

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

Highways Of Tomorrow

Compared to the roads of a generation ago, modern highways are marvels of excellence. Yet, in spite of this phenomenal development, today's system is woefully inadequate, as Frank T. Sheets points out in an article in Public Safety.

"Progressive strides have been taken and must continue to be taken in driver education and in providing safety regulation for vehicles," says Mr. Sheets, "but the ultimate in traffic convenience and safety will not be reached until we actually provide adequate highways and build safety into them."

Today's engineers have designed tomorrow's highways. The magnificent roads will include terminal facilities whereby traffic will move to various points with a minimum of congestion; main super highways of many lanes, with divisions at the center to prevent head on collisions, will carry cross country traffic, avoiding congested areas enroute; intermediate highways will serve local traffic needs; even the lowest grade of little used roads will be given some cheap form of hard surfacing; arterial urban streets will carry into and through cities and towns that part of rural main trunk traffic which has business in the metropolitan area.

This seems a far off ideal, but not too long ago the automobile, radio, the airplane and telephone seemed so, too.

The cost of developing highways and streets of maximum safety on a national scale, will be tremendous—but it may be spent over a long period of time and in form of government expenditure can serve the people better. Good highways are not a cure all for the accident problem—but when we develop our roads to a point where the chance of accidents is reduced to a minimum, a long step toward lowering our ghastly annual toll of deaths will be taken.

The Abnormal Security Market

There is open debate today whether excessive regulation of the New York Stock Exchange has created such a market that public interest is being endangered. In other words, are normal stock transactions being restrained so large blocks of stock can no longer be sold advantageously, due to lack of buyers. James M. Landis, retiring chairman of the SEC, in his goodbye interview expressed the opinion that odd lot buying cushioned the market. He said, "If we are looking for stability in market, it must depend on such buying and selling." This statement has drawn pointed criticism from New York papers, the New York Journal of Commerce stating "the SEC's own statistics show all odd lot trading averages only some 15 percent of the turnover. If large investors decide to sell, therefore, the excess of odd lot buying, small at best, obviously could not be counted upon to stabilize markets. It is an open secret that large blocks of stock increasingly are being traded privately off the floor of the Exchange because of the very restricted market now available on the Exchange.

The New York Herald Tribune says, "As a matter of fact, the weakest and most undependable feature in the market is the odd lot buyer who trades on margin. He is known as the shoestring trader."

The New York Times said editorially that while Mr. Landis pointed out that he was not arguing for the complete elimination of the speculative operator, but against his dominance of the market, he failed to give an idea of where he felt "dominance begins."

President Gay of the New York Stock Exchange said: "I pointed out recently in my annual report that I was fearful that in an effort to cure what might be called sporadic evils, undue restrictions are being placed on normal action, thus creating abnormal market conditions. I can only repeat what I said in that report. This is not said in a fault finding spirit. We of the New York Stock Exchange are in sympathy with the endeavor to promote the public welfare by those who are however, grave danger if regulation is carried to the point charged with the administration of the Act of 1934. We see, where the essential public service rendered by a broad, liquid market is destroyed."

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The Management

Economic Review

Today the business outlook is curiously mixed. On the unfavorable side, the strike situation grows steadily more tense, even as individual strikes are growing more bloody and embittered, and troubles such as those now being experienced by the independent steel companies may be felt in other important industries before the year ends. On top of this, Congress is considering or about to consider a number of legislative proposals—ranging all the way from a new and more stringent "NRA" to creation of a gigantic, Federally owned super power system—which are anathema to all business leaders. And there is a good chance that taxes will be materially increased for 1938.

Even so, the strength of the recovery movement—expressed in rising incomes, and an almost insatiable public desire for commodities of all kinds—is so great that practically all of the established forecasting series are bullish. Thus in recent weeks, the Alexander Hamilton service has, "The world is in the boom phase of the business cycle." Babson believes that "gains over a year ago should continue to be well maintained." Brookmire anticipates that "renewed recovery should follow the summer lull." Colonel Ayres sees "no reason to fear that any serious business recession is impending." Gibson says, "No major decline is in prospect for the summer months." Poor's foresees "some recession during the near term," but nothing severe. Summing up opinion, United Business Service observes that "present indications point to a moderate letdown in activity over the next few months although business in the aggregate should hold above a year ago."

