

OMAHA'S LOVELY HOSTESS



Mrs. G. B. Lennox, formerly of New York, who now resides at 2527 Patrick Ave. Mrs. Lennox makes a wonderful hostess and New York is a great city but Omahans know how to entertain so says Miss Claudia Gibson. Miss Gibson and Miss Leola Carter are the houseguests of Dr. and Mrs. Lennox. Three hundred were entertained royally as her guest at the Fontenelle Park.

THIRTEEN PROVED TO BE A LUCKY NUMBER FOR 20924 UNEMPLOYED MEN

The following is a few facts about the Nebraska Transient Bureau:

The Nebraska Transient Bureau was opened in 312 Merchants National Bank Building, Omaha, on November 13, 1933, calling itself the State Central Registration Bureau. The staff consisted of John McPherson, State Transient Director, newly appointed, and Louise Tanner, secretary.

On November 23, a case worker (S. T. VanMetre, Jr.) was hired and the taking of case histories began. Every inch of space in the office was filled with men, standing and sitting on park benches, poorly dressed and few of them clean. Winter had set in, and they needed food, shelter, and clothing. Their expressions, as they sat waiting for their number to be called, were distrustful. They were suspicious of the motives behind this new program, although they were willing to wait, perhaps sitting in the office an entire day before their numbers were called, to discover what was to be done.

All relief was issued from the central office at this time, including relief orders for clothing and slips good for contract meals; lodging at Pacific School and Salvation Army hotels. Other arrangements for the care of these men were soon made. Permission was received from the War Department to use the empty Quartermaster Depot at 22nd and Hickory Streets, which had ample room for development and expansion. The depot was opened as a transient center January 1, 1934. CWA labor was used for remodeling and conditioning buildings for occupancy. A G. Woodgate was appointed Superintendent, and another early appointee was Dr. W. H. Betz, appointed to examine transients medically and give necessary treatment and surgical care.

Case work for families began at of a woman case worker, and various agencies handling transient families throughout the city were instructed to refer them to the Transient Bureau.

Special arrangements were made for segregating boys under twenty-one at the Jefferson Hotel. The environment of the city, however, was not found conducive toward the formation of a good program for the youths, and in the latter part of April a tent camp for the boys was set up on the Plattsmouth Rifle Range. In this area of approximately 700 acres, there was ample room for an outdoor program, and permission was received in June from the army to construct temporary frame buildings on the range, the work being done by

the camp residents on a work schedule of thirty hours a week.

Plattsmouth Camp has a capacity of 140 men. Work program consists of road maintenance, clearing underbrush and pruning trees, and general beautification of the rifle range. In addition approximately 150 acres are farmed, and a dairy herd of 52 produces approximately 80 gallons of milk per day. Camp consists of four barracks, a mess hall, recreational hall, and administration building. F. E. Kaser is Camp Director, and Frank Joons, Farm and Dairy Superintendent.

On April 1, 1934, a Case Work Supervisor was added to the staff (Stella H. Winn) and the entire case work department was moved shortly thereafter to 22nd and Hickory, resulting in the downtown office being made primarily a business office. Additional case workers were added to the staff to serve the constantly increasing case load. The case work staff now consists, beside the Supervisor, of three case workers and two case aides in the Faculty Department, in addition to registration clerks, clerical staff, and volunteer workers in the Unattached Department.

The program continued to expand rapidly. Average registration at the Omaha Center reached 1000 men, and a full program of service was made available. The Center is used as an Intake Center for the other camps in the vicinity. Gradually service departments were organized and now include modern laundry, shoe repair shop, clothing repair and pressing room, and barber shop. A cabinet shop was completed, where furniture for the Center, State Office, and camp offices was constructed. Canteen became operative. A bakery was constructed with transient labor, providing baked goods not only to the Center, but to camps and family clients. Overall and garment factory was instituted, and recreational and educational program worked out.

