THE OMAHA GUIDE

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Race prejudice must go. The Fatherhood of God and the Erotherhood of Man must prevail. These are the only principles whil will stand the acid test of good.

All News Copy of Chrurches and add Organizetions must be in our office not later than 5:00 p. m. Monday for curren issue, All Advertising Copy or Paid Articles not later than Wednesday noon, preceeding date of issue, to insure publication.

EDITORIALS

Is It Fair To All Parties?

(Reprint from World-Herald of 5-25-38) With pontifical dignity Senator Norris finds the "Myers deal" for the purchase of private utilities by the Nebraska "little TVA" to be "fair to all parties interested." Whether pricees to be paid are fair and reasonable the senator admits he doesn'tkliw. However, he has complote faith in J. D. Ross of Seattle, the price fixer, so none need be concerned about that.

In the old days that are fleeting so rapidly away there would have been some question about that. Should the people of the Omaha region, for erample, have no voice in fixing the price at which the plant serving them is to be sold? Should they require to repose "complete confidence" in a Pacific coast appraiser, simply because Senator Norris or McCook does?

Has the good old doctrine of local self government been completely replaced by the rule of distant commissars?

And as Andy Gump used to say, "another thing."

Should not the people of the Omaha regions be entiled to vote not only on the price but on the sale of their plant? Maybe they don't want it sold up the river to Columbus, to be owned and managed by a county or district a hundred miles away, with olly a remote interest, however neighborly, in Omaha's conditions and problems. Maybe, before voting their consent, they would like to provide that the Omaha community be allowed some right and interest in the ownership and management of its own local plant.

Would there be anything unreasonable, ony-

thing unfair, about that?

On the other hand, is it really "fair to all parties interested" to deny this right to the mony communities that will be similarly affested?

Until recently there could have been no question about that. Even the extremest reactionary and the extremest ra/fical would not have ventured to dispute the elementary democratic right of locol self-government. Neither one would have disputed the doctrine that government and taxation without representation is tyranny.

It seems to us that Nebraska's public power and irrigation districts should be thinking about that. There is a right way to do big things, and a wrong way. The right way can insure success, the wrong way preciptate dis-

And in this instance the right way seems clear. It is not to concede Nebraska rulership to Mr. Ross of Seattle and Mr. Myers of New York, however virtuius and wise they may be considered. It is not even to permit a few counties in Nebraska to assume sovereignty, so far as electric service is cincerned, over all the other counties, with or without their consent. It is to let the people rule. And his requires the consent of the people directly concerned and affected.

A way should be found, the districts themselves shiuld seek it, out of regard for the ultimate good of their huge undertaking, to

put that rule into operation.

Especially when it is borne in mind that an additiontal debt of upward of a hundred million dollars is to be incurred, which the people of Nebraska must pay, it is unwise to ignore the first principle of popular government.

Reducing The Dam

(Reprint from World-Herald 5-25-38) One of the biggest dams hilding back the tide of recovery, all agree, is the restraint upon expansion of private electric utilities.

(Blueprints are drawn, specifications are ready, the necessary dollars are almost within reach for a huge utility building program involving the purchase of great quantities of materials and the employment of large numbers if men. This engine of recovery awaits one condition: the satisfactory definition of the government's utility policy in such a way investment in utilities will be resumed.

The senate approprations committee has taken a long step toward meeting that condition by amending the recovery bill to provide that no new PWA funds shall be granted for new public power plants which will compete with existing utilties under public regulation.

That is the only policy consistent with the administration's professed desire to reach a

peace with the utilities.

It is all very well for TVA to seek a truce the utilities in its area; all very well for SEC and the major holding companies to work peacefully toward a fair application of the holding company act. But the utility problem as n whole can never be settled until private capital knows just what can be expected if it invests in private utilities. The dollars necessary for expansion of plant won't be forthcoming so long as the government stands ready t finance new power plants that would directly compete with those that wish to expand. And a government which is seeking peace cannot consistently maintain such direct

The senate committee's amendment can be adopted without drastically altering the administration's power program as already undertaken. Whatever the rights and wrongs of existing public projects, they have been launched, and they will be worked out somehow. But by calling a halt to further power financing, by defining the imits to present public power activity, the senate can contribute materially to the cause of recovery.

