

**Jesse's Cafe**  
A New, Clean Place to EAT  
GOOD MEALS 15c & up  
Give Us A Try  
1426 North 24th Street

**NEBRASKA'S  
NEXT  
GOVERNOR**



**TERRY  
CARPENTER**

A CANDIDATE WITH A  
PROVED CONGRESSIONAL  
RECORD FOR  
TOLERANCE

For All Creeds and Races

Democratic Ticket

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT



Let Nadinola help you  
**LIGHTEN  
YOUR SKIN**  
loosen blackheads, improve  
your complexion

No matter how dark and rough your skin is, don't be discouraged! You have a right to a lighter, softer, more attractive complexion—and famous Nadinola Bleaching Cream will help you get it!

Nadinola Bleaching Cream contains medicated ingredients that gently act to bleach the skin to a lighter, lovelier shade. It helps loosen ugly blackheads too, promotes a softer, smoother, finer skin surface.

**Money Back Guarantee**

Think how happy you would be with a lovelier, lighter complexion! And with every Nadinola package comes a written promise—your money back if you are not satisfied. With so much to gain, and nothing to lose, don't delay—get Nadinola today. Full treatment-size jar costs only 50c—contains enough of this wonderful cream for 6 weeks' daily use.

**NADINOLA BLEACHING CREAM**

**"Build-Up Important  
Protector Of Women!**

A weak, undernourished condition often enables functional dysmenorrhea to get a foothold; thus leads to much of woman's suffering from headaches, nervousness, other periodic discomfort.

CARDUI's principal help for such distress comes from the way it usually stimulates appetite; increases flow of gastric juice; thus aids

**Music Aids Relaxation and Beauty**



The ability to relax is the core of every successful beauty—regime, whether simple or elaborate, for the best cosmetics in the world can accomplish little if your nerves are constantly tense. A few moments of complete relaxation will smooth the lines from your face and ease that tight, keyed-up feeling that is the root of most headaches and nervous ailments.

If you are among the many modern women who have forgotten how to relax, turn to music for assistance. Experts agree that nothing is more conducive to restful relaxation than music, whether you play an instrument or listen to "ready-made" music.

Virginia Carrington Thomas, director of the Hammond Organ School, in

response to requests from hundreds of housewives and business women, has made a study of "relaxing music" and has found that a tired, distraught woman reacts favorably to organ music, especially to such selections as "On Wings of Song," "Clair de Lune" by Debussy, and "The Lamp Is Low." Lullabies are equally effective, particularly Brahms' famous "Lullaby" and "Sweet and Low."

"Any music that is soft and soothing in character is likely to produce a relaxing effect upon strained nerves," Miss Thomas says, "and if you have any particular favorites in that category, they will do just as well."

So relax—for beauty's sake—with music's soothing help.

**CALVIN'S DIGEST**

By L. Baynard Whitney  
New Press Vitality

New vitality for the advertising departments of the Negro press in the United States was forecast in a recent conference of far-reaching significance, when 28 publishers' representatives of 21 newspapers created the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association. The DEFENDER'S John H. Sengstacke is president, and the GUIDE'S Thomas W. Young, secretary-treasurer. The NNPA set up machinery for a survey of the Negro market, the results to be later dramatized and presented to national advertisers and their agencies. The gathering also mulled over the ideas of a consistent national advertising policy, a non-profit news gathering agency or organization, and a publishers' information service.

Having grown strong here and there individually, this is the second, and perhaps more important, cooperating effort undertaken by the Negro press (the first was the ABC clan). It is a splendid start in the right direction, but with a few important elements missing, I believe.

Few would argue that our press has reached the saturation in circulation among Negro readers; secondly, the influence of the Negro press upon the white press is not as strong as it should be. It seems to me that the NNPA should also set up machinery for increasing Negro reader interest closer to the saturation point, thus improving or enlarging the Negro market through increased circulation. Also, go after WHITE READERS through a "Learn What The Negro Thinks" campaign. Simultaneously with the rise in adver-

tising revenue there would appear a more qualitative and serviceable mould of public opinion, both black and white.

