

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 be 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, JULY 13, 1935

A RECOVERY MEASURE

The magnitude of the American railroad industry in vividly presented by an item from Public Utilities Fortnightly, which says: "Our railroad system represents one tenth of the national productive capital or wealth. It is equal to the value of all the farm lands; two thirds of all the minerals, oil and gas; twice the value of all the privately owned timber lands; and it is just about equal to the value of all the machinery and equipment of America's factories."

Here is our greatest single industry—and here also is an industry which has suffered more, and for a longer time, from unfair regulatory policies, than any other. The rails have been in a continual, increasing depression ever since the war. Even during the boom days, when the average business was prospering and earning money at an unprecedented rate, net railroad revenue was well under the five per cent mark. And during the last few years, in spite of rigorous economies and aggressive retrenchment the lines as a whole have barely broken even—many of them have been forced to forego interest payments, and a few are in the hands of receivers.

The reason for this is simple: A government policy which over-regulates the railroads in every phase of operation—while permitting other, competing carriers, which are less important to the national welfare, to go all or partly free of regulation. In addition, some carriers, of which the waterways are a notable example, are subsidized with taxpayer's money to the tune of hundreds of millions a year to actually destroy railroad business. A bill is now pending in Congress which would partially eliminate these injustices, by extending the kind of regulation exerted over the rails, to other carriers. That bill has been endorsed by economists, industrialists and high public officials, and bears the stamp of approval of the President. It is definitely a recovery measure—and Congress would do well to take time off from debating legislative monstrosities to pass it.

SECURITY FOR THE FUTURE

One of the outstanding developments in life insurance during the past decade or two has been the change in the calibre of the agent.

Not so long ago, the life insurance agent was a salesman and nothing more. His business was to sell policies as fast as he could. He didn't bother with analyzing the needs of his clients, so that they could obtain the utmost in investment and protection.

Today the average underwriter has raised his calling to the dignity of a profession. His first step is to inquire into a client's individual status and requirements, and to draw up a comprehensive insurance program accordingly. He knows that a program that fits John Jones to a nicety may be fundamentally wrong for Richard Smith who works at the next desk. He realizes that the kind of insurance a man carries is as important, and perhaps more important, than the amount.

As a result the American citizen is better and more soundly insured today than ever before. He gets more for each dollar he spends. And his own future and that of his dependents is consequently more secure.

LIGHT ON ONARIO POWER

In a recent address, Arthur W. Roebuck, K. C., M. L. A., Attorney-General of the Province of Ontario and Commissioner of the famed Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission, brought out some startling facts concerning the past experience of the power system which is owned by the Province.

In 1932, the system sustained a deficit of \$2,545,000. In 1933, the deficit was \$4,237,000. And in 1934 it was \$2,870,000—in spite of the fact that a new Commission had recently taken control and reduced executive salaries by \$98,000 a year, and general expense by approximately \$1,000,000 per year.

In addition, these figures do not include obsolescence or contingency charges. If they were included, the deficits would be substantially greater.

er. Nor does the System, being a government venture, pay the usual taxes.

Mr. Roebuck said that many persons complain bitterly of the rates charged for Ontario power—yet the rates are well under the actual cost of the power to the Province. For example in Ontario during 1934 the rate to the consumer was \$26.13 per horsepower—the actual cost of the power was \$30.85. Similar discrepancies were registered for other communities served and on the average, the System sold power costing \$29.68 for \$26.17.

Mr. Roebuck blames this unfortunate operating experience primarily on one thing—and that thing is politics. Poor management, bad and unjustified contracts whereby the System purchases power produced by other systems even though it has no market for it, political buccaneering of various kinds—these are responsible for exploding the electric Utopia visioned by the founders of the System.

This seems to be the truth about the much-lauded Ontario power venture, which is often referred to by American advocates of government ownership as providing proof of the blessings that would immediately follow socialization to the private power companies in this country. In the light of Attorney-General Roebuck's remarks, do we want to follow Ontario's costly example?

A BULWARK OF CONSTITUTIONAL

It has often been said that the greatest safeguard to liberty and constitutional government in the United States, is the country press. No nation is so well covered with local newspapers.

