

Sentors Russell and McKellar Block Anti-Lynching Bill

Washington, April 12.—The first senators in this session of Congress to interpose objection to the consideration of S. 24, the Costigan-Wagner federal anti-lynching bill, are Senators Richard B. Russell, of Georgia, and Kenneth D. McKellar, of Tennessee. The bill came up in the regular order of business Tuesday, April 9. Senator McKellar explained that the reason he was asking for the bill to be passed over was that he thought it ought to be debated and not passed under the 5-minute rule then being used by the Senate. The exchange of

remarks in the Congressional Record on the occasion follow:
Mr. Russell and Mr. McKellar asked that the bill go over.
Mr. Costigan. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.
The Vice President. The Senator from Colorado will state his parliamentary inquiry.
Mr. Costigan. Was exception taken to the immediate consideration of Senate bill 24?
The Vice President. It was.
Mr. Castigan. Does the record show by whom the objection was made?
Mr. McKellar. I was one of those who objected, I take great pleasure in saying to the Senator.
Mr. Russell. I also asked that the bill go over.
Mr. McKellar. I think the bill ought to go over, because it ought to be debated and not passed under the 5-minute rule. There is no secret about it at all.
"The Vice President. The Bill will be passed over."
The petitions urging passage of the bill are being signed and returned to the national office of the NAACP in a steady stream, but NAACP officials point out that the time is nearing for the presentation of the petition to President Roosevelt, and they are asking that signatures be rushed and petitions sent into New York as fast as possible. It is hoped all the petitions will be in hand and ready for presentation by May 1.
The New York office of the Association also reiterated its request for funds and pointed out that the bill is now entering its most difficult stage, when personal conferences are required with senators and when constituents of particular senators must be acquainted with the latest attitude of their representatives. The fight for the anti-lynching bill is eating into the regular budget of the Association, its officials stated, and special contributions for anti-lynching work are badly needed. They should be sent to the national office of the NAACP, 59 Fifth avenue, New York.

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NATIVES FORCED TO LIVE IN HELL HOLES
Johannesburg, South Africa—Wemmer Native Men's Hostel—here is a virtual hell hole.
Men are forced to sleep ten to a room in beds teeming with vermin. Walls and ceilings are in a state of decay. There are no sanitary toilet facilities. Many of the men must sleep on the veranda of the lodging house although they pay room rent.
The "hotel" is located in a factory enclosure, where Natives are compelled to stay during the entire period of their employment.

"REVEALING" your PAST, PRESENT and FUTURE

BY ABBE WALLACE

S. W. R.—Please tell me why my mother-in-law watches me so much?
Ans.—Your mother-in-law seems to think that you have a sweetheart, and she is trying to keep you from seeing him. It appears to me that you and your husband have been drifting apart and his mother hates to see your marriage go on the rocks—Why don't you and he move out somewhere to yourself. That will be the best way for you to keep him from going out every other night.
L. J. E.—Will you kindly tell me what I can do to make my baby fat? Why is it so skinny?
Ans.—During the first few months of a baby's life, special care has to be taken of the child's diet, and this appears to be something that you neglected. Your baby should be put under the care of a good specialist as he is old enough now to have a complete change of diet.
E. B.—Will you tell me who my future wife will be?
Ans.—The girl by the initial of "E" whom you have been so much in love with, appears to be the girl you will make your wife. However, there is one thing you'll have to do before she'll marry you, and that is CURB YOUR TEMPER. Your sudden outbursts is the reason you are separated now.
W. O. R.—Do you see any more children for me?
Ans.—I don't see you ever giving birth to a child again, however, within the next few years, you will have THREE more children. These children belong to the man you are going with, and someday they'll be yours.
A. L.—Will you tell me through the paper when my husband got this card and who sent it?
Ans.—There is no reason for you to get so suspicious about this card your husband received, for after all he is entitled to have some friends the same as you are. This Valentine he got for St. Valentine's day appears to be from your neighborhood grocer. She sent it to him just as a matter of courtesy.
E. S.—Do you think I will be successful if I move from here?
Ans.—The best thing for you to do is to move from your present location, for it would not be safe for you to go back to your old job yet. There is no use in your sitting around twiddling your thumbs and waiting for a chance to go back on your old job. Through your good friend "F" in St. Louis, you can be a lot more successful in finding work.

