

# 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, JUNE 22, 1935  
**Service to Society as a Whole**  
By E. Hofer.

DURING the fiscal year 1934-35, the National Board of Fire Underwriters spent \$1,331,516, according to William H. Koop, the organization's retiring president, to promote better fire underwriting conditions in the United States.

Its activities "inured to the benefit of every stock fire insurance company, whether a member of this organization or not; they have inured to the benefit of mutual insurance companies; they have inured to the benefit of every manufacturer, merchant and property owner, and to every man, woman and child in this broad land of ours," said Mr. Koop. In other words the National Board functions largely in the interest of "service to society as a whole."

For example, it carries on an interesting campaign in the interest of fire prevention. It provides municipalities, industries and home owners with invaluable scientific advice that, if followed, greatly lessens the change of a fire starting, and prevents its spread once it starts. It has created a Model Building Code, which a legion of towns have adopted, and which assures that all types of construction shall be as fire resistant as is practicable. It maintains the Underwriters' Laboratories, which carries on exhaustive tests to determine the fire risk inherent in gas, electric and heating apparatus, and building materials, and which prescribes safety standards for manufacturing these articles. It cooperates with private and public bodies in bringing about better fire protection, and in improving alarm and water facilities. And it carries on an unceasing war, in conjunction with state and municipal authorities, against arson; a war whose success is reflected in the declining total of fires of dubious origin.

That work benefits every American citizen. It is impossible to estimate how many million dollars it has saved the nation, entirely aside from the infinitely more important saving in lives that would otherwise have been sacrificed to the god of fire.

### What is the Answer?

By E. Hofer.

HERE is an interesting comparison, taken from recently published figures: In 113, the cost of government, federal, state and local, was less than 3 million dollars. In 1934, it was 15 million 500 thousands dollars; a gain of 431 per cent.

In 1913, the cost of domestic electricity averaged 8.7 cents per kilowatt hour. In 1934, it was 5.3 cents, a reduction of 39 per cent.

The same politicians who were responsible for quadrupling the cost of government in a generation, are lamenting the "high cost" of electricity; which amounts to only one or two per cent of the average family budget; and are asking the taxpayers to let them run the power industry.

Is this concern over power designed to divert attention from the quadrupled cost of government, for which they are largely responsible?

Would the politicians who ran the cost of government up over 400 per cent in 20 years be good managers to reduce the cost of electricity or anything else?

### You Can't Win

By E. Hofer.

THE reckless driver, like the habitual criminal, can't win.

Every newspaper carries the evidence of that, in accounts of those whose lives have been sacrificed to speed, to incompetence, and to carelessness at the wheel.

The tragic end to the great career of T. E. Shaw, the famed "Lawrence of Arabia," was headlined in the papers of the world a few weeks ago. Not yet 40, Shaw had done war service whose value to the English cause was so great as to make it almost unappraisable. He had distinguished himself as a translator of Greek classics. He was one of the most brilliant of living archaeologists. He was a military and mechanical genius of the first rank. It was certain that his period of greatest achievements still lay in the years ahead.

Shaw's "hobby" was to drive automobiles and motorcycles at incredibly high speeds on country roads. According to news accounts, his cycle was going at around eighty miles and hour when he was forced to deliberately crash to avoid striking a boy on a bicycle. A few days later he died, without regaining consciousness. His doctor said that it was best that he did not live, because of the ter-

rible injuries his brain had sustained in the accident.

Every year in this country alone, some 35,000 Congenital recklessness had robbed the world of one of its gifted minds.

people die; victims to improperly driven motor driven vehicles. Among them are the famous and the obscure, the brilliant and the mediocre. Each life lost means that the nation's resources have been sapped; each death means misery and unhappiness to others. Reckless driving is an unbeatable game, at which the player always loses; and which likewise penalizes and robs the innocent.

### Statistics Tell the Truth

By E. Hofer.

PROPOSERS of the Public Utility Act of 1935, which proposes to eliminate practically all gas and electric holding companies of the country by 1940, have two arguments on which they lay especial stress.