**Howard, How Come?**

At Howard University, faces crimson with embarrassment over the reported theft of an expensive fur coat belonging to a prominent artist had barely cooled before another blush of red deepened over loss of the court suit of Architect Albert I. Cassell who was recently awarded nearly \$20,000 judgment in sums owed him "for four years work on behalf of the school's property acquisition plan." Press reports indicated that Secretary Ickes, also finding no fraud of funds, discovered "pretty poor bookkeeping." The Cassell suit threatened to hold up all construction work. The Interior Department finally installed its own supervising engineer and the work proceeded.

These unfortunate incidents reflect upon the integrity of the institutions' personnel, and the public asks "How Come?" However, these matters should not blind us to the otherwise splendid record achieved by President Mordecai Johnson, who has guided his institution through many crises. He has exercised his proficiency and a grand fortitude. We can ill afford to condemn him or his school.

**Johnson Memorial  
Campaign Aided by  
Bethune, Hughes**

New York—Addition of the names of Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, Negro National NYA director and Langston Hughes to the James Weldon Johnson Memorial sponsoring committee, was announced today by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The Association also announced that \$1,000 toward the \$20,000 cost of erecting the memorial in New York, has been raised to date. Other names recently added to the sponsoring committee include: Dean William H. Hastie, James Nabrit, Jr., and President Mordecai W. Johnson, all of Howard University; Miss Pearl Mitchell, of Cleveland, Ohio; Douglas B. Falconer, and John B. Nail both of New York and Prof. Paul H. Duoglas, of the University of Chicago.

**DOCTORS HOLD RORUM AT  
AT PHILLIPS HOSPITAL**

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 4 (ANP) Presenting major developments in public health, with stress laid on problems of Negro communities, the second annual Medical Institute for Physicians was held last week at Homer G. Phillips hospital, sponsored by the Mound City Medical Forum, the Tuberculosis and Health society, and the City Health Division.

Meeting for three days in morning and afternoon sessions, lectures and demonstrations covered four important fields: tuberculosis, venereal disease, maternal and infant care. A public meeting held at Central Baptist church Thursday brought outstanding speakers to the platform to discuss health problems in simple language.

**Nurses Confused by  
Names of Couple**

Jackson, Miss., April 4 (ANP)—Nurses in Green Annex of the Baptist hospital here are confronted with oddity in many of their cases, but this week they met confusion in the names of a couple which strayed from all rules governing names. The man, robust, six-footer, answers to Nora while his wife is Willie, and the names are baptismal. All of which caused some flurry among the girls in white.

**United States Senate**

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

March 29, 1940

Mr. Charles S. Reed,  
505 Omaha National Bank Building,  
Omaha, Nebraska.

My dear Mr. Reed:

This will reply to your letter of March 27th regarding your colored voters and the Anti-lynching Bill. I am very glad to give you the exact record in this connection and you may rely upon it and you may make any use of it you see fit.

I have always been in favor of the Federal anti-lynching law and have always so stated. It has never come to a vote in the Senate because it has always been beaten by Southern Democratic filibuster. There are two ways to beat a filibuster in the Senate. The first is to hold the Senate in continuous session twenty-four hours day and night until the opposition surrenders to a vote. If this fails, the second and final recourse is to vote a cloture rule—which is to say a "gag rule"—which will force a vote within a day or two. On general principles, I am opposed to cloture in the Senate because I do not think that this last free forum should be gagged except as a last resort. This question of "freedom of debate" in the Senate of course transcends any such limited issue as is involved in the anti-lynching law. The cloture question underlies the whole system of American free Government. Cloture shuts off minorities and makes them bow to majorities. Whenever transient majorities can do anything they please in this country, our constitutional rights have completely disintegrated. Therefore, I have always insisted that cloture should only be applied in the Senate in cases of clean cut justification where every other recourse has failed. I have particularly warned our colored citizens that they ought to share my point of view in this connection because they are a minority and, in the long run, they have infinitely much to lose if they encourage in any way the destruction of parliamentary protections upon which minorities must lean for their rights; and I have urged them not to overlook this fundamental fact, no matter how much they may be interested, at the moment, in passing one particular piece of legislation.

