

BOY'S TOWN FOUNDER to be HONORED on JUNE TWENTY-SIXTH

Again the Rt. Rev. Msgr. Edward J. Flanagan, founder and director of the famous Father Flanagan's Boys Home at Boys Town, Nebraska, brings a special honor to Omaha.

Announcement was made this week that the Variety Clubs of America will present to Father Flanagan their national humanitarian award for 1938 at a testimonial dinner June 26th at the Hotel Fontenelle. The Omaha Variety club will be host for the elaborate dinner. Originally, it was planned to make the presentation in Pittsburgh, but national officers finally headed the pleas of the Omaha Variety Club group to permit them to play host at the testimonial dinner.

Father Flanagan was revealed the recipient of the Variety Clubs' annual award for last year, just a few weeks ago, following announcements by officials of the national organization in Detroit.

National officers headed by John H. Harris, national chief baker, of Pittsburgh; R. J. O'Donnell, national chairman, of Dallas, Texas; and John J. Maloney, the heart of Variety of Pittsburgh, will come to Omaha for the testimonial dinner to present the award to Father Flanagan, Joe Jacobs, local general chairman for the event said Saturday.

Mr. Jacobs was named general chairman for the dinner by Harry J. Shumow, chief baker of the Omaha club. Assisting Mr. Jacobs on his local committee are Edward Shafston, Evert R. Cummings, John J. Gillin, Jr., Jack Epstein and Leon Dixon.

"The event will be an outstanding testimonial to Father Flanagan—Omaha's outstanding citizen," declared Mr. Shafston who recommended Father Flanagan to the national Variety club for their 1938 award on behalf of the Omaha club.

Variety club members from Minneapolis, Des Moines, Milwaukee, Kansas City, St. Louis, and Dallas will come here for the

dinner, according to Mr. Jacobs. Because of the limited accommodations at the Hotel Fontenelle, attendance at the dinner will be by invitation. Mr. Jacobs said Saturday. Attendance at the dinner will be limited to about 500, he said.

Announcement of the guest speaker for the dinner, Mr. Jacobs said, is being secretly guarded at the present time. He indicated the speaker would be a national figure.

An honorary civic committee has been named to work with the Omaha Variety club in staging this testimonial dinner to Father Flanagan, by Mr. Jacobs. The committee appointments follow:

Most Reverend James H. Ryan, Governor Roy L. Cochran, Senator Edward R. Burke, Mayor Dan E. Butler, O. H. Barmettler, A. H. Blank, DeEmmett Bradshaw, George Brandeis, W. Dale Clark, W. J. Coad, Joe Cooper, James E. Davidson, James A. Danahue.

Frank P. Fogarty, Paul Gallagher, J. M. Harding, Louis Hiller, W. D. Hofsford, Fred Hovey, H. A. Jacobberger, Morris E. Jacobs, William Jeffers, J. A. C. Kennedy, James P. Lee, Francis P. Matthews.

J. Franc's McDermott, Henry Monsky, Bert Murphy, Don Searle, William Schellberg, Robert G. Simmons, Otto Swanson, L. W. Trester.

ECONOMIC HIGHLIGHTS

Any nation which subsidizes its foreign trade, through barter and fixed by our government to the tune of a 25 per cent extra duty on any goods it sends into this country. Most notable example of a country falling into this "least favored nation" category, is Germany. The Reich has practically no gold, and its international credit is non-existent. So it carries on foreign trade through an extremely involved and economically dubious barter method. Result is that all our German imports are hit with a tariff of 25 per cent, on top of all other duties. That goes as well for countries which have been absorbed by Germany, or brought under German economic "protectorships," such as Austria and the Provinces of Czechoslovakia.

The United States Department of State, under the leadership of Mr. Hull has strongly criticized subsidized trade. In Mr. Hull's view, the barter system is simply one more evidence of a totalitarianism that goes straight against the grain of democratic convictions. He believes that world property can result only from the freest possible commercial relations between nations, on a cash basis, with all doing business in the same manner and with none favored and none penalized.

In the face of that, the fact this government is seriously considering putting into effect a barter system of our own, on a limited scale, has excited a great deal of interest. And it has likewise excited a great deal of informed criticism.

The commodity in question is cotton. The cotton problem has long been one of the most difficult of our domestic issues. For some years we have pursued a policy of cotton scarcity, and the result is a strong stimulation of foreign production, with a consequent reduction in foreign demand for American cotton. At present the world carry-over of past season's crops is equal to about four years of normal export requirements. Matters have reached the point where our lawmakers simply don't see any way out, and are willing to clutch at any straw that offers hope of success.