So far as specific elements in the industrial picture are concerned the commentators agree fairly well. Most of them think that bond prices will be either stabilized at current levels, or may go down slightly due to higher interest rates. Stocks are definitely irregular, with the recent trend downward, but neither material advances nor recessions are anticipated. There will be little variance in commodity prices generally during the next few months, with a possible rise coming in the fall. Summer trade in all lines, seasonal factors considered, will be good, and better than in 1936. Foreign trade should start upward, but it will be a long time before pre depression levels are again reached. A war in Europe would revolutionize the outlook in this field, but few believe that any of the major powers are sufficiently confident to risk a war as yet—they are simply bluffing and stalling.

For most industries, the earnings outlook is good—though nowhere near as good as production outlook. Some of the largest industries—of which the railroads are a case in point—are doing a greatly increased volume of business with extremely small increases in earnings, due to higher taxes, higher wages, etc. However, practically all industry has emerged from the "deficit period" and is at least in the black ink.

The impending cleavage of the Democratic party, discussed some weeks ago in this column, is becoming an actuality. It is tending to obscure all other political news of the moment.

The Supreme Court bill, in the view of most political experts, is definitely dead. It may not even come to a vote in the Senate. If it does come to a vote, these experts think it will be beaten by a margin of five or six votes.

It is an open secret that Vice President Garner's departure from Washington for a vacation—an unprecedented action in an important legislative session—is due to major disagreements between him and the President. This seriously weakens Mr. Roosevelt's legislative machine in the Senate—Mr. Garner has been extremely efficient in getting legislation through, and swing line reconciliators in line.

Whatever your opinion on these matters, these are the facts of the case. Never was the political outlook more confused, or more difficult to forecast. Almost anything can happen.

Calvin's Digest

By Floyd J. Calvin

Press Unity

While Mr. Justice Black is making up his mind on just how and where he will answer the Klan charges, we would like to call attention to the unity of the Negro press on this burning public issue. At a time in recent history has the organ of a minority group demonstrated greater solidarity than has the mouth piece of the Negro group in this instance. Although a few of our leaders were caught "out on a limb" in the Black case, not one was a bona fide journalist. All of our editors, whether Republican or Democrat, whether pro-New Deal or anti New Deal, whether staunch supporters of the President or silently and patiently awaiting a chance to criticize—all struck with equal force and fervor in behalf of the public interest and human rights on the Black issue.

This should be a lesson to some of our leaders in other fields, who are prone to smile benevolently and paternalistically when the press seeks its rightful place in the sun of racial leadership. Because most of our editors are comparatively poor persons, and do not command huge sums of money which can lie undisturbed until certain dates for expenditure arrive, they are rated a little lower than the more privileged racial angels. But when it comes to standing up for the public interest, and not compromising for the sake of what might happen to the fortunes of the individual, no more brave group—as poor as they are—can be found than the Negro editors.

Whatever Mr. Black says, or however the issue is met at the White House, you can count on the Negro press to shoot straight, and with telling effect, in this or any other instance where the public weal is concerned.

Porters' Victory

We join heartily in the chorus of praise now going up to A. Phillip Randolph and the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, for the endurance that brought victory in the form of a \$1,250,000 annual wage increase after a twelve year battle with the Pullman Company. We like especially a sentence in an editorial in the Interracial Review, which reads: "We congratulate the Porters and set them forth as an example to other unions of moral integrity, perseverance, and intelligence."

It happens that the writer knows just how tensely that sentence sums up the life work of A. Phillip Randolph. Once upon a time we worked under Mr. Randolph and the energy and fortitude as well as the earnestness and diligence of the man was our lasting impression of him.