And recovery, after all, is the purpose of

Moral of Government at Stake

The investigation of the Tennessee Valley Authority is at last under way. In the opening sessions, a number of exceedingly grave charges affecting directors, policies and activities of the Authority were made. In the course of the nvestigotion, which will take a substantial length of time to complete, all parties involved will be heard, and will be given every opportunity to present their side.

The important thing is to make this investigation thorough and importial. Charges and contercharges must be weighed, not in the light of politics or of partisan considerations, but in the light of truth. Sothing relevant must be kept hidden. No one must be white

The senators and representatives on the investigating board are charged with a grave responsibility. Few investigations in our congressional history have been as important. Far more is involved in this question than whether money was wasted or spent wisely, or whether the TVA has been administered efficiently or inefficiently. The morals of government are inextricably involved in the TVA. And plsi nvelved is a great question of govornmental policy that cannot help but affect every taxpayer, every worker, every investor,

and every private enterprise in this country. Millions of thinking citizens will be watching the TVA investigation. They want the truth-plain and unprejudiced.

Independent Merchants

We hear a great deal about the menace of chain stores to independent merchants. Yet, in the view of most authorities, the real menaces to the independents are two vry different things the consumer cooperative and the super market. And oddly enough, both of these are being promoted by political activities designed to destroy the chains.

Under the consumer cooperative system, "profit" is eliminated. Goods are sold to members at "cost." The consumer cooperative movement has so far made but small progress in this country-because of the high standards of "low profit" service offered the consuer by existing merchandising systems. If puritive laws destroy legitimate competition, and thus artifically force up prices, it is obvious that the appeal of consumer cooperatives will be immeasurably enhanced to a public struggling with the problem of how to make both ends meet. And once the consumer cooperative is forced on the pubic, the day of the independent mer 1 at will be really entering its twilight.

A similar situation exists in the case of the super-market. When I ws make the profitable operation of chairs impossible, by levying excessive taxes hased upon the number of outlets, management naturally turns to the super-merket, a consolidation of mare small stores. This type of market makes for even greater sales economy and lower prices

Th consumer buys where he gets the best service, the widest offering of goods, and the best vaue for his money. Under the free competitive system, both chains and independents have made consistent progress. Destroy this kind of competition and the stage will be set for innovations in merchandising that may make survival of the small merchant impos-

No Place Here for Terrorism

The federal government owes it to the people of the United States to make a sweping non-political investigation of conditions in Jersey City.

According to reports printed in some of the country's most reputable newspapers and magazines, a virtual fascist dictatorship has been established there. Labor leaders have been refused permits to speak. Norman Thomas, the socialist leader, has been forcibly expelled across the New York line. Two congressmen who planned to speak there in protest against violations of civil liberties were advised that if they appeared, bloodshed seemed certain. Lastly, it is reported that an ominous arti-Semitic movement, plmost Hitlerian in its brutal, terroristic methods, has started.

Irrespective of your political or social principles, there is no room for that sort of thing in a free country. Freedom of speech must be mairtained for those with whom you agree well as disagree. It is high time that the A. ministration took decisive action in a situation that menaces the basic principles upon which the Republic was founded.

Wall St. and The Hot Dog Stand

Without maximum production and a broad interchange of goods-trade_there can be no such thing as prosperity. That is a generally recognized truth

What is not generally recognized is the close and vital connection between our great financial centers and the tiniest hot dog stand. Trade is vital to the welfare of both. And while Wall Street would undoubtedy be able to continue in business in the absence of a single hot dog stand, the operator of the hot dog stand would ultimately be in grave danger of going out of business, if Wall Street or its counterpart ceased to function! If you don't believe this, hark back to the days after 1929 The public must come to realize just how vital a spoke the organized stock markets are is, in the wheel of trade and commerce. Smooth fuunctioning, efficient security markets are essential. It is on their floors that the buyers and sellers of securities in a vast array of private industrial enterprises must meet to trade their "wares." And don't for a moment believe that these wares are not just as real and tangible as a pound of potatoes. They are the lifeblood of commerce. They are the principal assets behind your insurance policy. They have, indirectiv, made it possible for you to enjoy cheaply such modern luxuries as the automobile, the telephone, electricity in its manifold usages, the movies, etc.