S. S. Caldwell, appointed early in 1934 to act as Work Director, also took over direct supervision of the recreational and educational program. Library, theatre, orchestra, recreation rooms, and athletic training constitute the recreational department. A typical Center program is as follows:

- Monday evenings—Movie. Tuesday evenings—Boxing. Wednesday evenings—Open Forum for discussion of current topics. Thursday evenings—Friday evenings—Maudeville Entertainment. Saturday evenings—Lecture. (Continued on page five)

THE OMAHA GUIDE ALL THE NEWS WHILE IT IS NEWS

VOLUME IX OMAHA, NEBRASKA, SATURDAY AUGUST 24, 1935 NUMBER TWENTY-THREE

500,000 ETHIOPIANS AWAITING

Bishop and Mrs. Gregg Celebrate

200,000 Ethiopian Soldiers Ready For Italian Attack

500,000 OTHERS AWAIT EMPEROR'S COMMAND

Prepared to Fight With Hands and Fists and Faith in God.

By RUDOLPH DUNKAR (For ANP)

London, Eng., Aug. 22—The Italo-Ethiopian war is receiving as much advance publicity as the King's Jubilee, the Wimbledon tennis matches, or the American brand of lynching.

There have been many wars in the past, before civilization had become so refined, but it has taken this gracious age to plan a war with reserved seats.

The World War was set off with a spark, but it got going quickly, before the fans knew whether they were going to occupy the seats or the military ranks.

Even preparations for the American Civil War had to be made after war was declared.

But for the war in Italy, the show is ready and the world awaits the rise of the curtain.

Last week, just prior to the meeting of League of Nations Minister Anthony Eden, representing England; Premier Pierre Laval of France and Baron Pompeii of Italy, in Paris to confer on whether it would be wise to allow the promoters to put this "Birth of a Nation" show on, Emperor Haile Selassie hit the cables with an adroitly worded message which he had delivered to his chiefs. At one and the same time, it said, "Ethiopia will fight—to the last drop of blood, but Christian nations, do you think it is fair, do you think it is civilized to allow us to be 'massacred' by the Christian soldiers, Christian gas bombs, Christian airplanes and Christian tanks of the Italian army?"

Here are the real issues: First, will the white nations of the world allow this "Birth of a Nation" war to proceed and invite bloodshed among races all over the world?

Second, regardless of whether Italy or Ethiopia wins, will Christianity permit such wanton bloodshed? (Continued on Page 6)

Tiger Jack Payne In Front Again

Tiger Jack Payne, noted for his hard hitting and his heavy slugging and at one time was able to take it, is now a front liner at the Omaha Arena, 22nd and Hickory, Tuesday evening, August 27th, at 8:30 P. M. 'Tiger' Jack is fresh from Joe Louis' camp.

The Omaha Arena will present

a total of 26 rounds of boxing to all Omaha's sport lovers.

Jimmie Alger from Grand Rapids, Mich., at 160 pounds will battle 6 rounds with George Kennard at 158. Smiling Spight of Omaha weighing 180 says he will lay Jimmie Dugan from Boston among the sweet peas in the 5th. Willie Brown, Wichita's pride at 135 says Stanley Novak of New Bedford, Conn., will have to come out of his shell and take the count. Earl Puryear, promoter at the arena predicts Tuesday will be one of his best sporting events of the season, and all are invited to come and see a real fight.

Mrs. Jewel Enjoying Trip Along West Coast

Mrs. Cecelia Jewel left July 25th on an extensive tour, by rail, throughout the west, stopping 10 days in Denver, making a three day visit in Salt Lake City and visiting Seattle and Tacoma, in Washington. She will then make all the principle stops in California, returning home the latter part of October.

Mississippian In Omaha Visiting Sons And Daughters

Mr. Tom Saunders, 60, of Sugar Lock, Miss., returned to his home August 15th after spending several weeks here visiting with his sons and daughters. Mr. Saunders, who owns a farm near Sugar Lock and is active in church circles having been Superintendent of the New Silo Baptist church Sunday school for 26 years, expressed himself as being quite pleased with Omaha and the receptions given in his honor.

