

COMMENTS

EDITORIAL PAGE

OPINIONS

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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.

EDITORIALS.

Every Fourth Work Day

"Americans must work nearly one full year out of every eight—or about six weeks out of every year—to pay the cost of the Federal government," says the United States News.

"When the local and state government costs are added to the expenditures of the national government, the average American must work two years out of every eight to pay the cost of government." The tax collector gets a cut in every pay check. His unseen hand reaches in and takes part of all the money you spend for food, amusement, clothing, train fare, power service. And his percentage is today greater than it ever was in peace time in this country.

The Twentieth Century Fund estimates that total government costs have swelled to \$17,000,000,000 a year. That is approximately 25 per cent of the national income in good times. When you work four weeks, the public treasuries take your earnings for one of the weeks.

During the next year or so we will "make or break" so far as the tax problem is concerned. Every branch of government spending must be checked, from the national capitol to the city hall. We will have a let-up in tax boosting when and only when, the voice of the people demands it.

Opportunities Still Exist

Commenting on the "opportunities for youth in the electric utility industry," H. P. Liversidge, vice-president of the Philadelphia Electric Company, said: "Twenty-five years ago a young man with an engineering education accepted it as a foregone conclusion the fact that one of the most desirable openings for him was the electric light and power industry."

He then pointed out the remarkable growth of the industry, the constant downward revision of rates, the fact that no nation in the world approaches the United States in the wide availability of electric service, and said, "This has been accomplished through the traditional American system of encouraging individual enterprise under suitable control." Mr. Liversidge feels that the political maligning of the industry will run its course and the soundness of the American idea will finally confuse the socialistic propagandist.

Speaking of the profit system, he says: "We may theorize to our heart's content and draw glowing pictures of an age of production for use and not for profit, but, human nature being what it is, when a nation pursues any plan in which profit is eliminated, it will find it has brought about a loss that ultimately must prove a hardship to the very public it was endeavoring to benefit."

He points out the opportunity for growth of the industry and the many advantages that still remain for the young men who wish to enter it as a life work. What the industry has done is but a sample of what it can do in the future if private enterprise is allowed to develop the nation's resources as in the past. If it is not, the field for young men will be limited, not only in the electric industry, but in many other endeavors, as government regimentation curbs private enterprise. The answer is up to the people and to the very young men who are now considering their future.

Killing the Railroad Goose

Because railroads cannot adjust their rate structure quickly to fluctuations in cost of operation, the steady rise in railroad taxes is an economic problem which demands serious attention, says the Commercial and Financial Chronicle.

So far as the Federal government is concerned, railroads are taxed on the same basis as industry in general. Abuse has appeared in state and local taxes. They represent investment of \$26,000,000,000 and the lines traverse practically every county in the United States. Local officials have gone to tremendous ends to exploit this great industry for revenue purposes.

Railway taxes in 1936 totalled \$319,700,000 of which 81 per cent was collected by state and local governments. This amounted to 28.5 per cent of the lines' operating revenue. In other words, more than one-fourth of the activities and property was devoted to producing net operating income sufficient to pay the tax bill. In the case of a stringently regulated industry, whose rates are fixed by public bodies, this is an excessive and dangerous proportion.

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Economic Review

The first session of the 75th Congress of the United States has passed into history. As was forecast at its beginning, it was the scene of some of the most bitter verbal battling of the post-war era. It deliberated some of the most important measures ever laid before the legislative branch of the government. Dominated as it was by an overwhelming party majority, it closed aid increasing interparty strife that may revolutionize the existing two-party system.

First, what did Congress do? It appropriated about \$9,400,000,000. It enacted a long list of major bills including continuation of the RFC; extension of the CCC; extension of the Department of Agriculture's marketing agreement authority; continuation of the reciprocal trade agreement policy; approval of a liberal pension system for railroad workers; passed a bill designed to aid tenant farmers; provided that Supreme Court Justices of long service may retire and receive full active pay \$20,000 a year for life.

