sponsors of the exhibit are: Louis Adamic, Dr. and Mrs. Chas. A. Beard, Faith Baldwin, Mrs. Courtland Barnes, Stephen Vincent Benet, Bruce Bliven, Dr. and Mrs. Ernest R. Canby, Senator and Mrs. Edward P. Costigan, Mrs. Bernard S. Deetsch, Clifton Fadiman, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Goodrich, Mrs. John Van Hammond, Harry Hansell, Mrs. Helene Van Rossen Hoogdendyk, Mr. and Mrs. James Weldon Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver LaFarge, Mrs. Henry Goddard Leach, Robert Nathan, Mrs. Annie Nathan Meyer, Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin, Mrs. Mary Simkhovich, Carl Van Vechten, Charles H. Studin, Mrs. Amy Spingarn and Rose Schneiderman.

"Democracy is possible only through highly educated people."—Newton D. Barker.

### AMERICAN SPIRIT—"SELF RELIANCE"

In a recent address, E. M. McCooney, Vice President and Actuary of the Bankers Life Co. of Des Moines, observed that the cost of governmental relief of distress during depression, could be infinitely greater were it not for the institution of life insurance. In the last five years, life insurance companies have returned to policy holders and beneficiaries the vast sum of \$13,000,000,375 for death payments, surrender values, etc. Other hundreds of millions have been distributed through policy loans.

A tremendous percentage of the thirteen billion has gone to widows and to people whose resources of support have vanished. It has gone to beneficiaries of once-sizeable estates which, when probated, contain no value save insurance policies.

Life insurance payments have kept countless off the relief rolls, who otherwise would have become a burden to all taxpayers—at the expense of their own morale and self-respect.

One of the great achievements of American life is the thrift habit which manifests itself in acquiring life insurance. It is pleasant to reflect that such protection is made possible by thrift, wisdom and foresight of each individual. He does not depend upon "relief" furnished by others. That represents the true American spirit—"Self Reliance."

"American young people give one hope for this country's future."—Thomas Mann.

### THINGS ONE REMEMBERS By K. M. HOFER

The public has heard the electric masonry of the United States abused shamefully for the past six or eight years by many persons who wished to curry public favor by attacking something or somebody. Political attacks were often sickening in their unfairness.

The politicians used the collapse of the great insular utilities to clinch their arguments as to inquiry of the "power trust" and prove that the whole industry had been manipulated to the detriment and robbery of the public.

But what has happened? Three of the principals in the insular properties were tried before three typical juries in the center of the territory where the properties were located, and where sentiment against the principals was supposed to be greatest. In all three cases the juries brought in verdicts of "not guilty" of the various charges to defraud the public. Nobody has yet claimed that the juries are tools of the "power trust."

A fair-minded person wonders if many of the blanket charges leveled by politicians against the electric industry as a whole might not fall just as if the facts were known, as did the evidence before the three juries in the insular cases.

Experience teaches that it is well to be on guard against anyone who is continually accusing his neighbor of wrongdoing.

### Wholesale Slaughter Permitted

A few months ago a great passenger liner burned at sea, with loss of life totaling about 150. Recently a crack Canadian passenger train tore onto a siding and telescoped a "holiday special." A score of people died.

Each of these tragic incidents headlined in newspapers throughout the civilized world. Millions of people were literally horror-stricken. Public and private bodies immediately started inquiries in an effort to fix the blame and punish those who were guilty. The whole force of public opinion, backed by the authority of the law, determined that everything be done to make certain that there would be no more similar accidents.

Yet those killings, horrible as they were, were infinitesimal compared with a form of accident which the public accepts with complete indifference—the automobile killing every 15 minutes, and an injury every 31 seconds. The year showed a record killing in the United States of 36,000 and an injury total of 1,000,000. What would the public have done if the railroads and steamships had killed 36,000 persons in one year?

Practically every accident whether it results in killings or only in scratched fenders, is the result of the human element. Ninety per cent of automobile drivers are safe, careful and competent. Ten per cent are reckless, careless or incompetent. And that ten per cent menaces the lives, health and property of us all.

If one steamship accident or a bad railroad accident killing comparatively few people, causes revolutionary legislation to protect the public, what should be the safety program resulting from 36,000 automobile killings in one year?