First, they hold that neither consumers nor investors receive genuine social or economic advantage from holding companies, and that individual operating utilities, disassociated from any parent company, can adequately serve the country's needs.

Second, they charge that "write-ups" made by the holding companies in the securities of operating companies have inflated the consumer's power bill to outrageous limits.

Both of these claims are graphically answered in a series of charts issued by the Electric Bond and Share Company; a representative large holding company, with subsidiaries in many states.

In 1934, as compared with 1933, the company's properties in Tennessee showed a net decline of 4 per cent in operating revenue. Those in Arizona declined 6.2 per cent and similar declines, ranging from 0.2 to 6.4 per cent occurred in Texas, Louisiana, Minnesota, Montana and Utah.

It is obvious that, had the Bond and Share Company's properties been entirely located in these areas, owners of the concern's securities would have suffered severely. More important still, the operating utilities involved, being temporarily on the decline, would have found it difficult to obtain needed funds; and some of them might have been forced to retrench, at the expense of service.

But the Bond and Share Company also held interests in properties in Alabama, the Carolinas, Kansas, Nebraska and other states, where net increases were registered. As a result, all of its companies averaged a gain of .08 per cent for 1934 over 1933. Thus, geographical diversification protected the interests of investors and consumers alike, in that money lost by one operating concern was made up by another within the same system.

The statement of the Bond and Share Company in the matter of "write-ups" is especially impressive. These "write-ups" are usually made when a holding company assumes control of an operating company, improves its facilities, perhaps extends its operations, and otherwise makes it more valuable than before. When that is done, the holding company advances the value of the operating company.

It is claimed that these advances in value have led to the creation of false rate bases; and so have increased the cost of power to the consumer. Here are the actual facts concerning Electric Bond and Share subsidiaries:

In every case, the rates of the operating utility, following the "write-up," have showed steady decreases. This can be attributed to but one thing; the increase in operating efficiency made possible by holding company management.

The advocates of the Public Utility Act of 1935 claim much and make many charges; charges and claims that are alike thoroughly and unconditionally disproved by cold, truthful statistics.

### Do You Know?

By E. Hofer.

—that arson, "crime of crimes," is responsible for more than 50 per cent of the lives of fireman lost in all fires?

—that one arson fire is said to cost more than a dozen unpreventable fires?

—that many losses of suspicious origin not yet proven incendiary when reported, are classed as "unknown" or "miscellaneous"?

—that arson fires swell the total losses, thus affecting the cost of insurance protection to everyone?

—that, to combat arson, special agents of The National Board of Fire Underwriters are aiding state departments and cities in the organization of arson squads and that many cities now have such squads?

—that the model arson law has been enacted in 34 states?

—that suspicious fires are thoroughly investigated by experienced arson detectives and that many of them result in convictions of the guilty persons?

—that you can do your part to stop this crime, committed against society?

—that you should report any suspicious fires to the authorities?

—that the lives of many innocent persons are endangered by this lowest type of criminal? Help bring him to justice.

## ECONOMIC HIGHLIGHTS

**Happenings That Affect the Dinner Pails, Dividend Checks and Tax Bills of Every Individual. National and International Problems Inseparable from Local Welfare.**

—oO—

A survey of the business magazines shows that industry is displaying much more initiative than it was a year, two years, or three years ago. There are exceptions to this rule, of course, principally consisting of businesses which are in fear of legislative attack. But even these feel that there is a good chance that matters will work out well in the long run. Here are some business briefs of interest:

—oO—

**RAILROADS:** All over the country lines are instigating drives to regain lost passenger traffic. Lower rates and better service, air-conditioning, more comfortable cars, higher speeds, etc., are high spots of the drive. Western railroads have recently gone in for a large joint advertising program.