Perhaps more important is what Congress did not do—for it is here that the seeds of discord and anger sprouted. At the beginning of the session, the Administration had a vast ambitious "must" legislative program the President wished enacted into law. The majority leader, the late Senator Robinson, used every conceivable tactic to force the Senate to approve this program. So did the new leader, Senator Barkley, who took command in the closing days. Yet the program suffered almost 100 per cent defeat.

Key measure of the President's plan was the bill to enlarge the Supreme Court. This bill was finally withdrawn after a campaign against it led by Senator Wheeler of Montana, long considered a radical legislator.

The President wished a great low-cost housing measure. A housing measure was passed in the last week of the session—but it was not nearly so ambitious as the White House had advocated, and does not fulfill the President's demands.

The President favored a wage and hour bill for industry which was considerably stricter than the defunct NRA. It did not pass. The President asked passage of a bill to reorganize the independent government bureaus—such as the ICC, the Federal Trade Commission, etc.—that, in effect, would have placed them under the direct control of the Executive. This bill was deferred and kept from a vote.

Finally, the President nominated strong New Dealer Senator Black for the Supreme Court vacancy caused by the retirement of Justice Van Devanter. Senator Black's nomination was approved by a heavy majority—but it is significant that, for the first time in fifty years, the "radiation" of approving a senatorial appointment to a judicial office by a unanimous vote was disregarded. A number of senators denounced Mr. Black on the floor.

Result: The 75th Congress showed itself to be largely anti-New Deal, with the chief defections in the Democratic ranks coming from southern and western senators. No one, whether he be for or against the President's program, can deny that the majority party is split wide open. And it seems certain that in January, when the second session starts, the "rebel" movement will be much farther advanced than at present.

Highly significant was an episode occurring on the last day in the Senate. Senator Guffey, Democrat of Pennsylvania, has openly suggested that the President use his influence to defeat Democratic senators opposing his measures in the next primaries. Four senators rose and poured, in the words of an AP dispatch, "vials of contempt and denunciation" upon Senator Guffey. The four were Senators Wheeler, Burke, O'Mahoney and Holt. Wheeler and Burke, though they disagree on many issues, are considered to be among the ablest minds in the party. This incident accurately indicates the way the wind blows inside the majority party.

This Week in Thought and Religion

By Robert L. Moody

The Temperance Problem

It has been quite inspiring and convenient to follow the trend of our current Sunday school studies. Our present thought deals with the old subject of "temperance." We readily think of drinking liquor and strong drinks. We do have specific reference to the liquor evil but generally we include all forms of indulgent behavior when we say "temperance."

In recent years we have repealed what was known as "prohibition." This repeal has had its good results and its bad ones. We are not primarily concerned with these "things" who are sons of God should rebuke but rather whether "Christians" patronize legal or bootlegged saloons. The good effect of repeal is that people should be free to do right or do wrong. This freedom has shown up the moral courage of many professed Christians. Many probably refused drink during prohibition because it was against state laws, or fear of being caught or slip unseen into these places.

The burden of this article is to both appeal and announce that no true Christian drinks intoxicating liquor or practices any form of intemperant conduct. This stands true regardless to what church organization he or she claims to belong, for "he that committeth sin is of the devil; for the devil sinneth from the beginning. For this purpose the Son of God was manifested, that He might destroy the works of the devil. Whosoever is born of God do not commit sin. In this the children of God are manifest and the children of the devil; Whosoever doeth not righteousness is not of God." 1 John 3:8-10.

We are taught "be not drunk with wine wherein is excess; but be filled with the Spirit." Eph. 5:18. No two objects can occupy the same body at the same time nor same space, neither can a Christian be filled with the Spirit of God and be filled with the intoxicants. Whether you are free to buy whiskies or not, let the sinners have your space in the saloons and taverns.

Business Week has compiled an interesting survey showing what employed wage earners' families earn and how they spend it.

Highest wage is on the Pacific Coast, where data compiled for Seattle shows that the chief wage earner of the average family takes in \$1,508 a year. The average number of workers per family is 1.18, and gross income is \$1,604.

A greater gross income is shown for New York—\$1,743—but this is due to a larger average number of workers per family, 1.62, and the chief wage earner receives but \$1,357.

