

# Schools of State Need \$8,475,000 for Construction

## PRODUCING MORE MEAT



Responding to War Food Administrator Marvin Jones' appeal for a larger pig crop this year to help meet the increased wartime demand for meat, white and colored farmers have kept additional sows for farrowing this spring and next fall. This year's goal calls for 57,500,000 spring pigs. Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Crawford, Maryland farm family, are shown with one of their sows and her new pig. Mrs. Crawford is wearing a Women's Land Army uniform.

## 4-H Clubbers Work for War and Peace

Not only are the 4-H club boys and girls increasing their projects again this year with the hope of helping to assure adequate food for our fighting men and for civilian

war workers at home, but they are also planning for the peace, according to reports received by the U. S. Department of Agriculture from State Extension Service directors. The reports indicate that the colored 4-Hers of North Carolina are preparing to hold their first State

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## NEW EDUCATIONAL TRENDS TO INFLUENCE DESIGN IN FUTURE PROGRAM

Nebraska must spend an estimated \$8,475,000 in immediate postwar years for new school buildings and for repairs to present structures, according to a survey just released by the American Association of School Administrators. New Educational needs and lack of building during the war, the survey reveals, make such a construction program essential.

The survey, covering 806 school systems in the United States, estimates national school building needs wide dairy calf show during the early part of September.

The youngsters are expected to exhibit over 100 purebred cows and heifers. The aim of the show is to encourage the raising of better strains of dairy cattle for increased wartime production of milk and also for higher nutritional standards in rural and urban areas after the war.

## WAR ON CUTWORMS TO SAVE YOUR VICTORY GARDEN

The Victory Garden who hesitates at the first threat of insect pests has to engage in a real fight later. Victory Garden headquarters at the U. S. Department of Agriculture reminds gardeners that one of the early season pests is the cut worm, and suggests methods of war on cutworms, one of the most widely distributed garden pests.

Cutworms attack plants freshly transplanted—often the first night they are in the garden—and some other plants—particularly sweet corn—in the day or two after they push above the soil surface.

For small gardens, paper collars will provide good protection. Paper about the size of a penny postcard and about as stiff makes a good collar if bent into a cylinder and pinned or tied to hold its shape. With deft fingers and a little practice, collars can be set without pinning or tying. An anti-cutworm collar should extend an inch into the soil and about two inches above the surface.

For larger gardens, cutworm bait is the standard remedy for cutworm trouble. The worms prefer bran even to tomato or cabbage plants. A good wartime bait is made from 5 pounds of bran and 4 ounces of sodium fluosilicate well mixed and moistened with enough water to make a crumbly mass—3 to 4 quarts. Mix the bait in the morning and scatter it in early evening, before the night-working worms start the attacks. Spread the bait freely after transplanting, or better still, say the Federal entomologists—bait the area two or three nights before transplanting.

at more than \$1,000,000,000. Intelligent planning in this huge construction program is urged by Reginald E. Marsh, nationally known school architect, who predicts that additional use of room space, more accent on physical training and increased attention to pre-kindergarten children will greatly influence future school design. Marsh is a member of the postwar planning committee of the American Institute of Architects, New York Chapter.

"Such facilities as cafeterias and lunchrooms will be designed for general educational purposes and installed in many more schools," Marsh says. "Floors and wainscoting of tile will make them attractive and easily cleaned for use before and after lunch as study halls, music rooms and club meeting places."

Marsh also foresees increased stress on physical education and vocational training as a result of Selective Service findings. Athletic facilities, he believes, will be increased and where joint community and school needs can be served, tile swimming pools may be installed.

"One of the most useful lessons of the war is the value of nursery schools," Marsh says. "Originally set up in temporary buildings near war plants, they have relieved mothers for work and at the same time proved of educational benefit to children. They may—and probably will—be continued after the war."

## \$33,275.16 REALIZED FROM XMAS SEAL SALE IN OMAHA

Walter S. Byrne, chairman of the Christmas Seal Campaign, announced at the close of the fiscal year March 31, a total of \$33,275.16 realized from the 1944 Christmas Seal Sale, an increase of \$6,976.46 over last year's total of \$26,298.70.

