

### National Social Work Conference; Montreal

The sixty-second annual meeting of the National Conference of Social Work was held in Montreal, Can. The conference headquarters was located on the third floor of the Sunlight Insurance Building.

Some idea of the size of the conference and the different interests covered by those participating in its program may be suggested by stating that there were 512 speakers. One can see that there were enough participants to have a convention if there were no one else present. Of the Five Thousand delegates in attendance, between seventy-five and one hundred were Negroes.

Some of the high points in the conference was the opening meeting in the Forum Sunday night, June 9, which was presided over by Honorable C. F. Beaubien, K. C., Senator, President, Canadian Committee, National Conference of Social Work. An address was given by His Excellency the Right Honorable the Earl of Bossborough, P. C., G. C. M. G., Governor General of Canada, and the annual address was given by Miss Katherine F. Lenroot, Chief Children's Bureau, United States Department of Labor, who was the retiring President of the Conference. This Forum, with a seating capacity of upwards of twenty-five thousands with two galleries, was well filled. The amplifier made it easily possible for those farthest removed from the speaker to hear without difficulty.

The subject for the Monday night meeting in the same auditorium was "The Outlook for Economic and Social Security in Great Britain and America." Sir Francis Floud, High Commissioner for the United Kingdom and former Minister of Labor of England, discussed the outlook for economic and social security in Great Britain. Honorable Frances Perkins, Secretary of U. S. Department of Labor, discussed the outlook for economic and social security in America.

There was this main difference in the subject matter of the two addresses: The major part of Miss Perkins' address may be characterized as prophecy, in that she was outlining and describing various and sundry measures which were then before the different legislative bodies at Washington and their effect upon economic security, if and when enacted into law by the United States Congress. On the contrary Sir Francis devoted most of his time to giving concrete illustrations as to the measures already employed in Great Britain providing greater social and economic security for the people. For example: He said, Two and a half million new homes had been built in Great Britain through the government's housing program, since the War, that 25 percent of the total population of Great Britain has been rehoused since 1918, in addition, he said, over a million houses have been built by private capital during the that the smallest number of days lost same length of time. He said in 1934 by wage earners on account of strikes in the history of organized labor in that country. He told of the benefits given to the unemployed through old age pensions and unemployment insurance. A million seven hundred thousand people were beneficiaries of some phases of economic and social security in Great Britain during 1934. For example: everyone insured under the unemployment insurance provision is entitled to 26 weeks of free medical service during the calendar year.

The subject of the meeting Tuesday night in the same main auditorium was "Social Work in the Economic Crisis" which was discussed by Miss Mary Van Kleeck, President of Second International Conference of Social Foundation, of New York. On the same program, Prof. Paul H. Douglas, Professor of Economics, University of Chicago, gave a review of the prospects and accomplishments for social justice in the United States. Miss Van Kleeck gave a critical and scientific analysis of the weak points in the proposed economic and social security legislation now being considered at Washington and put the responsibility squarely upon the shoulders of social workers to become in fact the representative of their clients in an attempt to build a new economic and social order rather than palliating tools manipulating under capitalistic control.

Monday afternoon a memorial meeting was held in memory of the late Jane Adams in the St. James Presbyterian Church. Among the speakers were Miss Frances Perkins and Mr. Eugene Kinckle Jones. The meeting was well attended and the addresses were timely. The enthusiasm registered the appreciation and esteem that represented the attitude and sense of gratitude that the social workers entertained in loving memory of the woman that was a pioneer in the field of Social Work and who immortalized herself by identifying herself with the welfare fortune of those of lowly estate.

The Sixty-third meeting of the National Conference of Social Work will be held in Washington, D. C., in 1936.

This brief summary has been limited to what took place at evening sessions. Subsequently I may give some of the high points of some of the day sessions in the main subdivision.

### Annual Meeting of Colored Teachers at Florida A. & M.

The thirty-second annual meeting of the National Association of Teachers in Colored schools will be held at Florida A. & M. College beginning July 30 and ending August 2. Extensive preparations have been made to make this the most outstanding session in the history of the Association.

Teachers from all section of the country are expected to be in attendance at this important meeting. Problems of vital importance to the Negro teacher will be discussed at this meeting. This is the only national organization which devotes all of its time to the interest and advancement of the Negro teachers.