Lowest gross income is found among Birmingham Negroes, \$806 per year.

Major expenditure is food, averaging around 35 per cent, with housing second.

BRONZE Standouts

Advertisement for Bronze Standouts featuring Sonny Woods, Louis 'Bachino' Armstrong, and Eddie South. Includes photos and descriptions of each musician's achievements.

Something Investment May Be 'Dynamite'

There is no known formula which will enable an investor to pick an absolutely safe investment. Risk is always present in the ownership of property.

There is, however, a proven, time tested formula which will enable the investor to avoid sure losers. Shun the plausible stranger who guarantees safety and large income at the same time. The securities faker, like the race track tout, offers his prospective victim "sure things."

Be sure that you know exactly what you are buying before you invest. And, more than that be sure that you know you are speculating before you speculate.

This is the gist of some advice recently offered investors by one of the nation's leading security authorities—Charles R. Bay, president of the New York Stock Exchange. Mr. Bay pointed out, further, that Federal supervision of securities and state Blue Sky laws, even though they have accomplished some fine results, are no assurance of investment safety. In some cases, these laws have actually encouraged the fake security business—illegitimate brokers use the fact of government supervision as an opportunity for imposition on the unwary, offering it as evidence of their own character or the character of their securities. The law cannot catch each and every rook whether he be a second-story man or the operator of a bucketshop.

There is no substitute for personal prudence and caution on the part of the security buyer. Rules of the New York Stock Exchange require that all concerns listing stocks and bonds on its board, make public exhaustive information pertinent to their past experience, the quality of their management, the purpose for which new securities are issued, etc. Anyone interested can obtain this information and discover precisely what he is buying. The investor who falls for the old dodge of a "sure thing that will earn 50 per cent a year profit," will lose his money 99 times out of 100.

Credit Klan With Black's Election

Washington, Aug. 26 (PFS)—As President Roosevelt selected him for the Supreme Court vacancy Senator Hugo L. Black was preparing to speak against the anti-lynching bill, it was revealed last week.

Negroes don't vote in Alabama. At the last election the Democrats ticket was headed by the roster emblem under which appeared the words "White Supremacy." This was the official ballot.

Ku Klux Klan support is credited with sending Black to the Senate for his first term. He was a member of the Klan, according to his friends. With Imperial Wizard James Esdale escorting him about the state, he was introduced to Klan organization which pledged him their support. The Klan had disbanded when Black made his next race in 1932.

THE LOW DOWN from HICKORY GROVE

BY JO SERRA



There is more people around tryin' to fix things than you can shake a stick at, and most of 'em don't know anything about what it is that they are gonna fix, but they say it is great stuff to fix it. And they are smarter than they look, or we think, 'cause they make a livin' at it, and somebody else they pay the dues.

And if something they are fixin', don't worry 'bout it, read anything more about it. And some of the persons who was gonna fix it, nobody knows where they are, and the others they just start some new spasm.

And if you will look back a month or two, you can maybe remember when somebody was in a great sweat and gettin' all ready to do something big and grand for you—but it didn't work out so hot, anyway not for you.

And all the catchy slogans, they are turnin' out to be just another IOU.

Yours, with the low down, JO SERRA

Report of American Legion Convention At Scottsbluff

(Continued from Page 1)

convention committees were appointed on the Committee of By-Laws and Constitution.

A resolution relative to discrimination was presented to the committee on resolution by Roosevelt Post No. 30. (The resolution will be found elsewhere in this paper.)

The committee wished to tone the resolution down but after a fight on the floor led by Paul Holliday and Commander J. C. Coleman, the resolution was passed as presented.

After adjournment Monday evening there was a picnic and barbecue held at the Riverview golf club. Barbecued buffalo with all the trimmings was very much in evidence. We wonder what John A. Gardner did with all the Buffalo sandwiches he brought to the hotel.