### NEGROES ON RELIEF SHOW A HIGHER RATIO WANTING EMPLOYMENT

By Edgar G. Brown

The proportion of Negroes, 16 to 64 years old, who want work is greater than the proportion for the whites in the urban relief population, according to reports coming in to Harry L. Hopkins, Federal Emergency Relief Administrator, from his staff of research and field workers.

The greater proportion of Negroes on relief who want work, as compared with the whites, is due, it is believed, to the greater percentage of Negro women than white women seeking work. In both races, 91 per cent of the men and boys of working age on relief want work, but in the Negro relief population, 64 per cent of the women and girls want jobs, nearly twice the proportion of white women and girls in this category (34 per cent). These figures would indicate that more Negro women than white women have been forced by economic circumstances to consider themselves as work-seekers rather than as housewives.

Of 2,000,000 Negroes on relief in towns and cities of the United States in October 1934, more than 1,150,000 were estimated to be between the theoretically employable ages of 16 and 65. Of these, more than 880,000 or 76 per cent, were looking for work or demonstrating their employability by holding non-relief jobs (though the resulting incomes were so small as to make supplementary relief necessary). Only 24 per cent of the Negroes on relief, of the theoretically employable ages, were disqualified from the search for work by disabilities, home duties or school attendance.

In the urban relief population as a

whole, including Negroes, whites and other races, the proportion of persons between the ages of 16 and 65 who wanted jobs was 65 per cent. Those who considered themselves unemployable amounted to 35 per cent or nearly one and a half times the proportion of Negroes in this classification. For the white relief population alone, the proportion wanting work was 63 per cent and those who regarded themselves as unemployable amounted to 37 per cent.

On the basis of the findings of the "Survey of Occupational Characteristics of Persons Receiving Relief in 79 Cities," conducted by the FERA, it is estimated that 840,000 Negroes on the October urban relief rolls who wanted jobs had had previous work experience. This number represents about 95 per cent of all those who wanted work. In the general urban relief population, aged 16 to 64, including all races, the proportion of experienced workers to the total workers was 93 per cent.

If jobs were available, the Negroes on relief could fill a variety of occupations. Only about 13,000 or one and a half per cent of the experienced workers had been professional persons or business proprietors or officials. About 18,000 or 2 per cent were formerly white collar workers, such as salesmen, office clerks, investigators, bookkeepers, cashiers, stenographers, and telephone and telegraph operators.

Skilled workers and foremen numbered approximately 73,000 or about 8 per cent of the experienced workers including building trades craftsmen, machinists and mechanics. Nearly 160,000 or about 18 per cent of all experienced Negro workers on relief, had been semi-skilled workers. Most of these had been employed in manufacturing, which accounted for more than 100,000 workers. Chauffeurs made up the majority of the non-manufacturing semi-skilled Negro workers.

Two-thirds of all Negro workers on relief were unskilled,—nearly 580,000. About 400,000 of these, of whom more than 320,000 were women, had worked in personal service occupations, as hotel or household servants, janitors, cooks, and laundry workers. The balance of the unskilled workers, about 180,000, had been laborers.

### PREPARE FOR HEARINGS ON ANTI-LYNCHING BILL

New York, Jan. 18.—Preparations are being made for the appearance of witnesses at the hearings on the Costigan-Wagner federal anti-lynching bill which are expected to be held in the next few weeks before the judiciary committee of the senate. The hearing this year will not be as elaborate as the ones last February 20-21. A selected list of witnesses will be invited to appear. Most of the material submitted last year will be placed in the record.

### HUEY LONG IGNORES LYNCHING AND FRANCHISE FOR NEGROES IN HIS FIGHT FOR 'POOR MAN'

Senator Gives Interview to The Crisis, Declaring He 'Won't Touch' Question of Negroes Voting in South and Can't Do Anything About Lynching.

New York, Jan. 18.—Senator Huey P. Long, the Kingfish of Louisiana and possible candidate for President in 1936, gave out his first interview on Negroes to The Crisis magazine here last week and in it ignored the question of Negroes voting in the South and the question of lynching.