The thousands of publishers of these local papers generally own and edit their own publications. They are independent and express their own opinions. They are among our highest type of citizens and have a thorough understanding of the principles upon which our government is founded regardless of their party beliefs. In the great majority they are broadminded enough to put the welfare of the nation and security for life liberty and property ahead of any party prejudices.

That is why the country press of the United States is the greatest champion of the rights and liberties of all the people, as set forth in the fundamental law of our land.

If anyone doubts this he has only to read the editorial comment of editors from the four corners of the nation. To illustrate, the editor of the News, published in the typical country town of Rusk, Nebraska, in his issue of June 13, in commenting on the growing tax bills and bureaucratic tendencies in government, says:

"We say, look out! When you get more than half the people on the federal, state, county, municipal or other public payroll, then you are going to have bureaucracy right, both at home and in Washington. As we have said before it is not what we are doing now but the direction in which we are heading that counts."

BUILDING TO RESIST FIRE

During the past few years there has been an encouraging increase in the number of cities considering adopting up-to-date building codes.

The larger cities of the country, the National Board of Fire Underwriters reports, are especially active in building code development. New York, Chicago, St. Louis and others have prepared new codes and will soon hold public hearings on them. The states of New York and South Carolina are preparing codes for statewide application and a code for cities of the third class is being formulated in Pennsylvania.

The National Board says that during the last fiscal year it had active contact with 46 cities engaged either in the revision of existing building laws or the preparation of new ones. It says that the National Board's model code continues to be the standard on which municipalities formulate their laws making adaptations of its local conditions and problems.

The need for modern building codes in towns of all sizes can hardly be exaggerated. Properly built structures not only resist the start of fire, but tend to hold it to a minimum of damage once it has started. Proof of that lies in the fact that during the last year or so the loss caused by the average fire has been less than in the past.

Further, the encouraging drop in total fire loss occurring in recent years is attributed partly to improved building restrictions, coupled with more efficient, better equipped fire departments.

It is obvious that fire prevention is in the interest of everyone—we all lose when a fire strikes a community. And a first-class, enforced building code is an essential part of a fire prevention campaign that will produce results.

"I am convinced that it is important from the country's standpoint that Congress close up its business and adjourn."—Joseph W. Burns, Speaker House of Representatives.

ECONOMIC HIGHLIGHTS

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

On April 8, Congress, at the request of the President, passed a bill appropriating \$4,880,000,000 for work relief.

At that time, Mr. Roosevelt stated that by July 1 all the nation's unemployed who were able to work, would have federal jobs, and would be off the local relief rolls.

July 1 came and passed. More than \$400,000,000 had been approved for 474 projects, yet not a single man had been put to work. The reason it two-fold: First, and most important, the works program is supposed to employ 3,500,000 men for one year. If that is done, the cost per worker, including materials, must be held down to the very low figure of \$1.143.

Second, there has been constant disagreement between Secretary Ickes and Relief Administrator Hopkins. Mr. Ickes is the head of the Public Works Administration, and Mr. Hopkins guides the Works Progress Administration. The two bureaus inevitably overlap—and both executives claim jurisdiction over the same projects.

Mr. Ickes is of the opinion that relief money should be spent for projects of permanent benefit—grade crossing elimination, river and harbor developments, road work, etc. Mr. Hopkins, on the other hand, is concerned only with putting men to work, and he knows that the adoption of projects in which material costs are high will defeat that purpose. As a result, he favors projects which require only labor, and demand few or no materials—woodland clearance, malaria control, repairs to public buildings, etc. The two men are so diametrically opposed in their views that it seemed no compromise was possible.

A fortnight ago the President stepped in and provided a partial settlement to the problem. He decided the question of jurisdiction by outlining which projects are to be controlled by Mr. Hopkins, which by Mr. Ickes. Result: All projects involving the expenditure of less than \$25,000 are to be handled by Mr. Hopkins; all those costing more, by Mr. Ickes. For example: If the President approves the building of a canal, Mr. Ickes will handle it—if he says yes to a ditch, it will be done by Mr. Hopkins. Mr. Ickes will build highways, while Mr. Hopkins builds trails. Mr. Ickes will erect public buildings, and Mr. Hopkins will landscape the grounds surrounding them. And so it goes.