The new proposal involves bartering our cotton for English produced rubber and tin—two of that small list of important commodities which cannot be produced in necessary quantities in the United States or its possessions. At the same time, the government would provide an export subsidy for cotton, so that American growers would receive a price considerably in excess of the world price.

It is apparent that this scheme workable or not, goes completely contrary to the fixed policy of the Department of State. Only a few weeks ago, Secretary Hull issued a statement praising the success achieved by reciprocal trade agreements, and pointing to the failure of barter trade. In this statement, he said: "Regimented foreign trade based upon the principle of bilateral balancing, implemented by barter or compensatory arrangements,

THE LITTLENES OF SOME BIG PEOPLE

by William Pickens for ANP

So the British authorities got all heated up and shut off the radio stations to keep his own people from hearing their ex-king broadcast from France to America in the interest of peace. That is one of the smallest bits of British littleness so far in their history.

Of course they give the foolish excuse that the present king, younger brother of the Duke of Windsor, was on the sea on the way to America, presumably in the interest of peace, and that therefore, somewhere in British mind, it was improper for the older brother and ex-king to broadcast anything on the great subject of peace. What a foolish notion. The subject is big enough for all of us to talk on it. Besides, the present king of England will need all the help he can get, for talking on anything. Perhaps Chamberlain may already have written his speech or speeches for him,—but what of that?

And those who listened to it, tell me that Edward Windsor made a good sensible talk on peace,—a really appealing plea. That ought to prepare the way for his far less competent brother, it seems to us.

It is my guess that the upper crust in Britain has not forgiven, and will not forgive, Edward for marrying a commoner, a woman who had been twice divorced, and for snubbing the Great Britain throne to do so. Think of it. Giving up being King of Great Britain and Ireland—don't ask the Irish— and Emperor of India, and biggest chief of Africa, etc. etc.,— just to marry Wallis Simpson. There are others who will agree that Edward did not make a good bargain, but there is no excuse for the extent of this persecuting British littleness. I hate littleness everywhere,—in the big and in the little. And of course the biggest littlenesses I have ever known of, are the littlenesses of big people. A few years ago, and more times than that, honest observers of human conduct have said to me—how little some big people can be.

British exclusiveness is hard enough to understand in the ordinary, but in this persistent virulence against a man who was once their honored king, it is positively silly.

We are glad that Edward talked in spite of Downing street. We people of the world like that sort of courage and honesty.

is fundamentally unsound. The substitution of a general policy of barter or compensation trade for normal trade methods inevitably leads to a curtailment of total trade and reduction of living standards."

If it was assured that only cotton would be given the rather questionable benefits of a barter system, even the opponents of the compensatory device would be less concerned. However, there is a feeling that once such a plan were put into effect on behalf of one major crop or commodity, there would be no limit to its potential expansion. As Dorothy Thompson writes, "Politically speaking, such a barter transaction, once begun, is bound to be extended to other commodities. So we introduce a new pork barrel scheme, the mere apprehension of which will disrupt the markets of other commodities. In its present form, we will subsidize the foreigner without expanding our foreign markets. And then, in all probability, extend loans to Brazil to offset that deflation of her cotton income which our previous policy originally stimulated."

Whether the proposal will be made into law is still a question, but the chances seem at least even that it will, due to the desperation of Congress and the Department of Agriculture experts in their so far futile search for a solution to agricultural problems. As some thinkers have been observing, it is a tragic commentary on the trend of the times that the democracies, in their trade fights against the dictators, are using more and more weapons with the dictators themselves have put into use.

Late business news is not greatly significant. The production indices are chancing within very narrow limits, and there has been definite influence either up or down.

Considerable new corporate financing is in prospect when the situation brightens a bit. And the low state of inventories in many



ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 7.—Miss Ernestine Macklin, a student in the cosmetology department of the Washington School, is receiving the "patch test" to determine whether she is allergic to hair coloring. This test is given by all licensed cosmetologists to pre-determine a possible unfavorable reaction to hair coloring by persons who are allergic to such substances. All of the students in the class who were tested last week reacted favorably, according to a report by the Godefroy Manufacturing Company which provided the coloring for the test. The result of the test is known after 24 hours. At left above is Miss Laura Ribean, instructor of cosmetology. Miss Ella Smith, another student, is administering the test. Both of the students are expected to be graduated in June.

Calvin's Newspaper Service TESTED RECIPE

By Frances Lee Barton

T WAS long after Christmas and all through the house not a pudding was stirring—not even a mousse. The cubes in the ice box were chilled with despair. 'Twas twelve by the time piece. No dessert was there. When all of a sudden there arose such a clatter...