You may never heard of the "floor trader,"

"the specialist," the "\$2 broker," and the "odd lot dealer." You may hear of them in the future, but they all contribute their bit, not only to the stability and liquidity of the stock market, but to the stability of the economic life of

The Safety Movement goes Forward

A striking and unusual experiment in the interest of safety will be undertaken at New York University, beginning July 1 . A national center of safety education will be established, under a special grant of funds from the National Conservtaion Bureau of the Association of Desuality and Surety Executives, and will become part of the University's Division of General Education.

According to announcement, the new project, which is the first of its kind in this country will provide a comprehensive program of information, instruction and research in matters connected with accident ontrol. As a part of the program, a maximum of 18 research fellowships in safety education, with stipends ranging from \$400 to \$1,200, will be offered ofr graduate students enrolled in the School of Education during the 1938-1939 academic

The motives undarlaying the new center were explained by the National Conservation Bureau, which pointed out that the stock casuality companies have been active since 1922 in the ih child strety education movement. It is now felt that a major part of the promotional phrasse of this movement has been completed and that the kind of aid required by educators has changed. Safety work is well established in the nation's schools, with the result that the primary need is for persons adequately trained to teach safe practices both to young people and to teachers' colleges. And although the center has been plannd principally for the education of teachers, the work will be conducted over a wider front in order to serve all types of personnel concerned with

This is logical, recessary step in the evolution of the directed safety movement. It would seem that the work undertaken will be reflected in materially reduced accident tolls in the future. The child who is taught proper safety procedure by a quaified instructor becomes a safe-living adult.

Economic Highlights

During May, business stood at 75 on the Federal Reserve Board's index of activity. In 1937 it everaged 110 That means it has declined about one-third, which is a terrific drop for so short a period of time. It also means that the governments revenue estimates have been thrown clear out of kilter.

It is said that the new tax bill is a \$5,300, 000,000 revenue measure, Budget Director Bell under questioning by Selator Bailey, has stated that this estimate was based on the December outlook. Business west well down then, but nowhere mar as far down as it is now, ald the outlook for the future was materially botter. The consequence is, according to informed opinion, that the \$5,300,000,000 must be strond by at least \$5,000,000 ald probably a good deal more to get a true picture of what measure is likely to produce. Result: declining revenues, plus the pump-primming erdeavor, would seem to make inevitable a greater increase in the mational debt than was anticipated. Apparently the only way to preventithis would be to levy new or higher taxes but their is no sentiment, in a congress facing election year, for that. A consensus of various authoritative estimates places the deficit for the fiscal vear beginning July 1 at approximetely \$5,000,000,000 Lowest prospective deficit estimate is that issued by the budget bureau-\$3,920,000,000. Highest is the estimate of Senator Vandenberg-\$8,000,000,000

The problems faced by the Treasury were vividly indicated a short time back by Secretry Morgenthau who is now regarded as one of the most conservative of the Cabinet officials, and one who was recently congratulated even by so strong an opponent of spending as Senator Byrd for the excellent job he has been doing. The Secretary said: The Treasury is on a 24-hour basis, and we try to meet these very difficult situations as they arise All I can say is, as of today I think we have met them. What we can do in the future I do not knew." This, said Paul Mallon, 'appeared to be a forthright and sensible state-

ment of the real outlook."

The iutlook, in other words, is in the laps of the gods. Expectation is that the White House pump-priming bill will finally go through in just about its original form. The President's control over Congress, though far from absolute, has been strengthered by the wins of Administration back candidates in the Oregon and Florida primaries (though the New Deal got a setback in Pennsylvania) and by the publication of a survey made by Fortune which indicates the odd fact that, in spite of the new ression, the President's personal popularity is almost as high as It ever was.

For the last week for which this column has statistics, the business index showed a very slight rise_so slight that you had to look very carefully on the graphs to see it. Immobility has characterized business men for some time, with all gains and losses, when seasonal adjustment is made, insignificant,

Business Week thinks that "the main factor working toward revival is the continuarro of consumption at a higher rate than production." In the steel industry, for example, operations are at 30 per cent of capacity, while consumption is between 40 and 45 per cent of capacity. This means that existing inventories of the metal are being rather rapidly used up, and that stronger buving must develope if business is to operate at all, much less improve.

