

# 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, MARCH 23, 1935

managements want to wave the white flag and surrender their economic position, that is their business.

### MR. JUSTICE HOLMES

The death of former Supreme Court Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, on the eve of his 94th birthday, brought to a close one of the most distinguished careers of the past century.

In Justice Holmes, the phrase "public service" found its highest, possible meaning. His entire life was devoted to the welfare of the nation—every deed, every thought, was actuated by the most lofty patriotic ideals. His was influence that went far beyond the law, to which his abilities of mind and spirit were primarily dedicated, and found its reflection in every walk of life, from Civil War days to the present.

The friends and acquaintances of Justice Holmes have often paid tribute, not only to his brilliance, but to his generosity. Many a man who has risen to a high position in public or private life owes his start to encouragement, and teaching given him by the great jurist, and his unflinching interest in young men with the potentialities of achievement is well known.

Men such as Justice Holmes are rare in any time—and then seem to be particularly rare in these days when expediency, greed, and the lust for power dictate the actions of so many of us. It is not too much to say that Mr. Holmes will be remembered as John Marshall, Franklin, Adams and others are remembered—as a man who unselfishly served his country to the best of his vast abilities and at the end of life could look back on great and difficult tasks well done.

### ALL CARRIERS FACE COMMON PROBLEMS.

The transportation needs of the United States are served by several distinct agencies. Each is needed—each performs valuable service within its field.

Efforts to remedy discrepancies in our transportation regulatory policies should be designed to aid all carriers—not the railroads alone. It is true that action is essential to the preservation of the present railroad structure—but it is likewise true that all other important media of transport are in a serious position.

Bus and truck systems, for example, are suffering from cut-throat practices, due indirectly to inadequate regulation. These practices not only tend to make the cooperation of bus and truck lines profitless, but hamper logical development and so jeopardize the interest of the shipping and traveling public.

Every form of private transportation faces the problem of government competition. Such competition already exists in the case of waterways which, aided by federal and state subsidies, take much business that would otherwise go to railroads and trucks. More important yet, if threatened excursion of government into the field of rail transport is permitted, every other carrier will feel the adverse effects—no private business can compete with government.

During the present session of Congress bills will be considered which, if passed, will put all forms of transportation under one regulatory body, and will treat all alike. Federal Coordinator of Transportation Eastman is behind these bills. So, according to commentators, is President Roosevelt. So are responsible railroad, truck and bus executives.

Adoption of legislation, suitably framed to provide adequate regulation in the best possible interest of all types of carriers, is one of our greatest present needs.

### FIRE IS NEVER A TEA PARTY.

According to news reports from New York City, firemen there recently attended a \$75,000 tea party.

They responded to an early morning alarm and found flames engulfing a five-story warehouse stocked with tea. With characteristic skill, they attacked the fire, using several hose streams. As the water heated in the flames and filtered down through the packages, a fine brew of tea ran out into the gutter.

Fireman will tell you, however, that there never was a fire that could be considered a "tea party." Fires bring hard work, danger—death.

The National Board of Fire Underwriters reports that thousands of people lose their lives in fires annually, while the property loss runs into hundreds of millions of dollars.

This loss directly concerns everyone—fire may strike anywhere without warning, unless proper precautions are taken. Check over your property today. Look for fire hazards in connection with the chimney, the furnace or stove, the heating pipes, hot ashes, rubbish and papers, paint or oil-soaked rags, and electric wiring and appliances. Check up on careless habits that invite fire—especially in connection with matches and smoking materials. Train children to be careful. Substitute safe habits for your old careless ones.

Remember—a fire is never a "tea party."

Last year the automobile fatality record touched an all time high, with a total of 36,000 killed. One of the worst aspects of the record was the pedestrian toll.

Those who believe that accidents involving a car and a pedestrian are always the fault of the motorist, are sadly mistaken. In five out of every eight accidents in which a person on foot was killed by

a car, the pedestrian was entirely to blame.

Thirty-four per cent of the pedestrians who were killed because of their own carelessness, were struck while crossing in the middle of the block or against traffic signals. Seventeen per cent were killed while walking on the wrong side of the road. Eleven per cent of the pedestrian fatalities involved children playing in the streets. Nine per cent of the fatalities resulted from walkers stepping suddenly out from behind parked cars into the stream of traffic. It is a significant fact that, in 1934, the rate of death per pedestrian accident was 45 per cent worse crossing in the middle of the block than at the intersection, and 74 percent worse crossing against signals than with them.