The visitor met many friends formerly of his home state. The members of his family in Omaha are: Mr. and Mrs. Edward Beasley, Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Murry, Mr. and Mrs. James Saunders, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Saunders, who wish to express their thanks to their friends for making their father's visit a real pleasure.

Editorial of the Week

(New Bedford, Mass. Mercury.) Lynching rears its ugly head again in the United States. On Monday, two Negro farmers were taken from a sheriff by a Mississippi mob and hanged. It is said that the victims of the lynching were accused of making or attempting attacks on white women. The news dispatches offer no details in corroboration of the guilt alleged against the men; but the details of their murder are specific. So long as sectional sentiment is able to prevent the enactment by Congress of legislation imposing Federal penalties upon local officials or communities that give either active aid or the sanction of passive resistance to murderous mobs, the crime of lynching will continue a reproach to the nation and a menace to the principles of law and order.

German Speaker Scores Treatment of Negro in America

Berlin, Aug. 23—(ANP)—Speaking before 25,000 Nazis here Wednesday night Julius Streicher, king of Germany's Jew haters, in discussing the criticism in America of the Nazi's treatment of the Jews, scored the Americans for their inconsistency based on the treatment accorded Negroes in the States, especially the Southern states of the United States.

Streicher declared that no country that sat idly by and saw citizens who had won their rights of citizenship on the battle fields as well as through their contributions to the general progress and advancement of the country, lynched by prejudiced and maniacal mobs should, raise its voice in protest against the treatment being meted out to Jews in Germany.

"We do not kill Jews in Germany," declared the speaker. "Perhaps they would like for us to do so, that is the Jews, but we have other and more civilized methods of punishing them. In America, however, Negroes are killed by mobs without fear of punishment and for the most trivial reasons. Six have been lynched in the southern states during the past few weeks and only the sending of troops to the scene stopped the wholesale lynching of 11 Negroes in South Carolina. In no case, have the lynchers been punished. Yet Germans are being criticized by Americans for their inhumane treatment of the Jews."

"Negroes in the United States, in most of the States, are forbidden to marry whites legally, just as we are attempting to prevent the marriage of Jews and Germans. And whenever a Negro marries a white woman that woman is ostracized and no matter what her social standing was prior to her marriage to her Negro husband, she is described as of the lower social order. But white men consort with Negro women freely even in the southern states, which accounts for the thousands, perhaps millions of mulattoes in the United States."

Then ban on Jewish business and the running out of Jewish business men who rival German industrialists and business leaders, finds a parallel in the way Negroes in the Southern States who, after building up large and lucrative businesses, and professional men who attain wealth through their professions, are driven out of the town in the south for any make-shift reason and in many cases beaten and humiliated before they are forced to leave the homes and businesses they have established, which in the end is due to the jealousy of the whites in the particular section.

Jews are not permitted to attend theatres operated by Germans in this country and in the United States, the same proves to be the lot of Negro Americans in America. Negroes are prohibited and segregated in the theatres in southern states and even in the capitol of the United States, Washington, D. C. They must live at their own hotels, eat in restaurants owned and operated by them or by Greeks for them. They are denied the right to vote in Democratic primaries, despite the fact that thousands of them living in the south are better qualified educationally and otherwise than the whites whose white face qualify them for the franchise. They must attend separate and in most cases inferior schools in the southern

states, although they pay enormous sums into the city, county and state treasuries in taxes.

The treatment, the speaker pointed out, of Negroes in America was far worse than that accorded Jews by the Nazis and America's criticism should be turned in that direction rather than toward Germany. Concerted action in remedying the plight of Negro citizens in the United States would do much toward procuring solidarity of purpose and the happiness of the entire country.

McMillan's Reception Is Gala Event

Many Attended Dance Despite A Heavy Rain

The L. C. A. Club of Omaha, were the hostesses of a dancing party given at the Dreamland Dance Hall Honoring Doctor and Mrs. Aaron McMillan. The affair was one of the most artistic and splendid arranged dances given this summer. There were 300 invited guests who attended and were entertained by a pleasing orchestra. The hall was graced with pot palms and green and pink streamers.

