

# Tex Boddie, New Fighter Here, Wins First Bout with KO in 1 Min. 50 Sec.

Tex Boddie, ex-veteran and a new fighter here in Omaha, Monday, February 25, scored a KO in his first bout here, over Joe Gates of Bismarck, North Dakota.

The timers clocked the KO in the first round at 1:50.

Since coming to Omaha from Enid, Okla., Boddie has purchased a home here, and he and family say that they will be around here for some time. Watch for his future heavyweight fights. Max Clayton, fight promoter says that Tex looks like a coming champ.

Boddie is under the management and training of our own Buddy McCrea.

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NEBRASKA-IOWA ELECTRICAL COUNCIL

## BROOKS REJECTS PRE-PRIMARY CONVENTION PLAN



Colonel William Brooks of Omaha, Republican candidate for governor, has rejected the pre-primary convention plan which will first be put into effect at the Republican meeting in Omaha March 19 and 20.

In a letter to A. T. "Bert" Howard of Scottsbluff, Republican State Central Committee Chairman, Mr. Brooks officially requested that his name not be entered in the preferential balloting, and released all of his pledged delegates and alternates. Col. Brooks, however, will be at the convention to further indicate his thoughts in the matter.

**FEARS "BOSSISM"**  
"It seems to me that listing the first and second choice on the primary is too dictatorial and contrary to the intent and purpose of the election laws of the State," said Brooks. "As a voter, I would resent being told by any one group for whom I must vote, and I predict that a majority of rethinking voters of the state would feel the same."

"Furthermore, newspaper reports indicate that some of my opponents are insinuating that after this March convention the gubernatorial race will be between only the two candidates who have been to be the first to draw first and second choice of this convention."

Furthermore, newspaper reports indicate that some of my opponents are insinuating that after this March convention the gubernatorial race will be between only the two candidates who happen to be the first and second choice of this convention, and the other candidates may as well withdraw. Isn't that interesting?

Does this mean that there has been some pre-convention understandings, and that machine politics, bossism, etc., which were relegated to the ash-heap with the adoption of the Primary Law, returned to Nebraska along with the pre-primary convention?

Whom are you holding hands with? I fail to see where the pre-primary convention is any improvement in the existing election laws. Rather, I am inclined to believe it is a menace. I shall have nothing to do with it.

Therefore, since you are chairman of this convention, I request that you see that my name is not placed in nomination before the convention, for either first or second choice. I hereby release all delegates and alternates who have promised me their support.

ion, and other candidates may as well withdraw.

Mr. Brooks expressed the opinion that the convention endorsement idea being tried out in Nebraska for the first time is a menace rather than improvement. With respect to talk that the race will be run only between the first and second convention picks Col. Brooks says, "Does this mean that there has been some pre-convention understandings, and that machine politics, bossism, etc., which were relegated to the ash-heap with the adoption of the Primary Law, have returned to Nebraska along with the pre-primary convention?"

Col. Brooks says that under the free primary system, it is entirely up to the voters of the state to select the candidates for the various offices without the suggestion of dictatorial preference.

**Open Letter**  
Mr. A. T. (Bert) Howard,  
Chairman  
Republican State Central Com.  
Scottsbluff, Nebraska

Dear Mr. Howard:  
This is in reference to your recent letter concerning the first State Pre-Primary Convention to be held in Omaha March 19th and 20th. As a candidate for governor I feel the responsibility of airing my views and that of thousands of others.

Of course, there is no reason why the political leaders of the State should not meet and pick their preference of candidates for various state offices. But like wise, why shouldn't the Farmers, Pensioners, Chambers of Commerce, and the many civic and patriotic organizations do the same things?

It seems to me that listing the first and second choice on the primary ballot is too dictatorial and contrary to the intent and purpose of the election laws of the State. As a voter, I would resent being told by any one group for whom I must vote, and I predict that a majority of the thinking voters of the state would feel the same.

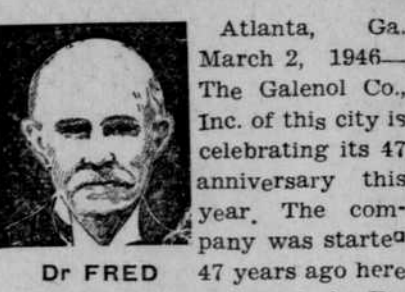
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## GALENOL CO., MAKERS OF COSMETICS FOR NEGROES CELEBRATES ITS FORTY-SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY



Atlanta, Ga., March 2, 1946—The Galenol Co., Inc. of this city is celebrating its 47th anniversary this year. The company was started 47 years ago here in Atlanta by Dr. Fred Palmer, well known Atlanta scientist whose skin whitener is known all over the world, and has continued its progress uninterrupted all through the years.