The careless walker, like the careless driver, constitutes a grave problem that must be definitely solved if we are to lower the automobile toll. The cure for pedestrian recklessness is purely up to the individual—all the traffic laws in the world cannot make a person walk properly on streets and highways if he is congenially careless. Obey the signals, never cross in the middle of a block—and keep your eyes open and your mind busy with the problem of safely reaching your destination. That advice amounts to "life insurance" for the pedestrian.

### PUBLIC SUPPORTS FARM COOPERATIVES.

In a recent address, A. H. Lauterbach, chief of the dairy section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, pointed out that many attacks are being made against the farm cooperative movement on the grounds of "monopoly."

If farm cooperatives are monopolistic, so are all the organizations which business and industrial progress, through perfecting producing and selling methods and cutting costs. Cooperation has been an established principle in our industrial life for generations—and many of the great strides taken by industry may be laid to it.

It is a matter of fact that, when an organization or a movement becomes successful its enemies redouble their efforts to destroy it. Cooperation among farmers is succeeding, and those who wish to drive the farmer back to the old way of individual or local selling, in order that they may prosper at his expense, are worried. But farm authorities and the public at large, which wishes to see the farmer progress and earn a reasonable profit for his work, are solidly behind the cooperative movement.

### NEW MOMENTUM BEHIND COSTIGAN-WAGNER BILL

Washington, D. C. March 21.—New Momentum gathered behind the Costigan-Wagner Anti-Lynching bill this week as soon as the favorable report of the Senate Judiciary committee was made public. The bill now goes on the Senate calendar where it faces the difficulty of being called up for a vote.

This task of getting it called up for consideration and vote on the floor is the main job of the supporters at present. The bill reached this same point in 1934; it got through the committee favorably, but was blocked repeatedly when Senators Costigan or Wagner called for it to be debated or voted upon.

### MORE SUPPORT THAN LAST YEAR.

This year there is more support behind the bill than before and it seems to be increasing each day. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People reports from New York that it received for more than 2,000 petition blanks in one day. Six hundred petitions were requested and distributed by the Y. W. C. A.; 300 by the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom; 300 for students in southern colleges, both white and colored; 250 to a special mailing list; 200 to the Cleveland branch of the N. A. A. C. P.; 100 to Danville, Va.; 100 to Indian Head, Md.; 80 to the District of Columbia branch, N. A. A. C. P.; and numerous shipmen's of 10, 25 and 50 to various points. Requests for petitions are being received in New York in every mail and indications are that hundreds of thousands of names will soon be forwarded to Washington.

### LEGISLATURES, COUNCILS ENDORSE BILL.

The bill has been endorsed by the New Jersey, California, Minnesota and Kansas state legislatures; by the Massachusetts state senate, the Illinois house of representatives, the New York state assembly and the Indiana state assembly; also by the city councils of Cleveland, O., and Duluth, Minn. The Akron, O., city council is expected to act upon a resolution of endorsement shortly.

Although the support behind the bill is growing in volume, it is not as well co-ordinated and effective as it might be, observers here point out. They declare if a little money could be spent in organization, correspondence and personal contact work, the bill would have better than an even chance. This observation of veterans around the nation's capital bears out the contention of the N. A. A. C. P. that funds are badly needed for the proper kind of campaign.

### SAYS ANTI-LYNCH LAW SEEMS MORE EFFECTIVE THAN EDUCATION.

New York, March 2.—In his illustrated syndicated feature "Let's Explore your Mind," which appears in many daily newspapers, Dr. Albert E. Wiggam on March 12 mentioned the Costigan-Wagner federal anti-lynching law and stated that while education has played a part in decreasing lynching, an anti-lynching law with teeth such as a penalty clause against the county "seems more effective than education." He used the South Carolina law's penalty clause as an example.

### N. A. A. C. P. URGES COUGHLIN TO SCORE LYNCHING.

New York, March 21.—The N. A. A. C. P. has joined with the Catholic magazine, "The Interracial Review," and has asked Father Charles E. Coughlin, the radio priest, to devote at least a part of radio address to support the Costigan-Wagner bill. The N. A. A. C. P. message said: "We know you will agree there can be no social or any other kind of justice until lynching is abolished."

### INSULTING WORD IN CROSS WORD PUZZLE DRAWS APOLOGY

Jamaica, N. Y. March 21.—The editor of the Long Island Daily Press has printed an apology for the appearance of the word "nigger" in a crossword puzzle published in his paper recently. Protest was made by the Jamaica branch of the N. A. A. C. P.