The increase in the Christmas Seal drive shows how generously the people of Omaha responded to the call to the home front in fighting tuberculosis. "Ninety-five cents out of every dollar contributed stays in Omaha for the promotion of educational work in prevention and early diagnosis of the disease, skin testing programs and many other health activities. The other five cents is sent to the National Tuberculosis Association for consultation to the state associations and research," said Mr. Byrne.

"During war times the threat of a rise in tuberculosis is now being felt and in order to combat this rise we must work harder to completely eradicate this dread disease from Nebraska," said Mr. Byrne.

## WICKARD FAVORS MORE RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

In a statement before the Senate Subcommittee last week on the Rural Electrification Act of 1945, Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard said that S. 89, introduced by Senator Lucas, had his complete approval.

Continuing, Secretary Wickard said, "If we are to complete the job of electrifying rural America in an efficient and economical manner, I believe that S. 89 is equally as important a piece of legislation as the original REA act."

"Great strides have been made under the original REA Act. The number of electrified farms has increased from 10 percent to 42 percent since the creation of REA. But there are still more than six million rural homes and establishments without this modern convenience."

## KNOW YOUR STATE TRAFFIC LAWS

A traffic sign in a small town reads: "Drive slowly—no hospital. Larger town might well have a sign saying, 'We have a hospital—but no room for you.'"

Moderate speed is necessary if traffic accidents are to be avoided and cars made to last longer. Observe posted local speed regulations when driving through towns and cities. When out on the highway—drive according to conditions. Never drive over the state speed limit which is 40 miles per hour during the day and 50 miles per hour at night.

Watch for next week's traffic law



FDR'S RETURN TO WASHINGTON FOR LAST TIME—Washington, D.C. (Soundphoto CFI) This impressive photo made on Delaware Avenue as President Roosevelt's funeral cortege wound its way from the Union Station to the

White House past the Capitol back ground. Huge throngs lined the route of march, kept back by soldiers and sailors. The flag draped casket is drawing near the White House.



## ROOSEVELT FAMILY LEAVES GRAVESIDE—Hyde Park, N.Y.

(Soundphoto CFI) Brig. General Elliott Roosevelt, carries the flag that covered his father's casket, as he with other members of the family leave the graveside following the interment of our 31st president. At Elliott's right hand is his mother escorted by Mrs. Anna

Roosevelt Boettiger. Behind Elliott is Col. John Boettiger, a son-in-law of the late president. Shown at Elliott's left are, left to right, Mrs. John Roosevelt, Mrs. James Roosevelt, Mrs. Elliott Roosevelt, and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt. Shown at the left of the picture, facing the camera, are President and Mrs. Truman.



FOR NEGRO COLLEGES. Lena Horne, M.G.M. singing star, proudly displays checks sent to United Negro College Fund by Negro and white celebrities. (Soundphoto CFI) Lena Horne, M.G.M. singing star, proudly displays checks sent to United Negro College Fund by Negro and white celebrities. (Soundphoto CFI) Lena Horne, M.G.M. singing star, proudly displays checks sent to United Negro College Fund by Negro and white celebrities.

## COLLEGE FUND

New York—The two foremost Negro labor leaders in America joined with the administrative heads of the two most active national organizations seeking inter-racial accord this week in urging their fellow citizens to support the 1945 United Negro College Fund by contributing to its second annual campaign which begins April 18 with a nationwide goal of 1,550,000 dollars.

Labor endorsements of the Fund aims and objectives were made by Willard S. Townsend, International

President of the CIO United Transport Service Employees of America, who said that "the progress of labor has been closely linked to education" and A. Philip Randolph, International President of the AFL Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, who expressed the opinion that because of the United Negro College Fund "democratic institutions will have greater support in the troubled days ahead."

Roy Wilkins, Acting Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said that "we regard this activity as vital," and Lester B. Granger, Executive Secretary of the National Urban League, termed the Fund "a must."