The State-wide Committee on Arrangements for this meeting announced by President Polk of the Florida State Teachers Association are: A. J. Polk, Orlando (Ex-officio Chairman); C. S. Long, Jr., President, Edward Water's College, Jacksonville; Mary McLeod Bethune, President, Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach. N. W. Collier, President, Florida Normal and Collegiate Institute, St. Augustine; R. L. Holley, President, Florida Memorial College, Live Oak; J. R. E. Lee, President, Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College, Tallahassee, T. D. Dansby, Ocala; James A. Espy, Miami; W. E. Harris, Hastings. A. J. Ferrell, Tampa; W. V. Nxon, Fernandina; Q. J. Adderley, Apalachicola; W. M. Raines, Jacksonville. J. B. Williams, St. Augustine; C. C. Walker, West Palm Beach; W. E. Gardner, Arcadia; Mrs. Geneva Thomas, Daytona Beach; Mrs. Leola Nixon, Orlando. Mrs. Marie Pierce, St. Petersburg; Mrs. Alice Williams, Pensacola; and C. C. Walker, Jr., West Palm Beach, Florida.

The Executives of the National Association are: Garnet C. Wilkinson, President, Franklin Administration Building, Washington; J. S. Clark, Chairman Trustee Board, Southern University, Baton Rouge, La.; J. W. Scott, Chairman General Council, Cincinnati, Ohio; W. W. Sanders, Executive Secretary, Editor, The Bulletin, Charleston, W. Pa., and W. D. Miller, Treasurer, Bluefield, W. Va.

### WHO WILL MAKE

#### UP THE LOSS?

There is one phase of government ownership of industry that has received less notice than it deserves: If states, cities or the federal government take over such enterprises as the railroads and the public utilities, who is going to make up the vast taxes that these concerns now pay to all units of government?

An advertisement of the Alabama Power Company focuses attention on this. According to the ad, the power company pays to county and city governments in Jefferson county alone (which includes the city of Birmingham), the handsome sum of \$604,000 a year in taxes. Of this amount, about \$175,000 goes directly to the public schools, and represents a substantial part of their total revenue.

At present, it is being advocated that the Tennessee Valley Authority take over all operations in the state of Alabama, supplanting the existing private power concerns. The TVA would pay no county taxes whatsoever, and no other taxes in which the counties and their residents would share. As a result, the taxpayers of Alabama would have to make up the tax loss, and accept heavy increases in all forms of taxes now paid by them—or cut school, road or other governmental budgets.

And what would the taxpayers receive in return? They would receive—possibly—good and inexpensive electric, which is precisely what they are receiving now from the heavily taxed private utility. But, where the private utility is stringently regulated by the state, in the light of local needs and conditions, the TVA would be subjected to no local control—and would be responsive only to the whims of Washington—appointed office-holders.

Loss of tax revenue inevitably follows government acquisition of industries—whether they be acquired by the TVA, by states, by cities or by any other public body. In the long run, only the politicians benefit—while the struggling taxpayer foots the bill.

For the Negroes of Montreal, the outstanding event was a formal reception tendered by the Canadian Negroes and their white friends to the American Negroes. For them this was an experience never to be forgotten.

### FIRE TRAPS CALLED SCHOOLS

Some of the most tragic fires in American history have occurred in schools. Thousands of children have been cremated, and thousands more have carried the marks of disfiguring burns through life—because school houses were improperly constructed, inefficiently protected, or inadequately equipped with fire escapes, stair cases and fire doors.

The lessons of the past have had relatively little effect on the present. Survey after survey, conducted by responsible experts, have demonstrated that hundreds of schools are fire traps. And these schools are not all in the "little red school house" classification—some of our hand-somest and most superficially modern institutions of learning contain great and unnecessary dangers.

The National Board of Fire Underwriters, representative organization of the nation's principal stock fire insurance companies, carries on an aggressive campaign in the interest of safer schools. [When possible, it makes inspections of school buildings, and offers suggestions for changes and additions—after National Board experts have pointed to serious and unnecessary hazards which have been overlooked for years. And, beginning last year, it widened its field of action by issuing self-inspection blanks for schools, whereby any capable school official can systematically check the buildings and equipment involved, discover dangers and inadequacies, and make or suggest the necessary corrections. The blank, which has been adopted and officially approved by the National Association of Public School Business Officials, is to be sent this year to 1,700 secretaries and presidents of boards of education and fire chiefs in cities of 5,000 and over. Officials in smaller towns can doubtless obtain the blanks from the National Board on request.