Tuesday evening was held the Annual Drum and Bugle Corps contest. Eleven posts were represented by as many colorful drum corps. Wednesday was taken up with the reports committees, the last of which were the committee's on time and place of next convention and the Committee on Nominations. Fremont was awarded the convention for 1938, and the nominations committee brought in the name of Metcalfe who was elected by acclamation to serve at state Commander for the ensuing year. The convention adjourned at 2:30 p. m. Wednesday and the delegates from Roosevelt post started for home at once.

Los Angeles, Aug. 26 (ANP)—John West Hunt, white millionaire follower of Father Divine, left here last week enroute for McNeil island federal prison on where he will spend three years for violation of the Mann act and to write a book about "A Little Child Shall Lead Them"—if he finds time.

Hunt, who was convicted on charges preferred by Delight Jewett, 17 year old Denver white girl, said his book is "to include everything," but did not say as to whether "everything" included details of his cross country affair with the young woman he called "The Virgin Mary."

"I've found peace, and prison walls can't take it away from men," said the 220 pound cultist just as he left for the first leg of his trip north.

Houston Carrier Is Restored To Job

Houston, Tex., Sept. 2—Arthur S. Hames, veteran letter carrier of this city, has been reinstated following persistent efforts in his behalf by W. J. Johnson, a white attorney here, the Houston branch of the NAACP, and the National Alliance of Postal Employees.

Of all the fantastic frameup charges which are brought against many colored postal employees of the country, the charge against Hames was the most ridiculous. It was said that he stole five samples of chewing gum out of envelopes and chewed the gum himself instead of delivering it to the people to whom it was addressed. The alleged "crime" is said to have occurred June 13, 1935, and Hames was dismissed from the service as of May 22, 1936. The "proof" of the "crime" was that gum wrappers had been found on the sidewalk and in a vacant lot near a white public school. Hames is supposed to have been seen tearing the wrappers off the gum and putting it in his mouth at the spot indicated.

Hames was never arrested, indicted, or tried in federal court and no charge was ever preferred against him for alleged "theft of mail."

The whole story is a long one of intense persecution of Hames dating back many years. The real reason was that Hames originally passed the examination for postal clerk twice and was assigned substitute clerical work during a holiday mail rush. When the rush was over, however, he was called in and informed that it was an unwritten law at the Houston post office that no Negro could serve as a clerk. He was then transferred to carrier duty without an examination.

Resentment of one white employee over the fact that Hames once worked as a substitute clerk with him caused this white employee, after securing a promotion, to "make it hard" on Hames in every possible way. A relative of this white employee lived on Hames route and it was this relative who manufactured the cock-and-bull story about the gum wrappers.

Attorney Johnson was rebuffed repeatedly by the post office department in Washington which told him it would not reopen the Hames case. However, Mr. Johnson ran down every so-called piece of evidence against Hames and secured affidavits from the gum company and the people on the route which proved that they had the gum through the mails. He also proved that the chief government witness who declared he had seen Hames taking the gum out of the mail, was employed on an oil truck during the day and could not have seen Hames making his deliveries. With these affidavits before them and the backing of the NAACP and the NAPE, the post department finally consented to reopen the case and then notified Hames of his reinstatement.

Alake Back to Africa

Abokuta, Nigeria, Africa Aug. 26 (ANP)—After spending more than two months in England where he represented West Africa at the coronation of King George VI, the Oba Alakeyeluwa Ademola II, Alake of Abokuta, has arrived in his homeland. He sailed from Liverpool, England, on the steamship "Acors."

During his stay in London, the Alake was responsible for breaking down much color prejudice and was treated with the dignity befitting his position.

He was received in person by King George and spoke directly with the new ruler instead of thru an interpreter, as is customary with African chiefs when presented at court.

After his interview with the king, the Alake continued his round of engagements, culminating in a formal reception at the exclusive Mayfair hotel, in London's West end, which was attended by a number of well known members of the nobility and their wives, including the Archbishop of York. No native ruler has ever before been host to a number of English "blackbirds" in that section with a fashionable society orchestra in attendance.

It is believed the Alake made a master stroke of social tact and by crashing the high barriers of race prejudice, established a precedent and made it easier for others who follow him to London.