He utterly spared himself not for the cause. He gave and gave, and gave until he had given all. There were those who thought, because of what he put into the work, that he would never live to see this day of

victory. But he was spared to win.

If there are any doubts about who is heir to the true courage and self sacrifice of the old time leaders of the group, take a look at Randolph. There is a man who struggled for a cause, and not for self. There is a man who really had at heart the interest of those whom he served. There is a man who suffered many personal indignities, but who overlooked all, for the sake of the end he sought. So many of our leaders fall by the way side, are lost in by paths and dead ends, because they do not, or will not overlook minor things for the sake of attaining large ends.

Randolph's place in history is secure.

Professional Help

We see from Dr. C. C. Spaulding's first statement as head of the National Negro Business League that he hopes to get the cooperation of professional men in the community to aid Negro business. A worthy objective, but one fraught with many difficulties.

Some years ago Dr. Carter G. Woodson wrote a book on "The Negro Professional Man and the Community." Dr. Woodson's later book, "The Mis-Education of the Negro," might better explain the first, for our professional class is our best educated class.

The truth is, our professional class, on the whole, views our lesser lights as guinea pigs—something to be experimented on, or exploited. It is hard to get the average professional man down to earth when he comes in contact with his "patients" or his "clients" on a basis of equality. In order to cooperate, we must start with the assumption that all are equal. Where is the professional man who is big enough to humble himself to where he can work with, and not on the little fellow?

Of course this is not said to discourage Dr. Spaulding, but rather to try to set the professional class to thinking in a direction in which there is ultimate profit for all, as well as for themselves. And it is hoped that the professional man will see that to gain this greater profit for himself, he must work with the group. It is the true application of the seemingly contradictory rule, that the longest way is the shortest.

Etta Moten Going To Memphis, Tenn.

Memphis, Oct. 14 (C)—Miss Etta Moten of Chicago, concert artist, will appear at the Booker Washington high school Monday evening, October 18. Miss Moten won motion picture fame in the movie "Fying down to Rio."

FARM SECURITY

The Resettlement Administration sang its "swan song" last week. In its place came announcement from Washington that in the future the program for farmers who had exhausted all other credit resources would be carried on by a new agency—the Farm Security Administration.

The new rural program, created under the Bankhead and Jones Farm Tenant Act, is administered under the Department of Agriculture and will emphasize rehabilitation loans to farmers and the beginning of a ten year program to aid tenant farmers to become owner operators. Cal A. Ward is Regional FSA Director in North and South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas.

"Rural rehabilitation work, including farm debt adjustment, community and cooperative services, drought aid, and rural resettlement, as well as present regional and field personnel, will be taken over by the new administration," Ward said. "The value of rehabilitation through standard farm loans has been definitely proved in the past two years. Hundreds of farmers would otherwise have faced bankruptcy and foreclosure have repaid their loans before due. Starting from scratch these farmers are working back to a self sustaining, independent basis."

Purchase of land for tenant farmers will proceed on a very small scale this year, Ward said. "Only ten million dollars was appropriated for this purpose for the entire United States the first year," he explained. "Naturally funds available for this region will be only a small percentage of that amount. In selection of both land and tenant we expect to work very closely with local committees and proceed carefully at all times formulating a pattern on which to carry out the program in the years to come."

Construction of community type settlements, featured under Resettlement, will play only a minor part in the new program in the northern Great Plains. Where land has been acquired and construction started such projects will be completed but to new projects will be initiated and the general program will lean more and more to that of rehabilitation of the individual farmers.

Another change in the former FSA program was ordered by the Secretary of Agriculture when he transferred certain phases of the Land Utilization program, together with a submarginal land purchase program under the Tenant Act, to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

This Week in Thought and Religion

Earnestly Contending for the Faith  
The second lesson in Christian life deals with the "Christian in God's Keeping Being Kept" has a two fold nature. First, there is the human or individual part. Having believed and accepted joint heirship with Christ by new birth, we must grow "Common salvation but many heretic, skeptics and false prophets have arisen! So in order to keep our Sonship, we must earnestly contend for the faith," which was one delivered unto the saints.