And almost before you could say Jack Robinson a delicious chocolate mousse had been whipped together, packed in the freezing tray—and a desertsless meal avoided. Believe me, that's something in any man's language.

Regal Chocolate Mousse—2 squares unsweetened chocolate; ½ cup sugar; dash of salt; ¼ cup boiling water; 3 egg yolks, well beaten; 1 teaspoon vanilla; 2 cups cream, whipped. Add chocolate, sugar, and salt to water and heat in double boiler 10 minutes, stirring occasionally. Then beat with rotary egg beater until blended. Pour slowly over egg yolks, stirring well. Cool; add vanilla and fold in whipped cream. Turn into freezing tray of automatic refrigerator and let stand 3 to 4 hours. Or turn mixture into mold, filling it to overflowing; cover with waxed paper and press cover tightly down over paper. Pack in equal parts ice and salt 2 to 4 hours. Serves 8.

counsel of the NAACP; Charles H. Houston, and Leon A. Ransom, of the Howard university law school.

Case Goes Back to 1914

This case had its birth in the old grandfather clause cases of 1914 whereby the constitution of Oklahoma and several other states provided strict educational qualifications for voters unless they could prove that their grandfathers had voted prior to 1866. Since no Negroes were qualified to vote prior to 1866 the discrimination in the constitution was apparent and the U. S. supreme court in 1915 held this provision unconstitutional in a case fought by the NAACP.

Immediately after this decision Oklahoma attempted to get around the 15th amendment again by passing an act February 26, 1916 that all persons eligible for registration had to register within 12 days or be forever barred from registration. But the act provided however, that all persons who voted in the 1914 elections (when Negroes were excluded by the grandfather clause) were not affected. This act was challenged on constitutional grounds in 1934 by the NAACP when registration was refused I. W. Lane.

Officials of the NAACP pointed out that the court's decision could be hailed not only as a great gain for Negroes because it establishes their right to vote under the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution, but it also gives a broader interpretation to the so-called Civil War amendments. Not only is the right to vote established by the old grandfather clause cases, and the right to vote in primaries established by the Texas primary cases, all handled by the NAACP, but now the right to register has been established.

NAACP Victories—Twelve out of thirteen cases carried to the U. S. Supreme Court by the NAACP have been won. This record extends over a period of almost twenty-five years from 1915 to date.

The first case in 1915 struck down as unconstitutional the grandfather clauses which were used to disfranchise Negroes in many states. The second case declared the

Louisville segregation ordinance unconstitutional in 1917. This ordinance similar to those in other cities prohibited whites and Negroes from living in the same districts.

The principle that a trial dominated by mob violence is but a "mask" and a denial of due process was established in 1923 in several cities growing out of the Elaine, Arkansas, riots. Twelve Negro sharecroppers were sentenced to death and 67 for long prison terms at trials dominated by mobs. These men were freed by this decision and the precedent of due process established. This precedent has been used in many later cases including the famous Scottsboro appeals.

In 1926 the New Orleans segregation ordinance similar to the Louisville one was declared unconstitutional in a memorandum opinion.

The first Texas primary case in 1927 established the right of Negroes to vote in the primary as well as the general election and held unconstitutional a Texas statute which excluded Negroes from the Democratic primaries.

In 1930 the Richmond, Virginia segregation ordinance, similar to the Louisville ordinance, was declared unconstitutional in a memorandum opinion.

The second attempt of the state to exclude Negroes from the primaries was declared unconstitutional in 1932. After the first decision Texas attempted to evade the fifteenth amendment by enabling the Democratic party of Texas to exclude Negroes. This was declared unconstitutional as state action.

In 1935 the U. S. Supreme Court ruled that the conviction of Jess Hollins from Oklahoma by a jury of white from which all Negroes were excluded was invalid and a denial of due process of law.

The conviction of three Negroes in Mississippi on a confession extorted by force and violence was held to be a denial of due process of law in 1936. The supreme court held: "The rack and torture chamber may not be substituted for the witness stand."

The conviction of Joe Hale of Kentucky on an indictment drawn by an all white jury and by a trial of an all white jury from which Negroes were excluded was declared unconstitutional in 1938.

The University of Missouri decision, December 12, 1938, established the principle that a qualified Negro could not be excluded from the state university on the grounds of his color in the absence of the establishment of equal opportunities for him within the state. This decision established the principle applicable to all public education that "the admissibility of laws separating the races in the enjoyment of privileges which the law gives to the separated groups within the State."

The twelfth victory was the case decided Monday May 22 1939 declaring unconstitutional a statute of Oklahoma which discriminated against Negroes in their right to register and vote.

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