The Kingfish, who talked with Roy Wilkins, managing editor of The Crisis, for thirty minutes, said he "wouldn't touch" the question of Negroes voting in the South. He said it was one of the things that "even Huey Long" couldn't handle. The complete interview appears in the February issue of The Crisis, on sale this week.

On lynching, the Kingfish dodged a question about his attitude on the Costigan-Wagner bill. It is well known that he opposes it. Questioned about the lynching of Jerome Wilson in Franklinton, La. on January 11, the day before the interview, Senator Long said that lynching had "slipped up" on him and the state, but expressed the opinion that the lynched man was "guilty as hell."

He rambled on, talking about his belief in education for Negroes as well as whites, telling how he had distributed free school books when he was governor of Louisiana. He also dwelled at length on public health facilities which he said the state of Louisiana was maintaining for Negroes.

The Kingfish, clad only in a suit of maroon silk pajamas, received his call in his bedroom at the Hotel New Yorker. He was courteous except that throughout the interview he used the word "nigger" continuously.

He said Negroes in the North were welcome to join his "share-wealth" clubs because they could vote. He was not concerned with Negroes in the South because they cannot vote. He denied that he is definitely going to run for the Presidency in 1936, but it would be easy to turn his "share-

wealth" clubs into political organizations almost overnight.

Another leading article in the February Crisis is Italy over Abyssinia by J. A. Rogers, famous writer and traveler, who was present in 1930 at the coronation of the Abyssinian emperor. He declares Italy cannot afford to make war in Africa, so far from home, and that England and France will not permit Italy a free hand in the Ethiopian kingdom.

## ECONOMIC HIGHLIGHTS

Ask a dozen economists this question: "How great a debt can the federal credit stand?" The chances are that you will get a dozen different and opposed answers.

Not so many years ago financial authorities fearfully forecast that the nation debt would soon reach the 10 billion dollar mark, said that this would mean the beginning of a collapse in the nation's credit. Today the debt has passed 30 billion dollars, and some authorities believe that it will reach 50 billion before many years have passed. Yet little fear is now expressed as to slowness of our government. Treasury officials say that 50 billion dollars would not be an excessive debt for so rich a country.

The President's budget message was predicted upon the theory that it will be possible to achieve a smaller deficit in the 1936 fiscal year than in the 1935. Federal bookkeeping today is done under a sort of dual system. One set of books takes care of the regular budget. Another involves emergency expenditures which, in the view of the Administration, are much like war expenses and so cannot be carried on the books as normal spending. This system has led to confusion of the public which has been told, on the one hand, that the government is cutting costs, while on the other hand, it sees the deficit and taxes constantly rising.

Estimated receipts for the 1936 fiscal year regular budget total \$3,422,000,000—an advance of \$299,000,000 over 1935. Estimated expenses are \$3,322,000,000, a rise of \$544,564,243. This leaves an encouraging estimator surplus, so far as regular income and spending is concerned, of \$122,000,000. The next step, however, concerns the emergency budget. The Administration plans to spend some \$4,582,000,000 for extraordinary purposes, as opposed to an income of \$570,200,000 which will come from various AAA activities. This leaves a deficit of \$4,112,000,000.

As a result, total expenditures for "regular" and "extraordinary" budgets will be \$7,844,000,000 a drop of \$124,543,000 from 1935. Total receipts from all sources will be \$3,992,000,000, a rise of \$281,000,000 from the preceding fiscal year. The total net deficit will thus be \$3,892,000,000 (\$414,000,000 less than the 1935 deficit) which must be added to the soaring national debt, bring it close to the 35 billion mark.

There is the budget situation in a nut shell. Great as the deficit is, the President and many financial experts say it is "well within the nation's resources." It remains a fact, however, that the national debt must eventually be paid—ad that in the meantime hundreds of millions a year must be spent for interest. All of this money has to be raised by taxation, and the greater the debt, the greater the burden on industry—and the less money it has for other purposes. Nineteen-thirty-six interest expenditures, for example, will come to the neat sum of \$875,000,000, a jump of 41,000,000 over the 1935 fiscal term.