Analyzing The Result of Redistricting Plan
Election Commissioner Anton J. Tusa, since his appointment as Election Commissioner on December 26, 1934, has been engaged in working out a redistricting plan, which will eliminate 29 voting precincts, reducing the number of precincts within the city and county from 218 to 189.
An analysis of the precincts as they now are, discloses a most uneven distribution as a result of the shifting of population since the last adjustment made in 1929, and there are many precincts containing a vote less than the statutory requirement, namely 300 to 700 per precinct, so that the average vote per precinct throughout the city as a whole is only one-quarter above the minimum and three-quarters below the maximum prescribed by statute.
This analysis raises the question of what policy should be adopted in redistricting at this time. The problem of the cost of operation of the various local city and county departments is certainly the outstanding concern of taxpayers at this time. With taxes continually increasing, we therefore believe that REDUCTION IN THE COST OF OPERATION should become the dominant factor in deciding what policy should be followed in redistricting during this off-election year. The elimination of 29 precincts will create a saving in the neighborhood of \$25,000 to \$30,000 during the next five years. The average number of votes cast per precinct within the city on presidential years will only be increased from 423 to 503, and for non-presidential years, from 360 to 431. In 1936, when there will be a city, state and county primary, a city election and state and county general election, the saving for this year alone will be in the neighborhood of \$10,000.
A BABY FOR YOU?
If you want a baby all your own and yearn for a baby's arms and a baby's smile do not give up hope. Just write in confidence to Mrs. Mildred Owens, 2509—Coates House, Kansas City, Mo., and she will tell you about a simple home method that helped her after being denied 15 yrs. Many others say this has helped bless their lives. Write now and try for this wonderful happiness.—Adv.

OUR CHILD AND THE SCHOOL

By Dr. ALLEN G. HEBLAND

Parties
In large sections of the country February is the "party month." It is because many states observe Washington's birthday and Lincoln's birthday, and always there is St. Valentine's Day.
I like to think of them educationally, for they do represent opportunities. In the first place, the party itself is an educational situation, since after all education is the acquisition of experiences. In turn, party experiences lead to habits, attitudes, and knowledge.
But the kind and influence of the experiences depends a lot upon the adults behind the scenes. There are the little idiosyncrasies and etiquette of behavior. To feel at ease at mixed social affairs is a blessing many times in life. The party offers the chance to give that feeling to children at an early age. Through games and stunts we can help build an attitude toward sportsmanship. We can make fun the primary object of playing. If we're very wise we can do more for the self-conscious, shy, retiring child than by any other means at our disposal.
The "eats" are always important of course. While we shouldn't talk health diets at parties, we can discover attractive and tasty combinations of fruits, custards, ice cream, and cakes. For beverages, fruit punches and iced chocolate milk drinks can't be beat. A pure sweet at the end is never objectionable. Finally, we can, as sponsors, observe the bedtime rule in a case of evening parties.
The subject of rewards is often a delicate one. Dr. Ireland will discuss this.

department. The cleanup is without cost to householders.
Monday and Tuesday, April 22 and 23, trucks put into service by the city and those donated by private firms and individuals will make a systematic canvass of all streets north of Dodge street, according to Ernie Wolf of the city streets department, in charge of operations.
Wednesday and Thursday, April 24 and 25, the trucks will work on the south side of Dodge street.
The civic appearance committee of the Junior Chamber of Commerce is in charge of the drive, with Al Wolf as chairman of the special spring cleanup group.
The committee has arranged to furnish both the public and parochial schools with complete instructions about the cleanup, so that teachers can pass the information on to the pupils.
"All teachers are requested to make the cleanup a discussion subject on Thursday and Friday of this week. The boys and girls will take the message home and get their winter's rubbish ready over the weekend", Chairman Wolf said.
The usual general rules apply. The one "don't" is "don't put ashes out on the curb." They will not be hauled away.
All cans and other rubbish will be hauled, but they must be placed on the street curb. They must be placed in boxes, sacks, baskets or other containers. They must be on the curb by Sunday night in the north of Dodge street section, and by Tuesday night in the south of Dodge section.
Trucks will not return over a route which one has been covered, city officials warn.

the building. At this time the court refused to consider the jury issue, basing its reversal of the death sentences on a technicality.
But the mounting campaign of mass protest, coupled with the best legal defense, finally crashed through the maze of juridical red-tape to deny constitutional rights to Negroes.
For its historical significance the United States Supreme Court decision on the Scottsboro case outstrips that of the Dred Scott decision which declared a "Negro has no rights which a white man is bound to respect."
Another factor which obviously influenced the decision was the Harlem outbreak, occurring only two weeks before the decision was rendered.
Rulings of Supreme Court
The opinion as delivered by Chief Justice Hughes rules:
1—That "Whenever... all persons of the African race are excluded solely because of their race or color, from serving as grand jurors in the criminal prosecution of a person of the African race, the equal protection of the laws is denied him."
2—That "the names of six Negroes" were written in after the jury rolls were closed, constituting a fraud.
3—That "for a generation or longer no Negro had been called for service on any jury in Jackson County" Alabama.
4—That "there were Negroes qualified for jury service."
5—That "we—the Supreme Court—are of the opinion that the evidence presented by defense—J. B.—required a different result from that reached in the State Court."