—oO—

**CONSTRUCTION:** Revival of construction, mainly domestic, is believed essential to recovery, to employment, to industrial activity at large. A billion dollars could profitably be spent for new homes, a billion more for renovating old ones. Interesting plan is announced by General Electric Co. which will spend \$10,000,000 for constructing 1,300 model houses, costing \$6,000 to \$10,500 each, throughout the country; one house to each 100,000 of population. Committees will work in every population center to find buyers for the houses. General Electric's main contribution will be to completely electrify the public view from September 1, when all houses will be completed, to October 31. General Electric's hope is that this will cause a nation-wide demand for better, more efficient, more economical homes.

—oO—

**UTILITIES:** The NRA decision has put new confidence into this industry, for two diverse reasons. First, the most difficult utility operating problem has been to keep rates down in the face of NRA artificially boosted material costs; a problem which has likewise applied to railroads and other industries with fixed rate bases. Second, and perhaps more important, the decision has given utility owners hope that the proposed Wheeler-Rayburn bill to eliminate the holding company will be held unconstitutional when and if it reaches the High Court.

—oO—

**MOTORS:** Also gained from the NRA decision. In the words of Time, the industry has been setting new records for profitless prosperity; in that it is unable to pass along to the public the higher material costs the NRA forced it to pay. Big motor companies will now be able to use their vast bargaining power to cut the price for steel and other necessary commodities. Also, the NRA used-car code provisions slowed down sales; now that it is gone, and Mr. Public will be able to get more for his old car, motormen believe he will go for new cars in a big way.

—oO—

**RETAIL TRADE:** Price wars are rampant, especially in the tobacco, drug, liquor and sundry trades. Consumers are thronging the cut price stores, where "loss leaders" predominate. Some chains recently sold cigarettes which cost them about \$1.00 a carton for as little as 60 cents. Result is a terrific retail turnover.

—oO—

**AIR CONDITIONING:** Developments are coming fast in this, one of our youngest industries. Competition is tremendous, some 100 concerns bidding for business. This tends to give the public better equipment at lower prices and on more favorable terms. A new entry into the field offers, for less than \$800, a unit that will provide complete summer air conditioning for from four to eight rooms for \$15 or less a season.

—oO—

**BANKING:** A highly interesting development in this field is the fact that commercial banks are taking up small loan business, something they refused to do a few years ago. Large banks are opening personal loan departments, where responsible persons of small means can obtain money without going to the loan sharks who still charge anywhere up to 1,000 per cent interest a year. And there is talk that some savings and loan associations may go into the commercial field by accepting demand deposits.

—oO—

**AGRICULTURE:** A late survey shows a small, but encouraging, rise in the value of farms. Values jumped in 30 states, between March, 1934, and March, 1935, declined slightly in only five, and were unchanged in 30. Largest gains were in the cotton belt; largest declines, as might be expected, in the drought area.

EXPORT TRADE: In all but a handful of cases, America's first quarter export business was well ahead of a year ago, has held up since. Canada bought 13 per cent more, Italy 15 per cent more, Cuba 58 per cent more, Australia 53 per cent more, Mexico 25 per cent more. England and Japan barely got into the gain column with respective rises of 1 and 5 per cent. Principal drop came in Germany, which bought 62 per cent less from us.

So far as new export business is concerned, according to Business Week, Oceania; Australia, South Pacific Islands, offers the best prospects.

**Out of Struggle and Hardship**

"Out of the struggle and hardship that has besieged the cooperative movement in many states throughout the country during the last few years, will develop a new group of friends and supporters of farmers' organizations," says the Dairyman's League News of New York.

"The chaos of depression gave rise to the belief that governmental control could solve the problems of farmers. New leaders leaped into prominence overnight. They gained followings, sometimes large, because they promised much, and because thousands who had been crushed by the weight of depression suffering were still ready to follow any new flag that came along.

"Out of all this came new laws, new boards and commissions set up by the government to rule the business of the farmer. These boards and commissions were manned in many instances by men conspicuous for lack of knowledge of the problems they were to grapple with. . . men who had spent a lifetime guiding the cooperative movement were ignored. Men who knew the ins and outs of marketing problems were not consulted.

"Of late there has been evidence of changed views. Some of the men who set out to control by mandate of law have learned that cooperatives really have something to offer. They are finding that more can be done through cooperative effort than will ever be possible by law.