To get away from the economic aspects of the budget, one of its most interesting phases is the proposed expenditure of 900 million dollars for national defense. If Congress authorizes this expenditure, as it probably will, 1936 will witness the greatest "peace-time war expenses" in the nation's history. The President announced these figures without comment—it is obvious however, that they are principally necessary by Japan abrogation of the treaty. Two years from now, when the treaty expires, Japan will start to build naval craft on a grand scale, and the United States must keep up with her. At the present time our naval strength is well below our treaty limit. This tonnage deficit will be made up, for the most part, within the next two years.

### "GOD AS A MYTH" BY R. A. ADAMS (For the Literary Service Bureau)

The press dispatches of a few days ago carried report of senate proceedings in Mexico, in which an effort was made to drive religion out of the country. The movement was especially

against the Roman Catholic Church. In a heated tirade against the church against religion, in general, this senator declared, "We must drive out religion and make Mexico an atheistic state; we must make the people know that God is but a word, a myth."

Reading this one is inclined to quote David, and question, "Why do the heathen rage, and why imagine a vain thing?" This movement is characteristic of the modern materialistic and heistic trend, and the folly would be amusing but for the serious menace to such as are weak enough to be influenced by blatant and unfounded fallacies.

ious attention to this foolish effort, or if any of the faithful ones should become at all fearful, let them remember the tower of Babel, and the disastrous attempt to climb up and take God's kingdom by violence.

Figuratively, God laugh at the Babel builders, and when it pleased Him, He ended their folly suddenly. So, He must laugh at the futile efforts of today to out-law Him and drive Him from His own creation.

Man's nature is religious. He is innately worshipful. Abandoning God, the true God, he will worship other gods. They may be material idols or such intangible things as knowledge and pleasure, but worship, he will. All these who feel this foolish unnatural urge to turn from God and count Him a myth, are advised to read 115th Psalm, which tells of the impotence of other gods and the destruction of those who worship them.

### COLLEGE PRESIDENTS MUST NOT ASSIGN FERA SCHOLARSHIP STUDENTS TO MENIAL TASKS

A special bulletin on the FERA student-aid program was issued this week by Administrator Harry L. Hopkins to strengthen and improve the character of work projects to which college presidents may properly assign eligible men and women students.

The attention of Dr. Lewis R. Alderman of the United States Office of Education who is Director of the FERA Emergency Educational Program, has been directed to the misuse of funds allocated for student-aid by certain Negro college presidents in the South and the West as outside the spirit and intent of the program.

The bulletin states, "In the assignment of students to jobs, it is highly important that they be given work compatible with their interests and abilities."

The colleges and individuals connected therewith are advised not to use student-aid beneficiaries as their servants. The FERA rules and regulations specifically preclude such regularly maintained routine jobs as dishwashing, house work, waiting on table, laundry work, janitor service, window cleaning, bell ringing, elevator operating, care of locker and shower rooms, painting, general carpentry, furniture repairing, lawn mowing, raking leaves, watchman service, and office activities such as typing, grading papers, stenography, mailing, filing, messenger service, library circulation service, etc. Further, no work of a non-public, sectarian, or private nature is permissible, under these latest rules and regulations issued by the FERA and the United States Office of Education.

The determination of the eligibility of the individual applicants for aid from the stand point of "financial status is another point which is given classification. The FERA rule reads:

"The students' financial status shall be such as to make impossible his attendance at college without this aid." (Mr. Hopkins' letter of July 3, 1934). "All other considerations, such as ability, scholarship, and personality, should be secondary."

The following paragraph on the payment of students is an important part of the Federal regulations:

"Inasmuch as the earnings of a student under this program are expected to represent the deciding factor as to his ability to remain in college, it is essential that students receive pay in actual cash rather than credit on accounts or against college debts."

The regulations contemplate a regular system of supervision of all students on university work projects. To quote again the FERA regulations:

"Careful personal supervision by each head of department or instructor of the work of all students assigned to him.

"Periodical inspections by faculty committee designated for that purpose."

"Regular inspections by FERA students designated for that purpose."

"Requirement of weekly reports of work done."

"In cases where the institution has delegated responsibility for supervision of off-campus jobs to public agencies it is advisable for the institutions to be certain that such agencies are equipped to supervise the work efficiently. In any event some systematic plans for inspection and supervision by college authorities should be adopted."