The texts of the statements issued by Messrs. Townsend, Randolph, Granger and Wilkins to Thomas Morgan, national chairman of the campaign, follow:

Mr. Randolph: "The campaign is of capital importance to the future of America's educational facilities. 'There must be education and democracy for education. This is a condition and not a feeling that confronts us and we must be equal to the challenge. I urge support for this worthy campaign in spite of the many worthy causes that we as people are called upon to assist. I am sure that the happiest results will ensue and our democratic institutions will have greater support in the troubled days ahead.'"

Mr. Townsend: "The progress of labor over the years has been closely linked to education. As the dark corners of ignorance have been pierced by the light of education so has labor's cause been understood with greater clarity."

"The United Negro College Fund represents a cause that is close to the hearts of labor. It merits the generous support of all sections of the American public."

Mr. Granger: "The United Negro College Fund is one of the causes which remain urgently important whether during war or peace. It is a 'must' on the contribution's list of thoughtful citizens."

Mr. Wilkins: "The NAACP is pleased to endorse the 1945 campaign of the United Negro College Fund for 1,550,000 dollars for the support of 32 participating private educational institutions."

"We regard this activity as vital to the unity of our American population which must be achieved if we are to develop further as the leading democratic nation in the world."

## PLAIN TALK

### THE QUESTION OF ANTI-SEMITISM AMONG NEGROES

by Dan Gardner

Anti-Semitism is a delicate subject. In fact, the term has become almost explosive and unmentionable. Fear of being identified as a "Jew-baiter" or an anti-Semite has all but banned frank discussion of the matter, and one would look for many days before he found a professional Negro leader willing publicly to air his views on the subject.

To get around being called anti-Semitic and, at the same time, bring into the open the ramifications of the question, one has to be somewhat careful in the use of words as well as a bit reckless in walking where angels fear to tread.

Right now the Negro is being pressed on all sides by other minority groups which wish to make common cause with him in these difficult times when cooperation among minority groups for unity and strength are necessary to advance the aspirations and aims of such groups.

I think American minorities, such as Jews, Italians, Irish, and Germans, really have the secret envy of the Negro because of his possession of the one thing that all of them lack. The Negro is a native American not foreign born as are the others. The American Negro, being native to the soil, were he white, could capitalize to the fullest extent on this link to the soil, being black, he has to live as a ward, more or less tolerated through the good graces of the white man, and the white man is in power. Had most Jews the prize possession of the American Negro, native heritage, he would probably be the strongest force in American life today. But, since he does not have it, there is reason for his seeking unity and common cause with the American Negro.

The charges that Jews exploit Negroes wherever they meet them has been made every since I can remember and probably will continue to be made after I am dead and gone. The exploitation charged was based on the fact that Jews, in certain practices that obtain in the poorer neighborhoods where the small storekeeper, grocer, butcher, haberdasher, jeweler, etc., pitches his wares, the so-called "sharp" driving practices of the Jew in this connection have been exaggerated and played upon until it is small wonder that there does not exist actual hatred for him by Negroes. The facts of the matter are, however, Negroes don't hate anybody. You hear professional leaders holler from the hills that they hate this and hate that, but, in the main, the great majority of Negroes don't have the time or the inclination to develop healthy hates for opposite races and most certainly, not the Jew.

However, as Negroes slowly become more articulate, they attempt to fight back against the alleged "sharp" trading practices of the Jew by name calling and, in some instances, whispering campaigns. Again, all this can be regarded as harmless as there are few instances where Negroes put on hoods, ride white horses, and burn fiery crosses in the front yards of people.

The Negro lowest down feels a sort of kinship with the Jews that is as natural and homely as that which exists between cousins. To the Jewish grocer or druggist the Negro in the neighborhood takes his troubles; to the Jewish butcher goes the Negro seeking credit for small purchases, and so on down the line. The degree of affability is enhanced by the everyday working out of living together amicably of these two un-alike people.

The affinity that the Negro feels with the Jew is surprising and would be extremely surprising to the Jew himself if he actually knew how close the average Negro feels towards him. Of course, there is the element of jealousy that exists among all people and the Jewish agent among Negroes who think the Jew is taking all his money with him helpless to stop him, and this jealousy is best seen in discussions of the Jew on the street corner or in the pool room where those who come in contact with him most professionally relate their experiences and let loose their squawks.