You can take a horse to water but you can't make him drink; and you can pass all the laws you like but they won't necessarily work. Economic law still is superior to legislative law. If government has learned that in the case of the farmer, agriculture will have a better chance to bring prosperity out of depression.

**Edgar G. Brown Discusses Emergency Conservation Work**

Continued From Last Week. At noon the boys return to camp for dinner. Then they return to the field again until 4:30 o'clock.

In this manner they put in 40 hours a week for Uncle Sam. The enrollee receives thirty dollars a month for his services, as well as food, lodging, clothing and the life of the out-of-doors. Some twenty colored assistants and leaders among the enrollees in the two companies at Gettysburg received 36 and 45 dollars a month. These men have been promoted to the more responsible positions in the camps. Each enrollee in a CCC camp allots an average of 25 dollars of his monthly salary to his parents back home.

At 5 p. m. Captain Francis Moran, the commanding officer of Camp Renaissance—NP-1 CCG Company 385, salutes our country's flag while a colored CCC boy, the company bugler, sounds "retreat." Two parallel lines, each of one hundred young men, stand at attention as the colors are slowly lowered by CCC enrollees.

The visitor is impressed with the alert and intelligent expression on the faces of these enrollees as, with heads bared, they participate in this moving ceremony. The enrollees are attired in comfortable and neat khaki colored uniforms and strong cowhide shoes. Just a half hour before these same lads were in their work clothes returning to the camp from the field.

Captain Moran introduces the visiting guests; the boys applaud their greetings. Dr. King, the colored historical foreman, assures the boys in turn of the best wishes of the entire party and also those of the head of Emergency Conservation Work. Dr. King, who did his graduate and resident work at Columbia University, tells the boys something of the earliest history of Gettysburg, when Indian tribes roamed these wild meadows and hunted for big game. Dr. King's recita-

tion of historical facts so fascinating these hungry boys they seem oblivious of the supper bell.

Let us go inside the mess hall. This is indicated by a hand-painted marker of carved wood. We learn that this sign, like similar ones on the hospital, recreation hall, supplies, officers quarters, garage and supervisors office, is the work of Emery Faucett, a colored enrollee, who has in the past two weeks been promoted to the position of sign painter for the Gettysburg National Park, as well as the camps. He has been given an office at the supervisor's building. More of the artistry of enrollee Faucett, who hitch-hiked from California to Pennsylvania, finally landing up in the CCC camp at Gettysburg, is strikingly apparent on the inside of the dining room. A gray and black color scheme predominate throughout, not only on the walls and ceiling but even including the huge built-in ice box, which we are informed was constructed by the boys themselves. The twenty-five tables are highly polished and appear to be of a fine quality of mahogany but in fact are just made of plain pine lumber. The long benches are likewise spick and span. The enrollees repeat grace in unison while standing, the aroma of those platters stacked with crisp, luscious fried ham will not soon be forgotten. On the wall at the end of each table was a green mental holder, in which a card was inserted bearing the typewritten name in full of each enrollee who had a seat at the table as well as the name of the special leader at the top. His job has to do with the general deportment and a rather brotherly concern for the more timid youngsters who might possibly fail to get the necessary food requirements for a healthy body.

Captain Moran introduced us to Lieutenant Paul K. Monaghan, Senior Leader Lawrence Johnson, a colored enrollee and Chef Charles Foy, a colored locally enrolled man. We then proceeded on our way, stopping to inspect the ice box which was stacked with fresh food. This refrigerator contains twelve hundred pounds of ice. An automatic switch throws on the light when the door is opened. As we inspected the kitchen, six colored cooks clad in immaculate white trousers, coats, and caps went about the business of preparing dinner for 200 strong hungry youngsters. All the cooks were trained by Chef Foy.

