

EDITORIALS

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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, NOVEMBER 30, 1935

French War Supplies To Italy

The export and import of carbureted hydrogen have greatly increased in Rouen, and last week a whole cargo of fuel was sent to Naples. During one week 2,494 tons of steel were exported from Caen, France, to an Italian port. An agreement has been made between France and Italy for monthly shipments of 10,000 tons of coal to total 120,000 tons.

Farmers Against War And Fascism

The South Dakota Farmers Union, the Minnesota Holiday Association, and the North Dakota Farmers Union, have denounced war and fascism at their recent state conventions. They agreed to participate in the Third American Congress Against War and Fascism, January 3, 4 and 5, 1936, in Cleveland, Ohio, for which the call has just been issued.

Neutrality In Business

The KIPLINGER LETTER of October 5, in its advice to business interests said: "Despite neutrality, despite the prohibition of export of war materials to contestants, there is plenty of room for war business."

That these business interests are involving the United States in the African conflict was revealed by the Dept. of Commerce figures of November 4th, which showed that oil shipments to Italy increased 600% in August and September of 1935 as compared to the same two months last year.

Another report in the N. Y. TIMES, Nov. 10, 1935, indicates that these interests are using Egypt as a go-between for their exports. "In the first eight months of 1934 only nine American trucks were re-exported from Egypt, while in the same period of 1935 the total was 779. Gasoline and kerosene re-exports in the year increased about 450%. "Most of these articles were shipped to Eritrea."

EDITORIAL OF THE WEEK (From the Brooklyn, N. Y. Citizen)

Condonation of the lynching of two Negro boys in Texas by both the County Judge and the County Attorney "as an expression of the will of the people" seems strange to us Northerners. It is our conviction that two such officials should devote themselves to seeing the orderly process of the law being maintained. The fact that the two Negroes, aged 15 and 16, who confessed attacking and killing a white girl, could not be sentenced to death, but would be liable only to imprisonment until they came of age explains what impelled the Texas mob to wreak its vengeance. Lynching, however, is not in accord with our national ideals, the South notwithstanding. The only possible cure would seem to be a Federal anti-lynching law to be passed over the South's opposition.

LIBERTY'S GUARANTEE

The people of this country should each day offer thanks to the framers of our Constitution, the document which guarantees freedom of speech and freedom of the press. This is the greatest protection a free people have against the crushing had of officialism, bureaucracy, dictatorship and destruction of personal and property rights, and life itself, as we have seen occur in foreign lands not blessed with a constitution such as ours.

As one man, our people should resent any program to tamper with or weaken the basic principles of the United States Constitution.

The Coming London Naval Conference

Great Britain has invited France, Italy, Japan and the U. S. to participate in a naval conference at London, on Dec. 2, 1935. In view of the fact that these countries are all engaged in increasing their naval strength, it is difficult to see how an agreement could be reached.

American naval appropriations for 1936 reached 460 million dollars. Japanese naval appropriations for 1935-36 is 529,683,000 yen and for 1936-37 is expected to top 600 million yen. France has maintained its navy at a level equal to the combined strength of Italy and Germany. At the beginning of 1935 Italy possessed a total of 395,522 tonnage in service; Germany, 159,190 tons, and France 555,042 tons. Great Britain has built her navy up to 1,188,284 tons against the U. S. tonnage of 1,084,910. Germany has been permitted to build her navy to 35% of the British sea strength, with a submarine tonnage of 45% of British strength.

Japan and the U. S. are also engaged in a naval aviation expansion program. Japan expects to build 1,000 naval planes in 1937-38. The U. S. has recently appropriated \$1,000,000 as a mail subsidy which will provide an "airplane across the Pacific via Hawaii, Midway, Guam, and the Philippines." U. S. also expects to build up her naval aviation strength to 1,910 planes in 1939-41.

TROOPS TO QUELL STRIKE INCREASE

The use of National Guardsmen and state police against strikers and the unemployed is on the increase, it was revealed in figures made public recently by the Labor Research Association. The militia was called out at least 2 times in 15 states in the first 10 months of 1935. Governor Eugene Talmadge of Georgia takes first prize, having called out troops against strikers on five occasions. Governor R. L. Cochran of Nebraska, Olin D. Johnson of South Carolina, and Rubin Laffoon of Kentucky, have each employed troops twice in labor struggles. Of the 15 governors to use troops 13 were Democrats and 3 Republicans.

