

EDITORIALS.

THE OMAHA GUIDE

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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.

All News Copy of Churches and all Organizations must be in our office not later than 5:00 p. m. Monday for current issue. All Advertising Copy or Paid Articles not later than Wednesday noon, preceding date of issue, to insure publication.

TIMES CHANGE

A prominent speaker at the recent World Power Conference credited this 25-year-old observation to the late Charles Steinmetz: "Electricity is expensive because it is not widely used and it is not widely used because it is expensive." The speaker then said, "That is still true."

Charles W. Kellogg, President of the Edison Electric Institute, disagrees with the ancient observation. In a recent statement he said: "The facts are as follows: Steinmetz's observation was made in 1911. In that year the average annual energy consumption per resident in the United States was less than 260 kilowatt hours, and the average price paid by residential consumers was 9.43 cents per kw-h.

"For the twelve months ending July 31, 1936, the average annual residential energy consumption had risen to 701 kw-h, an increase of 170 per cent over the time when Steinmetz made his comment, and the average residential rate had dropped to 4.84 cents."

The average American family consumes more power than the average family in any other country, receives better service, and pays an extremely low rate. Proof of the fact that the domestic electric bill is regarded as a minor item by the household is found in the sales of electric appliances. In the last four years 6,000,000 electric refrigerators have been purchased in this country. As each refrigerator had to be sold in direct competition with the ice box no monopoly was involved. Six million homeowners simply felt that electricity offered better and cheaper domestic refrigeration.

Industry has taken a similar attitude toward electric power. The average worker in an American factory has 4.86 horsepower at his command (almost twice as much as the workman in the second ranking country, Great Britain) and the bulk of all power today is electrical.

That is largely responsible for the high standard of living enjoyed in this country. Industry has found that abundant use of electricity is true economy.

Many things that were true 25 years ago are untrue today—and Steinmetz's statement is one of them. In all fairness it must be admitted that private enterprise and capital brought this unequalled electric development to the United States. While doing so it created taxable assets which have paid billions of dollars into public treasuries.

IF FIRE STRIKES

When fire strikes, be calm, if you value your life! That sage advice is given by "Safeguarding America Against Fire."

Should your clothing become ignited, drop to the floor and roll into a rug or blanket. That will cut off the supply of oxygen and smother the flames. Thousands of people, insane with panic, have run, thus fanning the blaze—at the cost of their lives.

If you are in a public building when the fire alarm sounds, remember the old adage: "Walk, don't run to the nearest exit." A legion of lives have been unnecessarily sacrificed to panic-stricken mobs in theatres, hotels and similar buildings.

If you awaken at night and smell smoke, DON'T OPEN A DOOR! That is vital—to open a door may permit super-heated air and fumes to enter and smother you. First place your hand on the door to see if it feels hot. If it is cool, open it very slightly, with your face averted. If you feel "fire pressure" against it, close it at once and seek another means of exit.

Even as ninety per cent of fires can be prevented through the exercise of simple precautions, so can ninety per cent of the lives now lost in fires be saved—if we don't get excited. Knowledge of a few rudimentary facts, such as those given above, plus presence of mind, makes the best life saver of all.

Fire may break out in your home, your place of business, in a building or theatre you are in, at any time. When it does, keep calm, think, and then act.

STRAIGHT-JACKET REGULATION

Writing in Public Utilities Fortnightly, H. O. Weaver, of the Consolidated Edison Company, recently said: "The danger which is by no means fanciful, is that the utilities may be so straight-jacketed by legislative restrictions, inhibitions and prohibitions that they will fail through sheer inability to move, and then will have to be taken over by government as the only practical means of shaking off the regulative incubus which the government itself has imposed."

This is especially interesting in the light of the announced opinion of other observers that some proponents of excessively stringent regulation feel that it is a "subtle manner of bringing about the goal of complete socialism of the utility industry. Today utilities are coming more and more under the control of bureaucrats. They are, as a consequence, losing flexibility of action. When a bureau in Washington lays down a rule and says that it must be followed by every utility in the country regardless of local conditions, the very spirit of fair regulation in the

public interest is violated.

Under reasonable state regulation as in the past, the utility industry has proved itself remarkably alert to the needs of the communities it served. Those needs vary from state to state, city to city and county to county. The utilities have acted accordingly. As a result the American utilities give the public the best and most flexible service in the world—and at an extremely low and declining rate.