The works relief program is at last swinging into actual operation—and the question that remains to be answered is whether or not it can find useful and productive jobs for the 3,500,000 heads of families who are still out of work.

The legislative situation is confused, chaotic. Roosevelt control of Congress is not so certain as it once was—as the House vote on the Utilities Act dramatically proved. In spite of talk about adjournment, the chance seems small that Congressmen will be able to take the train home before September. Only a remarkable and unlooked-for burst of speed could bring about an August adjournment.

Here is how some major bills stand:

GUFFEY COAL BILL—This bill, which simply amounts to a reshuffle of the NRA code, seems certain to pass and to be approved by the President, even though it is widely believed to be unconstitutional, as well as unworkable.

WAGNER LABOR RELATIONS BILL—Has passed, is apparently doomed to certain disapproval by the Supreme Court. **FEDERAL ALCOHOL CONTROL**—The Supreme Court's NRA decision disposed of the federal government's control over liquor, and so made it necessary to prepare a new bill. The bill has been much debated, but it is expected to pass shortly.

BUS AND TRUCK BILL—This bill is designed to extend the sort of federal regulation now exerted over the railroads, to the buses and trucks. It has almost unanimous support from private and public sources, will doubtless pass soon. Has been held up by debate on other and more dramatic measures, but is now getting under way.

FOOD AND DRUG ACT—Hearings in this bill start shortly. Consumers' organizations say the bill is not sufficiently comprehensive, while food and drug makers are for it. The debate will be hot when the bill comes up—its chances of passing, in its present form, are only fair.

preprehensive, while food and drug makers are for it. The debate will be hot when the bill comes up—its chances of passing, in its present form, are only fair.

BLACK 30-HOUR WEEK BILL—Seems definitely dead, due to Administration opposition. It is thought that the President believes in the bill's principle, but is against forcing so extensive a measure on industry now.

BANKING BILL—Has been revamped in the Senate, due to the efforts of conservative Senator Glass, father of the Federal Reserve Act. Is no longer so comprehensive from the standpoint of federal control as it was originally. The Administration wants the original bill, as prepared by Mr. Eccles, to pass—and a battle looms.

Ambrose Gives Supreme Performance

Exposition of Modern Dance Music at The Royal Opera House Covent Garden.

By Rudolph Dunbar
(for ANP)

London, England, July 24.—In this epoch where the exposition of modern dance music is characterized as a distinctive development of art form, words nearly always fail to portray a panegyric of a supreme performance like that of Ambrose's Covent Garden Concert last Sunday afternoon.

Bert Ambrose's sophisticated dance music is the quintessence of artistic elegance which for over a decade he has been contributing to the intelligence of English Society. He is now acclaimed as the maestro without parallel in the history of British dance music.

Orchestral Colouring
The orchestra, which consisted of twenty men, was different from his usual broadcasting unit, being augmented for this occasion. It is safe to say that the intensity and tonal architecture of the orchestra was unquestionably a great advance on anything of its kind that has been hitherto attempted. This demonstrates beyond doubt that Sid Phillips, who arranges for the band, is one of the greatest arrangers of modern dance music. The success with which he is able to explore the various instrumental silences criticism.

The first number on the program was "DODGING A DIVORCEE," composed and arranged by Reginald Forsythe. This composer specializes in the exquisitely delicate touch of orchestral texture. "LAMENT FOR CONGO" and "MALANCHOLY CLOWN" were other compositions by Forsythe. The latter gives one the impression of a scherzo orchestrated for dance orchestra. Forsythe's music is definitely not Negroid because it is devoid of that rhythmic subtlety which is characteristic of the Negro temperament. "THAMES RHAPSODY," a piano concerto, was introduced for the first time. Arthur Young, the composer, played the solo part. This work is a reminiscent of Gershwin's "Rhapsody in Blue". Save for the scoring, the composition is not interesting and cannot be treated as a work of great significance.