The patomobile industry is very much in the doldrums, and recently touched a new post-October low Manufacturers are reported to have largely discarded plans for extensive changes and improvements il 1939 cars. The new cars when they come out in the fall will be about the same as this year's, which of itself will slow sales.

The home-building program has'nt gotten underway yet. Some think little will come of it and otherss are extremely optimistic and feel that greatly stimulated residential construction will lead industry into better tmies. FHA has a greater it mber of eppications on hand, but it is believed that several months must ensue before much actual work will get under-

One interesting fact, ildicative of the state of sentiment, is that the wird "depression is being more and more. This true of newspapers. magazines, and inidividuals Even the most sanguine no longer regard the slump as v. minor matter, which will be shortly taken care of by the ineluctable pull of a long time recovery movement. The feelilg grows that we are in a potentially serious a position as in 1930.

A glance over a number of forecasts by financiers and economists produces the prediction that summer will be poor, that some improvement should start about Labor Day and mount during the fall, especially in consumers' goods industries.

Shackled By Fear

Testimony given by Philip H. Gladsden of

the Commity of Utility Executives, before the Senate Subcommittee on L'eficiencies Appropriations, deserves wition-wide attellion

Mr. Gadsden appeared principally to oppose public works spending for projects which compete with private business, and paid specific atteition to duplication of electric facilities. He pointed iut that many high public, such as J. D. Ross, the Administrator of Bonneville dam, have often deplored such duplication as being wasteful and ulnecessary. Yet a clause contained in the current government spendilg bill, as orginally introduced, would authorize the Administrator of the law to pour hundreds of millions of dollars into public duplication of existing facilities for the generatiin transmissiol and distribution of electric power, and actually give muncipalities 45 per cent of the money as an outright "gift" to encourage them to go into debt for the balance needed. What this wiuld mean to the country is plain,

It would make it impossible for the utility industry to go ahead and get private money for new fecilities-as it will, if it is freed of the threat of such unfair government competition. It would enourage cities already heavily debt-ridden, to go further into debt because of the lure of federal grants and loons for the purpose of building unnecessary power systems. It would cause a further retrenchment in utility operations, at the expense of workers and investors. And it would take us further along the road to socialism.

In the ten years from 1923 to 1934, the utility industry cpent an annual average of \$711,-000,000 for ney construction, and secured an average of \$638,000,000 in new capital. In the five years from 1932 to 1937 during which the government has steadily broadened its subsidized, tax-free activities in the power field -the private utilities have spent an annual average of less than \$250,000,000 for new construction, and have received an average of but \$35,000,000 in ney capital. That, as many an economist has pointed out, has been largely for the severity and duration of depression.

No better commentary on the existing situation could be made than is found in Mr. Gadsden's conclusion: "The private power industry can pril ought to be a mighty machine for creating jobs and spreading social benefits to the people. Today it is shackled by fear. Investors shun it. Break those shackles, restore confiderne that the Federal government has set boundaries on its policy of duplication, and its great need for expansion can be turned to the account of all society."

Ten Thousand More Important Worries

The Iola, Kansas, Register is one of the thousand of country newspapers that realize the dangers of radical, politically inspired proposals to destroy the chain store industry. In P. recent editorial, it said: "Statistics prove that chain stores reached the peak of their expansion period in America several vears ago and he've actually been declining some since The present ratio of chain stores in independent efores will probably be maintained with little variation for the indefinite future. There are at e t 10,000 things the United States might better be worrying about than he day when its retail business will be monopoiized by chain stores."

One of those 10,000 things is the high cost of living which has declined very little in the last eight or ten minth, in spite of a heavy decine in purchasing power. Destroy the chain and the cost of living must inevitably be forced up farther. Another of the 10,000 things is productive employment-which will suffer a heavy blow if the chain stores, with their

zemies of workers, are driven cut of business. Under the present system, America has been given the best retail merchandising service in the world. The independent stores, far from going under, have met chain competition on its own grounds, and forged ahead What sound reason on be advanced for destroying this progress, which has taken generations to recom-

Billions For Security

There is one industry that vies with government in the distribution of billions of dollars to alleviate human suffering, and that industry is life insurance. What is more, the billions it has distributed were not borrowed on public credit. From 1930 to 1937, inclusive, the 315 American life insurance companies paid \$13,-085,717,915 to policyholders and beneficiaries, of which about two-thirds, or \$8,438,786, was paid directly to living policyholdres. One hesitates to contemplate what might have happened if this \$13,000.000,000 had not existed as a depression cushion.