If we continue to bind legislative straight-jackets tighter and tighter about this essential industry, the public will eventually lose. Managements will find it impossible to better service, or to expand. And, if government ownership comes, the public will lose most of all. Once politics gets its grip on a great industry, we'll all pay—in higher taxes, in poorer service, in the creation of a gigantic political machine.

No one opposes fair regulation of utilities—administered by each state in the light of its needs. Straight-jacket regulation, on the other hand, menaces the people no less than utility workers and security holders.

Farm Cooperatives And National Affairs

Agricultural cooperatives can render valuable service in the development of national affairs," said Dr. E. W. Gaumnitz, recently. "National policies are not just pulled out of the air. They are formulated in large part by those groups, largely producer groups, that are interested in the welfare of agriculture. Cooperatives can also render salutary service in proper methods of administration of agricultural programs."

In the past years, the leaders of the great agricultural selling cooperatives have taken a steadily increasing interest in national issues and legislation. They have conferred with high government officials, from presidents down, and their advice has been sought and often accepted. This has been responsible for a large measure of the progress the co-ops have made in bettering farm management in bad times as well as good.

Cooperative heads may be called upon to aid to a still greater extent in formulating policies of the future. And they can be of benefit not only to their members but to the nation's consumers, if they are wise and clear-sighted.

Pennsylvania Civil Rights Law Is Upheld

Pittsburgh, Pa., Oct. 29.—The Pennsylvania civil rights law, passed in 1935 and signed by Governor Earle, was declared constitutional here last week by the Quarter Sessions Court of Allegheny county, Judges Braham and McCann presiding.

The test of the constitutionality came when John Psaras who operates a restaurant here sought a new trial after being convicted of refusing a cup of coffee to a Negro. In his motion for a new trial, Psaras charged that the state civil rights law was unconstitutional, first because it deprived him of his property without due process of law contrary to the 14th amendment of the Constitution.

The court held that the Pennsylvania law and all similar laws had been held to be constitutional and cited numerous cases upholding this view. It declared that laws under the police power always interfere to a degree with property rights, but are not condemned on that account unless this interference amounts to practical confiscation." Psaras also alleged that the law was unconstitutional because its title was not inclusive enough. The court threw out this contention, stating that a title of an act need not be a general index to the contents but is sufficient if it relates to one general subject.

Following a denial of the motion for a new trial, Psaras was brought up for a sentence and was brought up for sentence, and was given a suspended sentence and placed on probation for one year. Judge Braham stated that he would have fined Psaras \$50 if he could have done so under the law, but he could not conscientiously impose a minimum fine of \$100 as specified by the law, but he suspended the sentence. Psaras must pay the costs of the court action which are estimated to be between \$75 and \$100.

The case originated January 23, 1936, when Walter Wilson, a colored man, and Terrance McManus, a white man, were cleaning snow off the streets of Pittsburgh, they went into the Psaras restaurant and ordered a cup of coffee each. Psaras, who was behind the counter, went back into the kitchen with

SHOUTING INDICATES WHAT?

By R. A. Adams
(For the Literary Service Bureau)

Coming out of slavery with its inevitable and inescapable ignorance it was but natural that the Negro's religious opinions and expressions should be "shot thru" with errances. Chief among these was his conviction that shouting was the most conclusive evidence of religious character. So, he shouted excessively; shouting intemperately; shouted boastfully; and, in his opinion, those who did not join him didn't shout "because he didn't have nothin' to make him shout."

But, with the increase of light it was observed that these excessive shouters had many glaring weaknesses and inconsistencies. They were known to be not tempered, impatient, intolerant, super-sensitive, combative, often dishonest in dealing with the finances of the church, and in sex matters exceedingly susceptible.

Observance and study of these inconsistencies bring the conviction that these people are sincere and ignorant or manifestly hypocritical; and doubtless, the consensus of opinions is that they are ignorant. This view accepted, it is the logical thing to conclude that the excessive shouting is the result of excessive emotionalism in temperance. It might be added that the older preachers and some of these of later days shared the opinions of the people, weighed Christian life in the balances of emotion, and used every subtle means to incite emotion and provoke emotional exuberance.

THE VITALITY OF HOPE

By R. A. Adams
(For the Literary Service Bureau)

'Tis glorious to contemplate, That heedless of unfriendly fate, With the advent of ev'ry morn, Hope in man's heart anew is born, And, ever, as the poet sings, Resurgents "hope eternal springs" Up-welling "in the human breast," Insisting that man shall "be blessed."