The outstanding numbers of the programme were "BWANGA" and "STREAMLINE STRUT" by Sid Phillips. "BWANGA" is the name of an African chief. The theme is made of mere fragment of savage passionate utterance which appears like a recurring decimal in the course of the work. The orchestration is skilfully interwoven with vibrant power of climaxes which excites the nerves and creates hypnotic emotions. "STREAMLINE STRUT" is a great feat in modern orchestration and swing which is lacking in British Bands. These two compositions are the finest pendants of Sid Phillips' genius.

It would be invidious to mention any special section of the orchestra in view of the superlative dexterity of the entire ensemble.

The Royal Opera House was filled to capacity and from the enthusiasm of the audience further evidence was added that Bert Ambrose is the greatest maestro of modern dance music in Europe.

Fails to Impress Jury: Goes To Jail

forts on the part of Harper Hardwick to convince the jury that the liquid in a glass jar found on the mantle in his home last week by officers, was "herb medicine" proved futile and he must serve 30 days in jail for violating the recently passed state liquor law. Hardwick did not have an attorney so he pleaded his own case declaring that the liquid was not whisky but "good old fashion herb medicine, made out of gunpowder, fire weed, and red wood for rheumatism."

Notice, Subscribers: If you don't get your paper by Saturday, 2 p. m. call Webster 1750. No reduction in subscriptions unless request is complied with.

N. A. A. C. P. Assumes Legal Offensive

To Attack Racial Prescription on Wide Front. New Program Calls For Aggressive Action.

New York July 24. (ANP)—Action of tremendous significance to all American Negroes is expected to characterize the forward movement of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in the next year in pursuit of the program adopted at the delegates' convention held in St. Louis last month. The work is to be not only broadened, but intensified also.

It is recognized by the leaders of the organization today that the old order has passed. Along with the old order have gone some of the older leaders, Dr. James Weldon Johnson and Dr. W. E. B. Dubois. Their work was well and dramatically accomplished. They sounded the demand for full political, social and civil equality and defended the race against incursions of these rights.

Today's leaders, picking up the torch, recognize new responsibility and economic depression. They see the Negro, a tragic figure in American life, frantically grasping the frail periphery of existence and subsistence in American life. No longer they assert, can the organization be content to make a stand against being pushed off into nothingness and utter destitution. The need is for a racial consciousness which will get behind fighting groups which will carry the battle to those prejudices which deny the Negro his rightful place in American life and obtain for him a position of both political equality and economic security.

To this end, today's leaders of the Association have consecrated themselves. This was the essence of the fighting message delivered by Walter White, the executive secretary, at the St. Louis conference.

"Without physical combat," warned Mr. White, "but destitute men will give their life blood against starvation. We hope to awaken the American conscience before the point of violence is reached."

There was something of the prophetic tone of Ethiopia's emperor, Haile Selassie, in the dynamic secretary's message, the suggestion that the Association's leaders are prepared to exhaust every peaceful means in the struggle for equal opportunity for all American citizens and, if need be, to pay with their lives the price of the liberty they seek for their people.

In the past quarter century of useful effort, the Association has rushed to defend Negroes accused of crimes involving principles of vital importance to the race. Its policy has been one of legal defense. This is now changed. Though the term was not used in the St. Louis convention, the Association's future policy will emphasize legal offense. The intensified program calls for a legal attack on the barriers to the Negro's enjoyment of any of the rights and privileges shared by any other class of American citizens.

The field marshal chosen for this offensive is Charles Houston, former vice dean of the Howard university law school and member of the board of education for the District of Columbia. The selection of Mr. Houston for this task and his acceptance of it represent a significant readjustment in inter-racial point of view. Mr. Houston is a northern Negro, educated at Amherst and Harvard, at both of which institutions he won scholastic distinction. He is one of those gifted Negroes who all too often find escape from the soul-searing fires of prejudice by turning their backs upon it. Cultured, in comfortable circumstances all his life, secure in a well-paid position at Howard, Houston has turned, not away, but toward prejudice to fight it. In so doing, he not only sacrifices the comparative peace of administrative duties at Howard, but a salary which the N. A. A. C. P. cannot pay him.

Mr. Houston will attack through the courts the illegal barriers to the Negro's enjoyment of his full rights and opportunities. Greater emphasis is to be placed upon those discriminations which deny to the Negro equal educational and work opportunities, although the same resistance to political and civil discrimination will be exercised as in the past.