## ECONOMIC HIGHLIGHTS

### Happenings That Affect the Dinner Pail, Dividend Checks and Tax Bills of Every Individual.

The Roosevelt Administration's recovery program is based upon the work of two major bureaus. One, the NRA, was designed to aid industry and industrial workers. The other, the AAA, was created to help solve the farmers' problems and put agriculture on a paying basis.

Both bureaus adopted plans for raising and fixing prices. The NRA did this by means of executive fiat. The AAA, however, which was dealing with products largely dependent on the whims of nature, went further. There was more meat being produced than people could buy—so it killed off pigs. There was more cotton than people were using—so it placed heavy restrictions on cotton acreage and paid bonuses to farmers for not raising a crop. It followed a similar procedure with other basic farm products.

At the beginning, AAA executives said their purpose was to bring the farm price index back to pre-war level—this, they held, would enable the farmer to make a profit, and would not impose an excessive burden on the buying power of the public. Prices came back, touched the pre-war figure—and then continued to soar. The other day the price level was 25 per cent over its 1913 equivalent—and AAA found itself with a first-class consumer's war on its hands. Rumbblings of discontent are heard from millions of homes, where incomes have not risen anywhere near the extent of the rise in the cost of living.

Terrific rises are taking place in meat prices. Butter is higher than it has been for many years. Even spring vegetables usually dirt cheap, will, according to forecasts, be relatively expensive. Of the major edibles, only fish, which is not subject to AAA control, is not advancing materially in cost.

The result of all this is that AAA is now definitely on the retreat. Crop curtailment will probably be dropped, so that production may increase and automatically stop the present price trend. Protest is coming in against this change, from agricultural centers, which can see only the boom of high prices, but the changes are that consumer pressure will win out. It is probable that all restrictions will be taken off the farmer until prices return to the pre-war level, when the AAA may resume its crop control policy.

Thus, one of the two basic recovery bureaus has been forced to draw in its horns. As for the other, the NRA, there is plenty of trouble in the offing. Even its sponsor, Mr. Roosevelt, is believed to be cooling off so far as it is concerned—he wants Congress to continue it, but on a somewhat different set up than in the past. Wage and hour provisions will be maintained, and labor will be guaranteed the right to bargain collectively if it chooses—but many NRA powers over business management will be dropped. A strong drive against NRA price-fixing is developing in the Senate, led by that old-time foe of monopoly, Senator Borah. It is a safe prognostic that the NRA will have little or nothing to say about prices in the future—and there is an excellent chance that the anti-trust laws, which the NRA made inoperative, will be brought back into play.

As a result, the Administration's price-fixing program in both the industrial and agricultural fields, can be fairly said to have collapsed. Best opinion holds that the Administration is shifting in its position, that it will give industry and agriculture more of a chance to work out their own problems, will depend less on legislative palliatives. It hasn't been heralded in headlines—but a number of left wingers—who are strong for collectivism and regimentation—have recently been eased out of important positions in both the AAA and NRA.

The more conservative citizens are pleased—they see a chance to get the kind of governmental policy they asked for and didn't get two years ago.

Late statistics indicate that the general industrial upturn is continuing with various industries coming close to the 1923-25 average. The improvement in steel has been due principally to orders from the automobile industry.

Fear is expressed in some circles that the recent rise has been too rapid—that recession will set in.

## Fifty Students at Morehouse Named On the Honor List

Atlanta, Georgia, March 9.—Special—At the semi-annual honors day exercises held this week in Sale Hall Chapel, the names of fifty students who made the scholarship honor roll during the first semester were made public. President John Hope of Atlanta University was the principal speaker of the occasion.

Of the students whose work showed an average of B or above, with no grade below C, 20 members of the freshman class, 12 are members of the junior class, 9 are seniors, and 8 are sophomores. One student is unclassified. Four of the honor men received the highest grade under the rating system—John Henry Calhoun, Jr., of Atlanta, who is an unclassified student, Drew Saunders Days, '36, of Gainesville, Florida, Benjamin Ingersoll, '37, of Columbus, Georgia, and Philip Copeland Williams, '38, of Vicksburg, Mississippi.