In a year that witnessed some of the most bitter strikes in a decade, 1934, National Guardsmen were employed 21 times in 18 states by 14 Democratic governors, 3 Republicans, and one Farmer-Laborite.

In 1933 troops were used in only 10 labor disputes and 4 farm struggles in 11 states.

Roads And Parks For The Poor

Requirements for federal work relief projects, as stated by Comm. Hopkins are: 1. that the jobs be "quick and light," and 2. that they must use a high proportion of direct labor, i. e., labor on RELIEF JOBS, not labor in materials industrially produced which may be purchased for the project. This results in the exclusion of projects requiring the purchase of large amounts of steel and other durable material which have absorbed much union labor, but which would absorb little relief labor. Another requirement not stated by Hopkins, but observable in the programs now made public is that jobs to produce COMMODITIES for the consumption of those on home relief even though such jobs would reduce direct relief, are rejected because of possible objections that would be raised by private industries making the same commodities for profit.

A survey of projects approved to date for the entire U. S. shows them to be chiefly: landscaping, building of golf links, trout ponds, etc., park improvements, road and street work, with the last item leading all others combined. WPA bulletins on approved programs thus show that the products of cheap relief work will be improvements desirable to the upper and middle classes; but few, if any, will produce any urgently needed for subsistence of the needy.

Italy Assumes The White Man's Burden

One of Mussolini's first acts to "civilize" the captured Ethiopian population in the North was to force boys "between the ages of 8 and 15" to work on the roads (for the Italians) for two lire (16c) a day.—N. Y. Sun, Oct. 31.

Mussolini's method of civilizing is modeled on the British policy in Konya where there are 3,000,000 Africans. The greater number of these spend their lives in compulsory labor for the benefit of the 17,000 European settlers under a British-made law named the "Compulsory Labor Ordinance." The average family yearly income in Konya is less than \$25 out of which a tax of \$5 is paid by each owner of a hut and a poll tax of \$3 is paid by all able males who are not hut owners. (The European population is exempt from paying this tax.) In 1933, 8,561 persons were imprisoned for failure to pay taxes according to the official Report of the Native Affairs Department. Political activity for unionization is punishable by imprisonment for long terms. "In Rhodosia, another British territory, armed police recently shot and killed a number of African copper workers who protested against raising the poll tax from 10 to 15 shillings (a shilling is about 25c)."

Things are happening in the Prison and Reformatory here. Warden N. T. Harmon has been removed by the Board of Control, and Joseph O'Grady was made warden there is much gossip as to why the change was made. In the meantime Supt. Guss Miller of the Reformatory has died and H. W. Jeperson was made Supt. Charles A. Young captain of the guards for eight years resigned. Guss Miller was a real friend to the colored youths who were so unfortunate to become inmates. I am afraid he will be missed by our race.

INTERLUDE—1925

Now I am cooled of folly's heart,
My tides are at an ebb,
And I no longer find it sweet
To play fly to your web.

Now I have back my heart
again,
My feet have sprouted wings;
My tongue imprisoned long in
pain
Unlocks itself and sings.
—Countee Cullen.

SONNET—1935

Some things incredible still
believe,
Not having seen yet testify
them true,

As verities caught in the mind's
quick sieve
Too fine and beautiful to trickle
through:
That somewhere lifting up his
polished horn,

While on his milky flanks the
Sun's hot glare
Is cooled into a kiss, the Uni-
corn

Exists, a beast from fable
wrenched apart;
One with the Phoenix and Levi-
athan.

Yet doubt of this so near me
shakes my heart
As myth nor saga never has nor
can;

That you are worth these
mighty aches I bear,
This wound on wound, this tear
on sealding tear.

—Countee Cullen.

Australia is expected to
mine gold valued at 10 million
pounds this year, a new high
record, about one third more
than last year.

Three reversible blades with
straight, curved and V-shaped
edges are provided with a new
scrapping tool having a variety
of uses.

Virtually all varieties of
leather are now being made in
Argentina, its tanneries sup-
plying almost the entire do-
mestic demand.

THE WAY OUT

(By Loren Miller)

ABSENT WITHOUT LEAVE
None of the Liberty League's
59 lawyers was present at the
send-off meeting when Angelo
Herndon left for the Georgia
chain gang.

There were a lot of other people who weren't present either, but the absence of the Liberty Leaguers was noticeable because of their avowed purpose of defending every person whose constitutional rights have been violated. The country is in a pretty bad way if the right to organize unemployed is a crime.