The opening shot in the new battle has already been fired—against the bars raised to the admission of Negroes to tax-supported educational institutions. This case was directed by Mr. Houston against the University of Maryland which refused to consider the application of a colored citizen of Maryland. A signal victory was one when the court ordered that the university regents should not only consider the application, but also, if they found the colored applicant qualified, admit him to the law school of the university. The state had appealed the case, which, if reversed on the technicality that the original petition only prayed consideration of the application, will be carried back again on the issue of admission.

This attack will be extended to all those border states (Missouri, Tennessee, Kentucky, West Virginia) and southern states which impose taxes on Negroes and make no provision for their professional education.

tion. The issue is clearly comprehended in the 15th amendment to the federal constitutional.

In like manner illegal restrictions which prohibit the employment of Negroes are to be attacked in the courts. The Association has placed itself on the side of industrial unions, made up of all workers of all crafts and grades of skill in particular crafts whose membership may comprise the men of that craft in many plants. The crafts have been particularly vicious in their attitude toward Negroes. A thorough study of labor discrimination is being made for the purpose of a wide frontal attack. Paralleled with this attack, Negro and white workers are to be organized for educational purposes. These educational courses are expected to give point to the Urban League's warning to the American Federation of Labor that unless its doors are thrown open without any discrimination based on color, a new labor movement, combining blacks and whites, will emerge and shove the A. F. of L. into the background.

The courts and educational courses are to be used in the attack on political disfranchisement of Negroes in the south. For the first time in history, the Association is definitely committed to a youth program. Beginning in September, Miss Juanita Jackson, Baltimore teacher who earned her master's degree at the University of Pennsylvania, will head up the work among youth from the ages of 17 to 26. Young people from widely-scattered cities appeared at the St. Louis Convention and demanded jobs be set up for them to do. Miss Jackson is the founder of the City-Wide Youth Forum of Baltimore, the strongest organization of its kind in the United States. The members of this Forum fought successfully to obtain a broader range of employment in Baltimore.

For the first time in history, the Association is definitely committed to a youth program. Beginning in September, Miss Juanita Jackson, Baltimore teacher who earned her master's degree at the University of Pennsylvania, will head up the work among youth from the ages of 17 to 26. Young people from widely-scattered cities appeared at the St. Louis Convention and demanded jobs be set up for them to do. Miss Jackson is the founder of the City-Wide Youth Forum of Baltimore, the strongest organization of its kind in the United States. The members of this Forum fought successfully to obtain a broader range of employment in Baltimore.

Fisk University Awards 25 Scholarships

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES OF HIGH SCHOLASTIC STANDING GET THEM

The Deans and Registrar's Office has released the names of the following students to whom freshman scholarships have been awarded to date. More scholarship awards are to be granted. The next announcement will be on or about September first.

Almon Angell Barnwell, Fort Worth, Texas.

Nellie Ruth Hawkins Nashville, Tenn.

Wilma Estelle Smith, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Hazel Marguerite Wilson, Ellyria, Ohio.

Robert James Tinch, Lorain, Ohio.

Theodore Howard Bullard, Jr., Nashville, Tenn.

Mack Carlton, Cleveland, Ohio.

Sammye Ethel Hall, Tulsa, Okla.

Sarah Virginia Ross, New Rochelle, N. Y.

Alexander Alford, Jr., Georgetown, S. C.

Winstonia Emma Hackett, Phoenix, Ariz.

Dorothy Beuford Turner, Hartford, Conn.

Katherine Burr Turner, Russellville, Ky.

Leo Wayman Bell, Villa Ridge, Ill.

Juanita Louise Kidd, Wewoka, Okla.

Alexander Wayman West, Montgomery, Ala.

William Plummer Birdsong, Moorestown, N. J.

Elizabeth Ann McCree, Boston, Mass.

Henry J. William Hall, Winston-Salem, N. C.

Louis Richard Jeffers, Brooklyn, N. Y.

John Morrill May, Evanston, Ill.

Benjamin Franklin Murphy, Buffalo, N. Y.

Helen Inez Turner, Edenton, N. C.

India Mae Wallace, Washington, D. C.

Watson Hershell Walker, Savannah, Ga.