Hardest hit by a squawker are those Jews who are in the entertainment business, whether as theatre owners or managers or booking agents for bands, acts, and performers—they catch hell. They are roundly abused, dissected, put together, and broken up again in long talks by the people they handle. Yet the record shows these very Negroes who do the loudest howling seldom, if ever, leave the management of the Jewish agent with whom they have been identified. There are cases on record where Negro orchestra leaders, singers, dancers, and others have been managed by the same person for as long as twenty years and, while these people will talk gibberish loudly how they have been robbed, they show no inclination to pick up and leave.

All this points to a healthy state upon which real unity can be built by the Negro and the Jewish people. The thing that irks the Negro most about the Jew, aside from his alleged sharp trading practices, is a tendency of the Jew, once he gets on his feet, to look the other way when the Negro with whom he has been associated in former times comes by. This is not really a Jewish trait and should not be ascribed as such. It is common to most of us, when we get a new coat, hat, shoes, cane and gloves, to walk on the other side of the street if we can get over it.

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there and ignore the fellows with whom we were close pals when our feet were on the ground and we had patches in our pants. In the case of the Jews, it is a sensitive point with Negroes because of the difference in color. The Negro, who cusses out one of his own who roams smooty, secretly admires him and feels it necessary to go to his rescue if said Negro is mistreated by people of another race. However, he does not feel the same way about the Jew who gets prosperous and retires completely from the Negro scene upon which he built his fortune.

If Jewish leaders and those enlightened persons of the Jewish race, who are sincerely seeking to bring about a greater understanding between the two races, in which the common bond of friendship and unity will be stressed, actually studied the matter and took practical steps to eliminate certain practices they would find that making common cause with the Negro on a variety of subjects would give both races more strength than they ever dreamed.

However, the habit in the current manner of going about things in the associations of interracial intercourse, namely, to have representatives of both groups talk to each other as though they were natural enemies, but conversing under the white flag of truce, can and has done more harm than anything else to the hope of complete Jewish-Negro understanding.



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## Boys and Girls Here's how to have more fun flying Kites



This is the weather for flying kites—but let's do it safely! I don't want any of my friends to get hurt. Wire string—or even damp cotton string—conducts electricity, so be sure your kite string is dry cotton. And remember, it's hard to watch your kite and traffic, too, so it's better to stay away from streets. . . . And please don't ever climb electric light poles to get your kite if it gets tangled in the wires. The best plan of all is to keep clear away from power lines. If you follow these simple suggestions, then you will save your kite . . . avoid accidents, and have fun.

## Breaking Street Lights Is Sabotage Any Time . . .

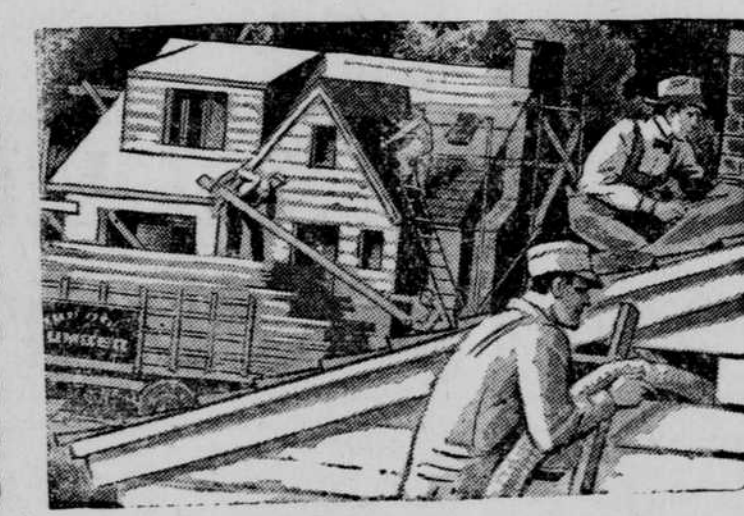
You see, they are there for safety. When they are broken, folks may have accidents on the un-lighted streets, and besides, important war materials are wasted. Some lads don't realize this, so pass the word along for me, won't you? Thanks, kids.

Reddy Kilowatt

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