Others on the list are: Harry Alfonso Alexander, '36, of New York City; Edmund Asa Allen, '38, of Atlanta, Georgia; William Spurgeon Banks, '38, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; George Cletus Birchette, '35, of Asheville, North Carolina; Mark Goodrum Birchette, '38, of Asheville, North Carolina; Colbert Jonathan Britt, '35, of Jacksonville, Florida; Winfred Octavus Bryson, Jr., '36, of Chattanooga, Tennessee; John Leroy Carter, '37, of Cleveland, Ohio;

Darwin Creque, '36, of St. Thomas, Virgin Islands; Julian Raymond Davis, '38, of Atlanta, Georgia; Benjamin Linton Dent, '35, of Augusta, Georgia; Ross Sidney Douthard, '35, of Atlanta, Georgia; George Harrison Edwards, '36, of Chicago, Illinois; Frederic Lee Ellis, '38, of Chicago, Illinois; John Jackson Epps, '35, of Jersey City, New Jersey; John Thomas Gill, Jr., '38, of Atlanta, Georgia; John Austell Hall, '37, of Benham, Kentucky; Kermit Hall, '38, of Detroit, Michigan; Felix Leroy Harris, '38, of Gary, Indiana; Alvin Harrison, '35, of Birmingham, Alabama; Luther Franklin Hill, '38, of Cleveland, Ohio; Wonderful Counselor Hill, '38, of Sheffield, Alabama; Richard Grover Holmes, '37, of Fort Valley, Georgia; Malachi Charles Darkins, '35, of Flushing, New York; Hobart Calvin Jackson, '36, of Chattanooga, Tennessee; Lucius Thomas Jackson, '38, of Atlanta, Georgia; William Weaver Jackson, '37, of Birmingham, Alabama; Walter Fitz Bernell James, '36, of Atlanta, Georgia; Hamel C. Jocelyn, '36, of Trinidad, British West Indies; John Clinton Long, '38, of Atlanta, Georgia; Edward Carter Maddox, '38, of Atlanta, Georgia; Otis William McCree, '36, of College Park, Georgia; David Timothy Mells, '36, of Ocala, Florida;

Balumu Joberi Muskasa, '35, of Haime, Uganda, East Africa; James Edward Nix, '38, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Julian Paris Rodgers, '37, of Detroit, Michigan; James Joseph Sansom, '38, of Atlanta, Georgia; Thomas Moore Shadowen, '38, of Houston, Texas; Carl Datcher Smith, Jr., '38, of Atlanta, Georgia; Francis Key Smith, '38, of Atlanta, Georgia; Robert Johnson Smith, '38, of Chicago, Illinois; Alexander Romulus Stickney, '35, of Greensboro, Alabama; V. Trenton Tubbs, Jr., '38, of Dallas, Texas; Samuel Woodrow Williams, '37, of Dermott, Arkansas; William Henry Wilson, '36, of Abbeville, South Carolina; Asa Greenwood Yancey, '37, of Atlanta, Georgia.

### OMAHA LEAVES FOR CALIFORNIA.

Mrs. Martha Smith, who lives at 2211 Ohio, left Sunday evening, March 17th for Los Angeles, Calif. to be with her sister, Mrs. Palmer, who resides there. Mrs. Palmer is very sick, suffering with a severe heart attack at her age, 70 year old. Her physician says it is doubtful if she will recover. Mrs. Palmer will be remembered as the Evangelist who visited our city in 1927. While here she held many stirring revival meetings. She is called, America's greatest woman Evangelist.

Most gladly would I give the bloodstained laurel of the first violet which March brings us, the fragrant, pledge of the new fledged year.—Schiller.

## TALKING IT OVER

By Mildred J. Bronson.

### THAT GREAT UNJUST

Dear Readers:

I am about to bring to you one of my, or rather, Our Great Problems of Life, and one that may cause a great deal of criticisms in my attempt to do so. Yet some of us who have spent our time in school studying this line of work, should at least try to show you what we accomplished and how we feel. It seems to me that most of our leading speakers try to avoid such topics that I like to write upon. So I guess it will be up to the Younger SPEAKERS and WRITERS, by some means or other, to try and adjust some of our GREAT injustices.

First, I want to thank my many Readers and Friends for the interest they are taking in my writings and especially my late "Negro and America." This one like "Smiles" seems to hit just right and up to date, I am still receiving letters, cards and calls upon them. "Smiles" stuck as a Masterpiece, from the child to the businessman, and I felt very proud of it myself. Several of the copies have been mailed to my readers. Then through the heart came my striking "Negro and America." I have been asked to run it in one or both of our White Papers. Thanks, I may do it.

Now we will go into the full details of our topic, "THAT GREAT UNJUST." We will try to bring to light all facts pertaining to it. Now I want you to be fair to me, the topic and to yourself. To do so you must think deeply and sincerely. Keep up with me, and let your mind run back into the past and then to the present and I can assure you that this topic will be interesting all along the way.