The last time the anti-lynching bill was on the Floor of the Senate, a premature effort was made to stop the debate by the early use of cloture and I voted against the application of cloture at that time and under those circumstances—for the reasons indicated above. That is the only vote of mine which could be tortured into some sort of a claim that I did not go along with the anti-lynching legislation. But any such claim would be ridiculously unfair and untrue. I voted against cloture because no effort had been made to hold the Senate in continuous session (which is the first and necessary method of forcing an end to debate). I announced that I would myself sit continuously day and night for the purpose of holding a quorum in order to wear down the debate and force a vote. But this was never done. There was no reason or excuse for cloture under the circumstances.

Now let me state my position specifically regarding the anti-lynching law which is again on the Senate calendar and may again come to issue this Spring. I will vote in favor of the anti-lynching law if and when it comes to final battle. If there is a filibuster I will support the Administration leadership if it will attempt to break the filibuster by continuous sessions of the Senate. I will personally help maintain a quorum for this purpose. If this method fails to bring a vote—after there has been a full, free, fair opportunity for complete debate—I will vote for cloture as a last resort to produce a vote.

This whole thing is enormously exaggerated in its importance because the crime of lynching has almost disappeared. I believe there were only three lynchings in the whole country last year (two Negroes and one white). We have probably made greater progress in stopping this crime than any other single crime on the calendar. Yet I agree that the psychological issue involved will never be conclusively settled until a Federal stamp of disapproval is put upon lynching, and I am continuing to join in this effort. But I think our colored citizens are ill-advised if they make their political decisions solely on the basis of this one issue. They had better look beyond this limited horizon to find out whether their public servants have a fundamental sympathy with the rights of the colored race. I have a few credentials of my own at this point. The most notable case involving Negro rights which has been in the Senate in the last forty years arose in connection with the confirmation of Judge Parker of North Carolina, to the Supreme Court by President Hoover. Our colored citizenship was up in arms against the appointment from coast to coast because Judge Parker (rightly or wrongly) was charged with racial prejudice in some of his earlier statements and decisions. I inquired into the matter closely. I came to the conclusion that it would be unwise to put a man upon the Supreme bench whom the great colored citizenship sector of the United States would never trust. Judge Parker's confirmation was defeated by one single vote in the Senate—and I cast that deciding vote. Our colored friends have short memories if they have forgotten that incident.

It may be useful for you to know in this connection that my maternal grandfather, Dr. Aaron T. Hendrick, at Clyde, New York, ran the northern New York "depot" for the "underground railroad" throughout the Civil War era. He was also a delegate in the Convention which nominated Abraham Lincoln. This is ancient history but it still has some significance.

I am very glad to give you this detailed report and I hope you may find it useful. Thanks again for all that you are doing.

Good luck!

With warm personal regards and best wishes,

Cordially and faithfully,

*Charles S. Reed*

**Arthur J. Weaver**

Republican Candidate for  
**United States**

**SENATOR**

President Nebraska Constitutional Convention  
1919-20.  
Governor of Nebraska 1929-30

HE STANDS FOR:

1. Economy in Government (No account overdrawn during his term as Governor of Nebraska and he left a Four-Million-Dollar Balance in the treasury—lowered state tax levy below ten year average).
2. Favors local government control and is opposed to further centralization of governmental activities.
3. Approves social security legislation and favors further study with a view of improvement and expansion.
4. The protection of the rights of labor.
5. Elimination of the Government in business, except where necessary to protect the people from exploitation.
6. Keeping American boys and American dollars at home—not in Asia or Europe.

Equal protection of the law for every citizen no matter what be his race, color, or creed.  
Native Nebraskan  
SEND A MAN TO THE UNITED STATES SENATE WITH A CONSTRUCTIVE RECORD IN HIS COMMUNITY, STATE AND THE MIDDLE WEST.