The Hostesses were gowned as follows: Mrs. Gertrude Lucas, the president wore a lovely shell laced dress, Vera Cowans was gracefully gowned in a white crepe creation, with a red rose in the center of the back, with white pumps to match, the dress had a semi train to off-set it, Gertrude Vawters, wore a beautiful wine colored satin gown, she was also an outstanding figure, Jessica Wright, wore a black dress which was nicely tailored, Vera Lee's dress was a neat white evening gown, Elsie Turner was attired in brown patterned with flowers, Effie Bryant exquisitely adorned in her orchid dress patterned with a delicate floral design was worthy of admiration, and Mrs. Mary Frazier wine colored gown was elegantly tactful and smart. All wore a small pretty bouquet on their left arm.

The Honor guests were attired magnificently, Doctor McMillan, wore a well tailored lightweight tuxedo made in England, high collar with black bow tie. Mrs. McMillan was richly gowned in black satin, trimmed with rhinestones and silver slippers.

The out-of-town guests that were present were Mrs. Herbert Glead and son, Creston, of Lawrence, Kansas, Mrs. Mable Tompkins, Mrs. Newsome and her charming daughters, Victoria, Della and Mary, Mrs. Joe Herriford and Mrs. Fred Glead all of whom were from Kansas City. Prof. and Mrs. Hawkins of Fort Scott, Kansas, and Mrs. Cavanaugh of Toledo, Ohio.

After the dance, Mrs. Murphy invited them to a cocktail party at her Chicken Palace in west-end, honoring her house guest, Mrs. Cavanaugh.

Everyone enjoyed the lovely surroundings and the light repast which consisted of nicely decorated salad, stuffed olives, black and green, wee hot buttered rolls, and golden brown potato chips. Drinks were served at the tables and bar. There was continuous dancing until the early hours of the Morning.

NOTICE

Attorney Ray L. Williams has returned from the East, and is now back at his office, Room No. 200, Tuchman Building, 24th and Lake Streets.

Celebrate 35th Wedding Anniversary

Entire District Joins in Honoring Bishop and Mrs. Gregg.

Kansas City, Kans., Aug. 21, (ANP)—Bishop and Mrs. J. A. Gregg of the African Methodist Episcopal church, celebrated their 35th wedding anniversary here August 21, before a great assemblage in the First A. M. E. church of Kansas City. The entire official personnel of the 5th Episcopal District and many of the membership took part in the occasion, joining in extending congratulations and bearing gifts to the distinguished couple.

The right Reverend W. Y. Toombs, a fellow bishop, performed the ceremony and delivered the principal address, following which a reception took place. A large committee of which Rev. W. D. Wilkins, pastor of the entertaining church was chairman, had charge of the banquet.

Rev. F. F. Moten, presiding elder, was chairman of the program committee. Visitors from seven states attended the affair and joined in honoring the prelate, one of the most popular officials of his church and his wife. Speakers reviewed the highlights of their joint career in the church, in Africa, where for many years they were stationed and at Wilberforce where Bishop Gregg served as president.

Colored Reserve Officers Still Barred

By C. C. C.

New York, Aug. 22—Although the War Department at the direction of President Roosevelt has called Negro reserve medical officers and chaplains for service with the Civilian Conservation Corps, it has not called Negro reserve army officers. It is stated that the War Department was adamant in its refusal to call Negro officers because it felt that their presence would cause added resentment on the part of the communities in which the camps were located against the presence of Negro enrollees. The War Department is said to be of the opinion that white officers in these colored camps help to quiet community sentiment against them. The War Department is also said to be of the opinion that since every camp contains a number of white technical employees who would be under the jurisdiction of colored officers, it would be contrary to army tradition to place white men in this "embarrassing" position. Other requests are being made by the N. A. A. C. P. that the matter of calling colored reserve officers be given further consideration and that they be given service with the C. C. C.

Germans Say Negroes Killed Without Fear of Punishment