I am sure that Mr. Oscar De Priest must have been saddened by the failure of the Liberty League to fly to Herndon's defense. The League's roster reveals that it is made up of the very rich men whom he is fond of saying are the Negro's very best friends.

If the members don't care anything about the constitution, they should at least be exercised over the injustice done to one of the lowly Negroes they are supposed to love so well.

Legal Advice Free

The League will probably argue that Herndon hasn't invited them in, but then neither did the Baltimore dentist who recently had the benefit of Liberty Leaguer John W. Davis' counsel. The dentist admitted on the witness stand that he was somewhat surprised when Mr. Davis showed up in court as his lawyer; he said that he hadn't paid the ex-presidential candidate a red cent.

I know that the term red is a bad one but that is a matter for the mints; I don't set color styles for coins.

But there is no use of making a mystery of the action of the League in defending a Baltimore dentist and in refusing to defend an organizer for the unemployed.

After all, the quarrel in Baltimore concerned private property; Mr. Davis showed up to help his pet corporations in their battle to invalidate the public Utilities Holding Company Act.

Glad He's Gone

It is perfectly natural that as an organization of wealthy men the League should be opposed to reforms that threaten their security. Why shouldn't they be? They only cloak their concern over property rights with the constitution in order to popularize their cause.

They are glad to help themselves by pretending to help an obscure Baltimore dentist; they are just as glad to see Angelo Herndon go to the chain gang. He was a menace to them when he was organizing jobless whites and Negroes to demand better relief.

That, I think, exposes the weakness of Mr. De Priest's case. If he could see beyond his nose he could understand that rich men have to be concerned with their own interests.

They talk about loving the lowly, but when they act it is in their own behalf. I don't need to go to the census statistics to prove that Negroes aren't rich. As a group we are poor and can't expect rich men to defend or to help us.

In The Same Boat.

Anybody who is familiar with the Herndon case knows that his defense has been the work of organizations composed of working people. The chairman of the New York farewell meeting was a Garment Workers Union organizer who disagrees violently with Herndon's political views. Other speakers came from similar organizations and many of them are just as convinced that Herndon is dead wrong about politics.

They pitched in to help fight Herndon's battle because they know that what threatens a black working man also threatens white working men. It's about time that more working men, Negro and white, were seeing the same point. If more of us had seen it sooner Herndon wouldn't be in jail; if enough of us see it soon he will be out in the near future.

A motor boat invented by a Georgia resident is propelled by torpedo shaped rotors fitted with spiral fins on either side.

A French inventor's camera takes nine pictures on a plate or film only three and a half by four and three fourths inches.

KELLY MILLER SAYS

EDUCATION FOR CHARACTER

President Eliot has stated that this is the first generation in the history of the human race which is being educated without religion. The world awaits the results. Until now the world relied upon religious dogma as the chief means of imparting morality. I once heard President Patton, of Howard University, say that laxity in theology is always followed by laxity in morality. Our educationalists have all but perfected an intellectual pedagogy without religious incentive, at the expense of a moral pedagogy based upon the promptings of the soul. We educate the head and hands but leave to haphazard and chance the education of the heart.

Some wag of a wit once said that Charles Darwin had knocked hell out of religion. This is but a blunt and profane way of expressing a significant and serious truth. William Jennings Bryan, the peerless apostle of the common man, devoted his last days to combating the doctrine of evolution because it cut the nerve of religion. He could not bring himself to the reconciliation of the ages of rocks and the Rock of Ages. No Einstein has yet arisen in the philosophic world who can simplify and reconcile science and religion and fuse them into a pedagogical formula which would grip the mind and imagination of the average youth of our day and generation.

I once wrote an essay for one of our educational journals entitled "Moral Pedagogy" in which I deplored the fact that we were unable to find a secular substitute for sacred lore as a means of imparting morality and building up character in youth.

The gap between education and character is growing deeper and wider as the doctrine of evolution has made all but universal headway. It is needless to attempt to combat the doctrine of evolution which forced itself upon us with all but axiomatic conviction. But the chief task devolves upon our educationalists—to find a moral pedagogy which can be maintained in harmony with the teachings of Darwin.

Educational discussion today is concerned chiefly with curricula with the sacred element either left out entirely or handled only with the little finger of the left hand. And yet the age-old admonitions contains an everlasting fact and present truth: "keep thy heart with all diligence for out of it are the issues of life."