First: The Constitution of the United States says, "A Man Born in These United States are AMERICAN BORN CITIZENS, and has all the rights and Freedom of this COUNTRY. It does not say whether he be Yellow, White, Brown or Black. If he is born here, he is under the FLAG and subjected to the laws and requirements of this great "Land of the Free." Then why are such GREAT INJUSTICES be allowed to exist, my PEOPLE? We do know that the other Nations that have made this their home, yet born in their own country receive far better treatment and are given more privileges than the Negro who Fought and Died, so as to enable others to enjoy the so-called name, "The Land of the Free." Please tell me why and how can a Naion like ours be so UNJUST? Oh, God. Must this GREAT UNJUST go on through the Ages?

History tells us that Lincoln freed us, so we could reinforce the Union Army to save this great Republic and in so doing that fighting blood that seemed to rise when we are called to defend, saved the Flag, made us free ourselves and enable the Country to wear the name, "Land of the Free." But they are misusing it in amazing style. Fought and died for it, and yet no good enough for it, is more than I can understand.

So on and on they go, War after War and the Negro is forced to go and fight and die, and it seems to me that it gets worse after each War. Why. Can you tell me? Reading one of my books, I learn that President Wilson first stated that the last World War was a White Man's War. How many Colored Mother's and Friends would have liked to see this come true, from the appreciation shown our people, our War Mothers after their sons, and husbands were forced, while some enlisted went over there, fought and died bravely. To explain it would cause too many tears. Yet they say that those low, inhuman, so-called Whites went over there, where man after man was dying while defending our great Flag spreading prop-

aganda and that made to order Southern lie, to try and cause a dislike for my People. It seems to me unfair to the great majority of our Well Educated, highly trained and Intelligent White Race, to let this inhuman flesh be called or even wear the name of the White Man. Yet all races must have its share of this Class of Man in flesh only.

Did you read what Mrs. Patterson, Mother of one of those most brutal, inhuman treated Scottsboro, Alabama boys said in last week's Paper? Sad: She visited him and it must have caused the hear, to move faintly, when she saw what her son had to sleep on. His suffering for these many years was not great enough, so the Authorities removed his mattress so he could be and suffer on the concrete floor. Oh, God, how long will this Great Republic let such people be ruler of men? He is like the snake, and should be relieved of his poison, so when he strikes his deadly weapon is gone.

Why can't our great body who took the great outlaws Dillinger, Nelson, Floyd and others in hand when the state in which they were too powerful for the law and named each until killed Public Enemy No. 1, do something about this great Unjust. Don't it appeal to them that this most wicked not only by our country but every country on Earth is as disgraceful and destroying as a bank robber? Oh, tell me why they can't pass that Anti-Lynch law. Why they stand by and allow such to exist for the past 70 years. Everything on earth has advanced, yet they allow this old, but damaging affairs to go on.

Those boys who have suffered and still suffering for a crime had they been guilty, would have gone to death under the old verdict "by unknown hands," but they knew they were innocent. The State allowed the money schemers to hate my people, and let the boys suffer. Who seems out of place hobnobbing a man or woman? Both, but a woman is really low when they stoop to this method of transportation. Yet good enough to be and cause money upon money to be spent besides the Great Unjust and disgrace.

It seems to me that if some colored woman would organize a Nation Wide Mother's club for the sould purpose of presenting to the President a petition to enforce the Anti-Lynch Law and prohibit any Mother's son or husband being put to death without a fair trial and by the laws of the country would make herself a great woman and a recognized leader to the world, and I believe through donations and from the Pulpits this great work would be more than financed. Besides she would find two-thirds of the Mothers of the other Nations, far and near with her and helping her. No mother will endorse a lynching. Here is a great chance for some woman to make herself a leader and at the same time do one of the greatest acts in the American History. To conquer ignorance is one thing man has not overpowered, but it can be done.

Friends: "I could go on and on with this topic, but space and time do not permit, yet I may make this a continued story for weeks if you like it. Until we can at least let the World know how we feel about the subject. I do hope that I haven't been to outspoken and plain along these lines, yet I feel that it takes such to explain our views upon such disgraceful affairs. Thanking you again, and until next week, think deeply about this topic.

Remember, I am always glad to hear from my many Friends and Readers and to get your views upon my subjects. Just communicate as follows: Miss Mildred J. Bronson, 2514 Decatur St. Omaha, Neb., or the The Omaha Guide Publishing Co., in Care of Talking It Over Editor.

Thanking you once again and until next week. So Long, Dear Friends.

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