Nearly half of the population of the United States own life insurance policies_some 64,-000,000 individuals. In other words, nearly half of the population of the country is financially safeguarded in some measure.

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Thanks-Mr. A. B. McCaw, Circ. Mgr., WE. 1517

BISHOP OF WASHINGTON SPEAKS AT HOWARD CORNERSTONE LAYING

Washington, June 16 (ANP) The Right Rev. James E. Freempn, D. D., Bishop Washington, said at the recent conerstone laying of the new men's dormitory building that "this occasion marks a disthinct advance for Howard University. The allocatiin of Federal funds for purposes of education is to be highly commended. In this connection, it is highly fitting that this university teceive consideration for proper development of the citizen and the State through its influence. If the Nation is ot continue, it must go on through the agency of the men and women who are educated."

Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of the university, presided, and the stone was placed by Ebert K. Burlew, first assistant secretary of the Interior. The cornerstore contained the persident's report, a university catalogue, Journal of Negro Education, copies of the Hilltop and the Stylus, a reprint of an address by former Representative Louis Cramton of Michigan; historical facts about Clark Hall; a copy of President Roosevelt's address on the occasion of the dedication of the new chemistry building, as well as a copy of Secretary Ickes' address on the same occasiol, and other special documents.

The new men's dormitory which will cost \$500,000 will contain 198 beds; interdependent units, dining rooms, clinical facilities, single and double rooms, guest rooms and lavatories. The architecture is of the Georgian type.

BUSINESS EQUIPMENT Mr. Casey-Miss Stevens, LOOK IN THE OMAHA GUIDE CLASSIFIED JARF/CTORY PAGE for an office desk IT PAYS to ADVERTISE

Atty. John Adams, Jr., Office 310 Karbach block, 15th & .. Douglas Sts.

Notice of Administration In the County Court of Douglas County, Nebraska:

In the matter of the estate of Joseph A. Knight, deceased. All persons interested in said estate are hereby notified that a petition has been filed in said Court alleging that soid deceased died leaving no last will and praying for administration upon his estate, and that a hearing will be had on said petition before said court on the 9th day of July 1938 and that if they fail to popear at said Court on the said 9th day of July 1938, at 9 o'clock A. M. to contest said petition, the Court may grant the same and grant administration of said estate to John Adams Jr., or some other suitable person and proceed to a settlement thereof

Bryce Crawford, Begin 6-18-38 County Judge. End 7-2-38

Charles F. Davis, Atty. 2504 No. 24th St. Touchman Bldg

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION

In the matter of the estate of Willie G. Norman, Deceased. All persons interested in said estate are hereby notified that a petition has been fide in said Court alleging that said deceased died leaving no last will and praying for administration upon his estate, and that a hearing will be had on said petition before said court on the 11th day of June 1938, and that if you fail to appear at said Court on the said 11th day of June 1938, at 9 o'clock A. M. to contest said petition, the Court may grant the same and grant administration of said estate to Lola Normn or some other suitable person person and proceed to a settlement

Bryce Crawford County Judge Begun 5-21-38 Ending 6-12-38

thereof.

Atty. Ray Lawrence Williams Room 2 Tuchman Bldg., 24th at Lake St PROBATE NOTICE

In the matter of the estate of E.p.er M. M. Wright, deceased. Notice is hereby given: That the creditors of said deceased will meet the administrator of said estate, before me, County Judge of Donglas County, Nebraska, at the County Court Room, in said County, on the 2nd day of August 1938 and on the 3rd day of October 1938 at 9 o'clock A. M., each day, for the purpose of precenting their claims for examination, adjust-ment and allowance. Three months are allowed for the creditors to present their claims, from the 2nd lav of July 1938

Bryce Crawford, Courty Judge Bg. 6-11-38 end 6-25-38

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