The school building which houses your child may be a menace to his life and health. Inspect it—and make it safe. No communal activity could be more important.

### ABIDE BY SOUND

#### PRINCIPLES

A call to all farm cooperatives to abide by sound cooperative principles and not to rely upon governmental assistance, has been issued by the National Cooperative Council of Washington, D. C. The Council represents cooperatives with 1,260,000 members, doing an annual business in excess of \$1,000,000,000.

In its resolution, the Council laid down a number of guiding principles essential to the success of co-ops. It pointed out that business cooperatives are called upon to meet the competition of keen, well-financed organizations—and that to function properly under such conditions the cooperatives must be equally well financed and established. A substantial bank balance and first-class executives to carry on the management, are vital. And to keep the co-op going, an aggressive, continuous membership campaign should be carried on, with the purpose not only of increasing the membership, but of keeping members informed and interested in the work of their organization.

### Guide to Publish Emancipation Edition

Watch for the big edition on September 22nd, The Omaha Guide, will put out its annual Emancipation edition. We expect to cover Omaha's residential district with this edition, like the morning dew covers the fields. Omahans are invited to participate in this edition by writing essays about the Emancipation for which a prize will be awarded by the judges on the best three essays. We are also soliciting true stories from ex-slaves, and Civil War veterans, both white and colored. We want this edition to be an interesting paper to read to ALL Omahans.

Have your copy in our office, 2418-20 Grant Street, no later than September 19, 5 P. M. In this edition we will carry the photographs of all Negroes that have served in Congress since the Civil War.

### THE DECLINING YEARS

Nothing is more tragic than poverty-stricken old age.

And nothing—especially in these times—is more prevalent.

Something like 70% of men, once they reach the age of retirement, find themselves without money sufficient to provide for the needs of life. To subsist, they must accept public charity—or become burdens to their relatives and friends.

Many such men were once wealthy. Many more earned comfortable incomes during their working years. Some managed to create sizable estates only to lose them. Most of them made some kind of an attempt to guard against the exigencies of the future, and failed. They can look back now and see the mistakes they made—and feel the bitterness of futility. In most cases, it is too late to mend.

Those disastrous examples should be pondered upon by men in the young and middle years. They have a chance to avoid the pitfalls that caused the downfall of so many of their elders. Today, ways are open to them whereby they can create an estate, on the "easy installment" plan—an estate that will exist when they need it most, and that will not have been wiped out by a calamity they could not foresee.

Through life insurance, annuities, trust funds and similar methods, thousands of men are preparing for a self-sustaining, independent old age. They can look forward to the declining years without fear.

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The Council speaks with the voice of experience, breeder of wisdom. Political aid to an agricultural or any other group is necessarily transitory—dictated as it is by partisan interests, it cannot have stability and permanence. The co-ops which are making progress are depending

upon their own efforts—not on outside aid, and they are following such simple, yet essential principles as those laid down by the Council.

### SAFEGUARDING THE INVESTOR

Government regulation of stock sales in the United States is said to have driven many high-pressure salesmen of "phony" stocks out of the country. Such "salesmen" too often specialize in mining shares.

Before the days of blue-sky laws, mining securities were regarded with suspicion—the best and most honestly operated properties often had difficulty in raising capital because of the machinations of unscrupulous and crooked promoters. The few damaged the many—and everyone involved, save the crook, was the loser.

Of the myriad new federal laws and restrictions, security regulation seems to be one of the few that is of real benefit to the people. The investor has assurance that securities offered him are based on legitimate activities and that the prospectus tells the truth. If an issue is speculative, it must be so labeled, which is certainly fair enough. Both

**TOWN**

START SUNDAY  
First Omaha Showing  
3 GIGANTIC HITS  
Gen. Stratton Porter's  
"KEEPER OF THE BEES"  
With Neil Hamilton, Betty Furness—  
Plus—  
Mr. and Mrs. Martin Johnson's  
Ariel Eric of Africa  
"BABOONA"  
Where No Man Ever Ventured  
Before—Their Planes Blazed  
The Way To New Thrills in  
The Savage Heart of The  
Untouched African Jungle!!