The Galenol Company, Inc. specializes in the manufacture of cosmetics for negroes. Its best known products being Dr. Fred Palmer's Skin Whitener and Dr. Fred Palmer's Skin Delight Soap. The skin whitener lightens tanned, too dark, coarse, weather-beaten skin contains a special ingredient that is quick acting. It starts to work the minute you apply it and secures almost unbelievable results. The Skin Delight Soap is made to be used in connection with the skin whitener, and is excellent soap for the skin.

Dr. Fred Palmer's products are known the world over and are used by such famous people as glamorous Harriet Calloway, the girl band leader, Pauline Webster, Lena Horne, Dea Gordon, Vivian Brown, Lovely Lane and others well known singers, movie actresses and entertainers.

In celebration of their 47th anniversary, The Galenol Company, Inc. are making an unusual offer to their friends and customers. To every person who wants a lovelier, softer, smoother, lighter complexion, they say, "Try Dr. Fred Palmer's Skin Whitener. Get the 25 cent box or better yet, get the new 50 cent economy size in the oval jar, which is suitable for your powder table. Use it 7 days according to instructions, then if you don't say it's the finest product of its kind you have ever used, return it and your money will be refunded. The general manager of the company says this is the most outstanding offer the company has ever made and feels that it will enable thousands who desire a lighter, finer skin to try this amazing product without risking a single cent.

religious movements. The Puerto Ricans are in federal prisons as a result of their stand in refusing to fight for democracy abroad when they do not have the right of self determination at home. The case of Lopez was singled out by the WDL, because he has been subjected to particularly severe treatment.

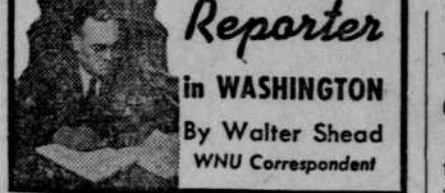
After spending two years in prison on declining to register for the draft, he was released on probation and then rearrested and returned to prison for three more years for refusing to report for induction while on probation. Upon release he faces another term of possibly five years for violation of probation, which would make ten years for the same offense.

Recalling the President's Oct. 16 Speech in which he declared Puerto Rico "should be allowed to choose statehood, independence, dominion or the present status," the League's letter said: "But only if you release them can these Puerto Rican political prisoners campaign for one of the alternatives you suggested."

Pointing out that Latin American newspapers have called for freeing of the Puerto Ricans, the letter warns: "Failure of our government to act in the matter can not fail for also dozens of nations to the south with regard to the sincerity of our Good Neighbor policy."

ers, A. Philip Randolph, George S. Schuyler, Clarence Senior, Oswald Garrison Villard and Pearl Wilken.

## The Home Town Reporter in WASHINGTON



Control of Natural Fertilizer Resources

IS COMMERCIAL fertilizer a natural resource which should be controlled and conserved by the government from the raw materials to the finished product? Your Home Town Reporter can go along part way on the answer to that question, which is now a source of hot controversy in Washington. As a matter of fact, the government already went part way as a matter of policy, when congress authorized the Muscle Shoals plant in northern Alabama.

Commercial fertilizer is taken from the soil in the form of raw phosphate, potash, nitrate, lime and other ingredients and, as a finished product, put back into worn-out soil which has been divested of these minerals by decades of farming and natural soil erosion. Hence, insofar as conservation of soil is concerned, it is as much a natural resource as water or the top soil upon which we are spending millions of dollars in conservation practices.

Without sufficient fertilizer we can't grow good crops and there is widespread opinion here that the government as a national policy should do something about reserves of phosphate and potassic minerals to insure maintenance of the nation's soil resources. But whether or not the government should go into the fertilizer business on a large scale is another and a very much debated question, although there are three bills now before congress which provide that it shall.

**Foundation Is Neutral**  
This writer has told you about the formation and some of the operations and objectives of the Foundation for American Agriculture. Another objective covers this question of commercial fertilizer. The foundation already has a committee of experts at work going into this question of mineral fertilizer reserves and is considering on a non-partisan and non-prejudicial basis, all phases of need, manufacture and distribution of commercial fertilizer. As to the three bills, the foundation is neutral, and is acting merely as a fact-finding and research organization.