Note that no room is left for every man to have his own belief. Some misrepresent the Bible and say, "Every man is saved by his belief." This is not so and no verse in the Bible says this "There is one Lord, one faith, one way, one church and one salvation; then going to Heaven is not like going to Chicago, that is, many roads going to one place. The Master said, "I am the way." The adjective "the" is very definite.

The Christian is "kept" (1) by his belief in the truth, (2) his personal relationship or experience with God and (3) by the Godly life that he lives daily. Having done all of this he has finished his tasks. God, then does for him what he can't do for himself. God is able to keep him from falling and prevent him faultless (blameless). This we cannot do for ourselves but we have the assurance that if we do our part, "He is able."

Our next meditation will be: "Christian Speech and Conduct." Memorize this: "Be not deceived; Evil communications corrupt good manners." I Cor 15:33, and "Let no corrupt communications proceed out of your mouth." Ephesians 4:29.

British Lifeline Endangered

By DR. LYMAN H. HARRIS, Associate Professor of History, University of Omaha.

England's obvious sympathy for General Franco in Spain and Prime Minister Chamberlain's obscene flirtations with Mussolini puzzle the American observer.

Great Britain is a small island of 94,284 square miles, densely populated (about 500 to the square mile as compared with 25 in the United States), not too abundantly supplied with raw materials, and able only in small part to feed her people with food produced at home.

Dependent on Strategy  
Yet this small island is the world's financial, banking, and insurance capital and one of the greatest industrial nations. In spite of her disadvantages, Great Britain is a great power largely because she has strategically located colonies and dependencies scattered over the world and a powerful navy with which to keep open the channels of communication.

"Lifeline" is Vital  
Thus England obtains food here, wool and cotton there, rubber and oil somewhere else. Britain must keep open the lines of communication to the source or supply. Of vital importance is the line which passes through the Mediterranean to India, the Malay States, China, and Australasia. Germany could threaten this line from the North Sea. Britain must maintain friendly relations with France and Portugal to protect it; she is extremely unwilling, therefore, to have an unfriendly power gain a foothold in the Azores and Canary Islands.

Egypt Puppet State  
Britain controls both ends of the Mediterranean sector with bases at Gibraltar and Suez; there is a half-way house at Malta and in the eastern Mediterranean Britain holds Cyprus, and Haifa in Palestine. Egypt is really a British puppet kingdom. Britain also has the strong base of Akaba at the southern entrance to the Suez Canal and Aden at the southern entrance to the Red Sea.

Mediterranean Situation Unstable  
The Mediterranean route is a great convenience to Britain but in time of war it might be turned into a death trap. Submarines and bombing planes could render it absolutely untenable for British shipping. Italy has a "gate" across this route in the island of Pantelleria (midway between Sicily and Africa) and doubtless could close it. England will be further threatened if Italy and Germany gain permanent footholds in Spain and the Balearic Islands.

In case of war with a Mediterranean power Britain would probably abandon this route and divert traffic by the Cape of Good Hope; a new naval base is under construction at Cape Town. In the Indian Ocean England has numerous bases and enemy submarines would not be able to operate, while at Singapore Britain is completing a \$45,000,000 naval and air base.

The Mediterranean lifeline is not indispensable.

SEA YIELDS LIVING  
Here is twelve-year-old Miriam Flynn hard at work gathering "Irish moss" from the sea near her home at Scituate, Mass. Young Miriam has brought an old world industry to modern New England and is making money at it. She gathers moss each day from sea-swept rocks off the coast and hopes to earn enough for a college education.

BRONZE Standouts advertisement featuring portraits and names of performers: Now Lou WILLIAMS, J. Rosemond JOHNSON, and Andy RAZAF. Includes text about their musical talents and a signature by Hubert A. Carter.