Even tho it may be long delayed; So, courageous, and undismayed, Let us strive on, and hope, and pray For dawning of a brighter day.

Students Visit Retreat

Richmond, Va. Oct. 31 (C)—The cabins of the YM and YWCA of Va. Union university visited "Retreat" at Camp Harrison, Vernon Va. on Oct. 10 and 11.

out serving the two men and called the white man back and told him the restaurant did not serve colored people. The two men then left in court McManus testified to this, but Psaras defended himself by saying that he had merely told McManus that the two men would have to occupy a booth near the kitchen if they wanted to be served. The jury heard both sides and decided against Psaras.

MAXIE MILLER WRITES

Maxie Miller: I am in doubt about some things and I want you to help me decide I am a mother and my oldest daughter has just turned 15. She thinks she can take care of herself and sees no impropriety and no danger in going on hay-rides with gay crowds and in going out in a car with a boy with nobody else around. I belong to the old school, I suppose, for I believe in chaperones. What do you think? This child is so confident that I am almost convinced that she is right.—Puzzled Mother.

Puzzled Mother: The hay-riding is not so serious, but you ought not to be puzzled in regard to this going out in a car with a boy with nobody else around. No girl "just turned 15" has any business doing a thing of this kind. She may be sincere in the belief that she can take care of herself, but she is just a "green young thing" and her very confidence may prove her undoing. In this case I quote, "An ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure."—Maxie Miller.

PROVERBS AND PARABLES

By A. B. Mann
(For the Literary Service Bureau)

"KEEP A KICKING"

This axiom is said to come from the story of two frogs who were unfortunate in that they fell into a jar of milk. According to the story, one gave up, after a brief struggle, sank and drowned. The other frog said, "I'm not going to give up; I'm going to just keep on kicking." He did and the milk was churned, and in the morning the wise frog was found sitting on the lump of butter he had kicked together.

So, this maxim has come to mean persistence, perseverance, no surrender to circumstances, but continuing of effort until success comes. This is a good motto for young people who are inclined to discouragement.

Organize French Club

Dayton Beach, Fla., Oct. 31 (C)—Miss Cousins, M. A. from the University of Michigan and head of the department of French, is sponsoring Le Cercle Francais at Belhune-Cookman college.

Toll of Auto Deaths Fought By Scientific Exhaust Test



Every year the deadly traffic toll reaches new figures for highway deaths. This is the sixth of a series of articles to combat a new common enemy, carbon monoxide gas, more deadly and insidious than any "poison gas" employed in warfare.

By L. T. WHITE
Highway Safety Expert

MILLIONS of Americans recently read an article entitled "And Sudden Death," which painted vividly the horrors of accidents, the inevitable mangling of bodies, the incredible pain of steel crushing flimsy bones.

Doubtless many drivers, as a result of reading that article, checked their brakes and tires carefully, even cut their normal speed 10 to 20 miles an hour. But the most potent friend of death-on-the-road still roams at large in many cars on many highways—carbon monoxide!

The man behind the wheel becomes drowsy—accident! He gets a headache—he applies his brakes too slowly—accident! He becomes car sick—swerves too suddenly—he's off the road! Maimed and even fatalities, all due to carbon monoxide!

For an improperly adjusted carburetor, plus lack of enough fresh air

MRS. SCHULYER SAYS

By Mrs. Josephine Schulyer
FOR THE CALVIN SERVICE

Parents and Daughters

Eighteen year old Elizabeth Smith of the Bronx N. Y., is on trial for her life. On trial for killing her illegitimate child at birth, or so they claim. Her parents, and not poor, frail; ignorant Elizabeth should be on trial.

Why did disgrace and shame and tragedy overwhelm this young girl? Not alone because of the rape by a brutal man, a friend of the family for whom she minded children, though that was bad enough. But she is in her present desperate situation just because her parents failed in their duty to her. She was afraid, she says; to tell her father what happened to her. So she went on month after month, alone and horrified until that final fatal night when the baby came while she writhed unassisted on the bathroom floor of her parents' Bronx flat.