We are appalled at the plain facts of observation. Education and crime grow apace. Theft, graft, racketeering, lynching, burglarly, kidnapping and gangsterdom outrun our boasted educational statistics. We have lost the value of religious discipline but have gained nothing to take its place. Our schools are not only secular, but Pagan and Godless. The Roman Catholic Church, with logical consistency, cries aloud against our Godless schools which threaten the foundation of civilization. The Mother Church still tries to safeguard the educational development of her own adherents by throwing around them the proper religious influence. But this is almost impossible in the midst of a nonreligious-minded age.

Without further developing this theme along general lines, let me hasten to apply the ill effects of a Godless education upon the mind of Negro youth. The Negro is basically a religious folk, motivated chiefly by a deep-seated spiritual emotion. The Northern missionaries, who founded our schools and colleges, hypothesized the development of the Negro upon this basis. They relied upon the spiritual dynamic as the chief agency of Negro uplift. With this end in view, they brought to him the Bible in their right hand and the spelling book in their left. They sought to make education the handmaid of religion. In the earlier days of Howard, Fisk, Atlanta and Lincoln Universities, the faculty would adjourn school for a week to conduct a revival of religion. There was more joy over one sinner who professed repentance than over ninety-nine students who got their lessons well. Those devoted apostles of humanity have done their work and gone to their reward. They have been succeeded by secular educators with more competent teaching and better facilities for imparting the letter; but, alas, they lack the se-

cret and method of onkinding the spirit.

After fifty years of wide and careful observation, I am convinced that the early educators did more to plant in the Negro the fundamental principles of character and to lay an enduring basis upon which the future of the race can be safely and securely built than their present day successors whose chief reliance is upon an adequate and efficient secular pedagogy.

While this shift from sacred to secular interests in education has played havoc with the minds of American youth in general, it has played double havoc with ambitious Negro youth who have forsaken things that look to Godward and are engrossed in things which are of the earth, earthly. When a boy in South Carolina, I used to hear the white people say if you want anything run into the ground let the Negro get hold of it. Our college youth have gotten hold of a smattering of science and philosophy which has gone to the head and intoxicated the brain. Not being able to appraise and appreciate the true value and function of science and religion, they have gone to the extremes of agnosticism and irreverence. Langston Hughes in his "Good-bye Christ" has more or less accurately expressed the mind of the average Negro intelligencia:

"A little learning is a dangerous thing;
Drink deep or taste not the Py-
erian spring."

A race which is just entering into the equation of civilization for the first time, without the background or ballast of sobering experience, is apt to be swept off its feet and carried away with every new fad and "ism" which promises to upset ancient or existing order and reconstruct the world anew.

The educators of Negro youth today are confronted with the most momentous problem in the history of the upward struggle of the race—how to develop in youth, placed in their charge, the fundamental character which will enable them to endure and withstand the stress and strain of an arrogant and intolerant civilization.

The evil of the lack of moral education is lamentably manifesting itself in the conduct of graduates from our schools and colleges. I once heard the President of Howard University, the premier institution of higher Negro learning, say that not a single graduate of this institution could be found in jail or the penitentiary. But, alas, too sad to relate, this can no longer be said either of this institution nor any other devoted to the higher education of Negro youth. Here in Washington we have the largest number of Negroes bearing collegiate and professional degrees to be found anywhere in the world. Our court calendars are crowded and our prisons are well familiar with inmates bearing insignia of the higher learning. The same thing is true, in a greater or less degree, in all parts of the country. Negro doctors are too frequently accused and convicted of malpractice. Negro lawyers too often abuse their trust.

The tu quoque argument that educated whites are similarly accused is no sufficient rejoinder. The number of educated Negro convicts is sadly out of proportion to the whites in the same category. Allowance must be made for the economic stress and strain which they have not the character to resist. Let me hasten to say that I make no wholesale condemnation. The vast majority of Negroes with higher education are upright and well behaved citizens; but the majority is not sufficient. A few rotten apples will give an evil reputation to the whole barrel. Harvard University must have fifty thousand graduates in the United States. It is so seldom that a single one of them is lodged in prison that when it becomes a matter of universal report and comment. Why cannot the same be said of graduates from Negro colleges and Universities?

Our colleges and universities must find some method of imbuing their students with the fundamental principles of character, or else—

Kelly Miller.

Sponge rubber rinner tubes have been invented for the tires of military and police automobiles to make them bullet-proof.

First aid outfits for use in accidents have been installed on sign board posts along some English highways.