I have before me the daily menu of 385.h Company CCC, Renaissance, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, May 6, 1935. Breakfast: creamed chipped beef, baked beans, cereal, milk, bread, coffee and oranges. Dinner: roast beef, brown gravy, mashed potatoes, spinach, bread and fruit. Supper, ham, bread, fruit, coffee, kale and boiled potatoes. It has the official approval of mess officer, Paul K. Monaghan, First Lieutenant, CA-Res, and is typical of the day in and day out menu.

In the store-room there is enough canned salmon, corned beef hash, and corned beef to fall back on for a week's feeding of the entire company, if any untoward delay in the food supply, like a snow storm in winter or a flood in the summer, should cut the camp off from its base of supplies.

To Be Continued Next Week

## Erection of Carver High School Started

Bessemer, Ala., June 20, (ANP)—Construction of the \$125,000 George W. Carver high school, got under way here Tuesday morning when work started on the first unit, which will cost \$65,000. The erection of the buildings is a PWA project and the school is named for the famous scientist of Tuskegee institute.

## To Rebuild School

Memphis, Tenn., June 20, (ANP)—Assurance that the Barrett's Chapel, county school which was recently struck by lightning and destroyed by fire, would be rebuilt immediately, was given here Tuesday when the project was approved by the County Board of Education and funds were made available for immediate construction by the FERA. The new building will constitute six classrooms and an auditorium.

## Killed By Lightning

Lovick, Ala., June 20.—ANP—J. D. Van Horn was killed here Monday when lightning followed an electric light drop under which he was standing and struck him. His wife and members of his family, standing close by, were knocked unconscious.

## Prisoner Dies in Flood

Chillicothe, Mo., June 20.—ANP—Mitchell Fleming, 22-year-old trusty on a S state Penitentiary prison farm, was drowned in the flood last Monday when officials removed 139 trusties from prison farms along the Missouri river.

## Stabbed to Death Near His Home

Chicago, June 20, (ANP)—William Taylor, 51, was found stabbed to death early Friday in front of his home at 159 W. 39th street, a knife having been plunged into his back.

## Elected Knoxville College Trustee



DR. AMBROSE CALIVER  
Dr. Caliver on June 11 was elected as an alumni member of the Knoxville College Board of Trustees. Dr. Caliver received his A. B. degree from Knoxville College in 1915. Dr. John A. Cotton of Henderson Institute, Henderson, N. C. is the other alumni member of the board.

## FOODS, FACTS and FOIBLES

**RADISHES WERE FIRST USED AS A FORM OF POLITICAL CRITICISM. ROMAN CITIZENS USED TO HURL THEM IN THE FORUM.**

**THE ESKIMOS EAT BUTTER THE WAY WE EAT CANDY. THE CRAVING FOR THE HEAT AND ENERGY PROVIDED BY BUTTER MAKES THEM EAT IT—A POUND AT A TIME.**

**A PEACH TREE ABLE TO RESIST EXTREMES OF COLD WAS RECENTLY PATENTED BY A HORTICULTURIST IN CLYDE, OHIO—THE FIRST PATENT OF ITS KIND EVER TO BE GRANTED. THE PEACH TREE WAS DEVELOPED TO MEET CHANGING CLIMATIC CONDITIONS ON THE NORTH AMERICAN CONTINENT.**

**THE FIRST CARLOAD OF LIMBURGER CHEESE DRIVEN THROUGH THE STREETS OF MONROE, MISS., CAUSED A RIOT AMONG THE CITIZENRY. TODAY THE PROBLEM OF PLEASING MODERN DELICATE TASTES IS SOLVED BY PACKAGING LIMBURGER IN GLASS JARS.**

**THE SUPERSTITION ABOUT THE SPILLING OF SALT IS OLDER THAN THE OLDEST RELIGION. IN THE RELIGION OF THE GREEKS, SALT WAS CONSECRATED TO THE GODS—AND ACCORDING TO THE LAW OF MOSES, SALT MUST BE MIXED WITH EVERYTHING OFFERED IN SACRIFICE.**

**FAMOUS GOURMETS OF HISTORY**

THE FAVORITE DRINK OF BOTH NAPOLEON AND VOLTAIRE WAS COFFEE.