What Fathers Owe Their Daughters

Her father was a good man, undoubtedly, Elizabeth says she loved him but feared him more. You

ALTA VESTA A GIRL'S PROBLEMS

By Videtta Ish

Dear Father: I have read your letter several times and it makes me wonder about all of those things. When I read what you say about what the different people believe I wonder how all can be right, and if not, then which ones are right. If there are so many different churches and preachers preaching what these churches believe I wonder what God thinks about them and how can He be satisfied with the different ones and the things they believe about Him.

And another thing, father, I am wondering if God likes all of these people and churches just alike or if He likes some better than He likes some others, and if He likes much different in what they believe about Him. I have been wondering till my poor head aches so bad and I am almost sick. So tell me more about it, father, because I am anxious to know.

The big choir for the meeting is practicing nearly every night and I like to hear them sing. If I was a Christian I would want to join the choir and learn the songs they sing. Maybe I will be one some of these days. What would you think about that Daddy? I'll write about the meeting and let you know what goes on.

Alta Vesta

know the type. They look upon themselves as vastly superior to the "weaker" sex, their daughters they regard as eternal spinsters. They live under the same roof with them for twenty years without ever once speaking a frank and honest word to them of fundamental facts. Such fathers, and the world is still full of them, cause more havoc than all the rapists in the world. Their hypocrisy and evasion of the truth make emotional cripples of all their womenfolk. Makes prudish and neurotics of their daughters, invalids of their wives. Finally, they send their daughters out into life unequipped in any way to become sound, healthy mothers and wives. And so emotional misery is passed on from one generation to generation.

More than likely, too, this same father is no saint in his own right. But he would keep his womenfolk sterile in mind and body. He makes them, as it were, atone for his own lapses. This vicarious virtue allows him to feel he is doing his part to maintain the decency of society. As a matter of fact, he is helping it to rot at its very core.

New Trends in Child Rearing

Many parents haven't yet heard of it, but there is a new trend in the treatment of children, especially of daughters. This is a cultivation of a real, honest friendship with them. An intellectual and spiritual closeness which does not fear honest discussion even of the most tabooed subjects. But to make this possible, fathers first need to be friends with their wives, need to be real and not just legal helpmates. The home should have an atmosphere of gay and fearless honesty. For each and every quarrel and fight which fathers and mothers indulge in, reacts unfavorably upon their children. The spiritual outlook of children is fashioned from the daily events that happen in their homes. If they turn out to be cowards, thieves, murderers, prostitutes, don't blame them. They are but reflecting the ugliness, the sordidness, the dishonesty which you gave them to see.

The Gri-Gri Bush

In native Africa, when a girl or boy reaches puberty, he or she is sent at once into the "bush" to go to school in matters of sex. The "bush" simply means going further into the jungle away from their respective villages. The boys go to be instructed by their elders in their duties as lover, husband and father. The girls go with elderly women to be taught the duties of sweetheart, wife and mother. The schools are separate. And they call Africa primitive!

What do we do here in this enlightened and "superior" civilization? Why, we let our daughters grow up in ignorance and fear like Elizabeth, and our sons develop into brutal rapists, actual or mental. Where do our children go to school to find out about their duties as husband or wife, father or mother? To the movies! Or to their equally as ignorant schoolmates who have learned of sex in the alleys. Maybe if we consider ourselves very broad-minded, we give them a book to read on anatomy!

New Institute of Marital Advice

Prof. Alan P. Gribbsy, formerly of Toledo (Ohio)3 university, is about to open a school of advice in New York City on marital relationship. Girls of today, he says, are more ignorant and backward than the most sheltered, mid-Victorian maiden. He blames ignorance in sex for our high rate of divorce.

We put off marriage in modern civilizations longer than any other age of history. Many of the most famous women of history were married and mothers at twelve and famous women of history were fourteen. Romeo and Juliet were of the latter venerable age. Too early marriages are not desirable, but neither are very late ones. Just because we must, for economic reasons, put marriage off here till late, does not mean that girls should be kept in ignorance; just the reverse is necessary. They must be able to protect themselves from mistakes. Elizabeth presents an extreme example. Those three hundred clerks, stenographers, and shop girls who patronize the New Jersey chiropractor who was recently arrested for running an abortion clinic, are also to be pitied. Young, unmarried women sent out into the business world are the most fruitful market for the abortion racket. They are sold countless fake remedies and they don't work, are victimized by unscrupulous doctors. If we can't teach our children these things ourselves, we should find someone like Prof. Gribbsy who can.