The one part of the decision which particularly reflected the mass demand for the freedom of the Scottsboro boys was the separate decision on Heywood Paterson. While returning his case to the State Court, the decision states emphatically that there are sufficient grounds for reversal of the former decision of the State Court. In this case the state argued that the United States Supreme Court had no jurisdiction due to a technicality. However the constitutional points held in both cases, as both were indicted by the same all-white jury.
Alabama Courts Rebuked
The carefully worded opinion delivered by Chief Justice Hughes rebukes the Alabama courts for their crudity in barring Negroes from jury service.
The jury commissioner's statement that not one Negro male of the 666 in Jackson could qualify for jury service was characterized as "too sweeping" and "a violent presumption," by Justice Hughes. He subtly indicated a more refined way.
For example: "If the names of Negroes are added to the jury rolls and called for jury service, the constitutional requirements will have been met. And if in drawing jury panels a Negro appears, the challenges of the prosecution are enough to insure that no Negro serves on petit juries."
Southern 'Persuasion'
The Euel Lee case in Maryland, where this procedure worked, is an example. Negroes on the panel challenged off, a lily-white jury legally lynched.
In the case of grand jury service where there are no challenges, there is still left the old method of "persuasion." This type of "persuasion" was that used on Negro witnesses at Decatur trials, lynch threats, bombing, house-burning, etc.
It is clear then that to crash through the legal and extra-legal obstacles standing in the way of justice to the Scottsboro boys, requires a real mass movement. Such a movement must back up the demand for Negro jurors and for other constitutional and civil rights. Thus the Scottsboro case is more closely woven into the struggle for Negro rights.
What of Other Negroes Indicted
If the Scottsboro boys were indicted illegally, what of the other thousands of Negroes now serv-

ing time in jails, chain-gangs and penitentiaries? What of those executed under these illegal indictments? This victory in the Scottsboro case is certain to have its reverberations in other cases where the same constitutional points are involved.
What's Next?
In a statement issued immediately following the decision, A. W. Berry, Secretary of the National Scottsboro-Herdon Action Committee said:
"The next immediate step is that of securing the release of the Scottsboro boys. We have called on all of our affiliates to wire or write Gov. Bibb Graves of Alabama demanding unconditional freedom of the boys and the dropping of all court proceedings against them. We are more convinced than ever that only a tremendous wave of mass sentiment can complete the partial victory already won. We call on all our friends and affiliates to send funds immediately for pressing the fight for the freedom of the boys."
"We shall in the meantime fight for the unity of all those forces interested in the freedom of the boys, following the example of the united defense in the United States Supreme Court."
Greater Vigilance Needed
The announcement of re-indictment proceedings by Lieut. Governor Knight indicates the ruthless determination of the lynchers to hold their prey. These actions must also serve as a stimulus for greater vigilance and actions on the part of those interested in the unconditional freedom of the Scottsboro boys.

Immorality is the glorious discovery of Christianity—Channing.

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Also, as a result of this plan, \$1,800 can be saved this year, 1935, for it will not be necessary to purchase polling place equipment otherwise necessary.
The elimination of precincts in the city limits will cause a small percentage of voters to travel one or two blocks farther in order to vote, but the percentage affected is small, and we feel that they will be glad to do this in the interest of economy and that no complaint will be made.
In connection with this redistricting, the County Commissioner district lines have been somewhat changed, so that they will follow the ward lines as nearly as possible. This will simplify the work in the Election Commissioner's office and serve to aid in reducing election costs.
The Douglas County Election Office has a national reputation as a model election system of honesty and efficiency. It is an election system of which Nebraska and Douglas County and Omaha can well be proud, and the thought has occurred to the present Election Commissioner Mr. Tusa, that the men who have so faithfully carried out the purpose of the law in Douglas County for the past 22 years, should be honored to the extent of the ability of his office. An opportunity to do this has arisen through the creation of 3 new precincts in the county, each of which must be named. He is therefore naming these precincts Moorhead, McHugh and May, in honor of the first Commissioner, Harley G. Moorhead, who served 12 years, and Wm. B. McHugh, the second Commissioner, who also served 12 years, and Mr. McHugh's assistant and chief deputy, Albert E. May, who served under Mr. McHugh for 12 years.
Mr. Tusa will be very glad to meet with the various civic, political and any other organizations which would be interested in having him outline his redistricting plan in detail, and explain how it will reduce the cost of future elections by a large amount.
Anton J. Tusa,
Election Commissioner

House Cleaning Time
Omaha will clean house starting, Monday, April 22nd, with four days devoted to the intensive spring campaign sponsored annually by the Junior Chamber of Commerce in cooperation with the city streets maintenance