### COULD NOT DO HER HOUSEWORK

WHEN everything you attempt is a burden—when you are nervous and irritable—at your wit's end—try this medicine. It may be just what you need for extra energy. Mrs. Charles L. Cadmus of Trenton, New Jersey, says, "After doing just a little work I had to lie down. My mother-in-law recommended the Vegetable Compound. I can see a wonderful change now."



### How to Get Rid of GRAY HAIR Look Years Younger

When you can change your gray, faded, or streaked hair to its natural youthful soft color in less than half an hour—

And do it at home without fear of harm to the hair—why go on looking years older than you should look.

Rap—Dol is the real, original hair colorer—18 shades to choose from it is so supremely good that the best beauty shops in all the large cities in the world feature it. Rap—Dol will not wash off or fade nor affect marcell or permanent waves.

Go to any Beaton Drug Store today and choose the shade you need—you'll be a happy woman if you do—for a long time to come.

those who wish to gamble, and those who wish to invest conservatively, can make an intelligent choice of issues.

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### TIRED, ACHING, SWOLLEN FEET

Moore's Emerald Oil Guaranteed to Stop All Pain and Swelling and Banish Offensive Odors

In just one minute after an application of Emerald Oil you'll get the surprise of your life. Your tired, tender, smarting, burning feet will literally jump for joy.

No fuss, no trouble; you just apply a few drops of the oil over the surface of the foot night and morning, or when occasion requires. Just a little and rub it in. It's simply wonderful the way it ends all foot misery, while for feet that sweat and give off an offensive odor, there's nothing better in the world.

Moore's Emerald Oil is guaranteed to end your foot troubles or money back.

### GROWS HAIR

- STRAIGHT
- LUSTROUS
- GLEAMING
- LONG

Let Your Mirror Prove the Results

Your hair need not be short, scraggly, kinky, nor need it be dried out, faded and lifeless. For there is a way to overcome this poor condition that destroys the natural beauty of the hair. This new different method will grow long, lustrous, glossy, silken straight hair, remove dandruff, itch, tetter, dry scalp and dried out hair condition by lubricating, strengthening and prolonging the life of the hair for both men and women. Send COUPON now before it is too late for the FREE Treatise 7-Day Trial Offer.

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HARRY ANDREWS  
49 East Broadway,  
New York, N. Y.



About this time of month, she used to have to remain at home, usually in bed. But no longer is she compelled to stay in on certain days. Whether it's rheumatisms, or headaches, or stage appearances, she's right on hand, now.

### How Cardui Helps Women

Cardui helps thousands of women through the days they used to dread. It tends to relieve the functional pains of menstruation, and by continued use, as needed as a tonic, it helps to overcome the tendency to monthly suffering resulting from poor nourishment. Prompt relief, yes, but still more—lasting relief has been reported in a great many cases!

Find out whether Cardui will help YOU. Of course, if it does not benefit you, consult a physician. Get a bottle, today!

### CARDUI



Don't Let Colorless, Faded, Gray-streaked Hair Rob You of Happiness—Use GODEFROY'S L'ARIEUSE

Ella's mirror revealed that her face was still pretty—and that she knew how to wear clothes. Yet she sat at home night after night, alone, while the girls of her acquaintance were out having good times. "Your hair is holding you back", a kind, understanding friend advised her. "It is dull, iron-burnt, gray-streaked—makes you look 10 years older. Why not try Godefroy's L'arieuse French Hair Coloring?" Ella heeded her friend's advice. And how different her world is today. Dates, dances, parties, excitement. Hair that is soft, gleaming, again natural and youthful looking. Safely, quickly—and at home—you, too, can overcome the handicap of gray, faded or streaked hair by using Godefroy's L'ARIEUSE. You can make your tresses a beautiful jet-black, black, dark, medium, light brown or blonde color in 15 or 20 minutes. No fuss, no bother, no more trouble than an ordinary shampoo. Always sold on a money-back guarantee. Your dealer has

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### DO YOU KNOW WHY --- Some People Hang Onto A Telephone?



### Raising the Family- After What Pa Saw No Wonder He Became Anxious