Now the American Plant Food Council which, by a strange coincidence, occupies offices adjacent to the same suite as the foundation in the National Grange building here. The APFC is headed by Clifton A. Woodrum of Virginia, who resigned his 23-year-old seat as a congressman to take the job. The APFC represents private manufacturers of fertilizer, although it does have some farmer co-operatives in its membership. Mr. Woodrum says the whole fertilizer industry is dead against the three bills in question. The farm bureau and the farmers union are backing the bills unreservedly. The grange is more or less on the fence and the National Council of Farmer Co-operatives has taken no action, adopting a sort of tongue-in-cheek attitude, although some of its eastern and gulf territory members are opposed.

**Many Provisions in Bill**  
One of these fertilizer bills was introduced in the senate by Senators Lister Hill and John Bankhead of Alabama. An amended bill was put into the house hopper by Rep. John Flannagan Jr. of Virginia. Briefly, they provide: construction of a fertilizer plant at or near Mobile, Ala., and purchase of enough phosphate lands in Florida to provide raw material for at least 50 years by the Tennessee Valley authority; construction of two plants in the west and purchase of enough potash and phosphate reserves for 50 years of operation by the secretary of the interior; four-member state advisory committees in each state named by presidents of land-grant colleges; a 15-member national fertilizer policy committee to advise the secretary of agriculture; free fertilizer test program on at least 75 farms in every county of the nation to use at least half the output of the three plants; lease or sale of the plants to farm co-operatives after five years; providing farm security administration loan money to co-operatives to buy them or form new co-operatives which will buy if there are no takers.

A bill with similar objectives is in the house sponsored by Rep. Estes Kefauver of Tennessee, but places the whole program in the lap of TVA. In the meantime the government would control thousands of acres of phosphate and potash lands, which would make it tough on private manufacturers. At any rate, farm organizations and the government are fertilizer-minded and fertilizer as a natural resource is more than a possibility. It is a fact that soil fertility has been depleted at an alarming rate, particularly during the past four war years, and if this depletion continues, it may well become a threat to the nation's welfare, and as such, a matter for government attention.

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## WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

# Stabilization Policy Designed To Spur Production; Argentine Military Junta Under U. S. Fire

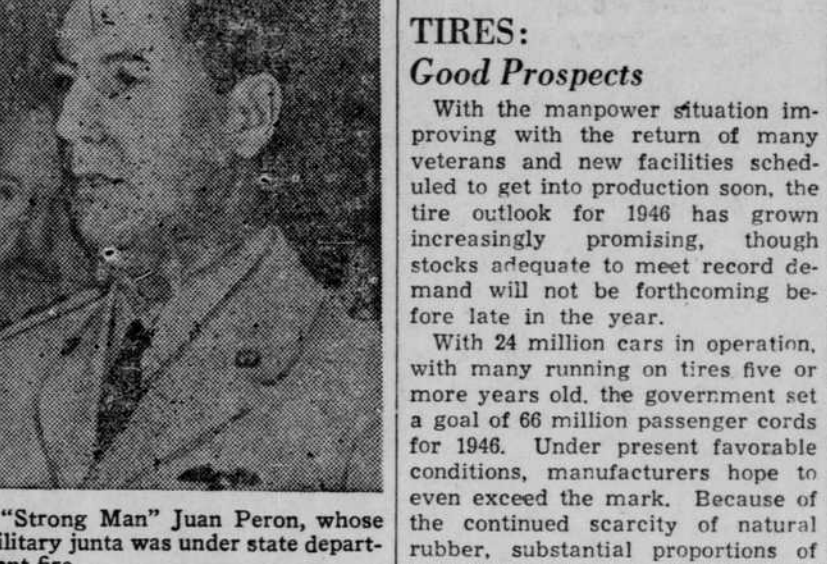
Released by Western Newspaper Union

Formulation of the administration's new stabilization policy setting a pattern for wage increases of from 15 to 17 per cent and permitting price boosts wherever necessary to assure prewar profit margins, represented a victory for the conservative advisers of President Truman.

Spearheaded by John Snyder, St. Louis banker and director of war mobilization and reconversion, the conservatives held that price as well as wage readjustment was necessary to spur postwar production. With goods flowing to market in volume, they held, prices would automatically find their right level in a competitive economy. In announcing the new wage-price policy, which was designed to settle the major steel, auto and electrical strikes, Mr. Truman hoped that it would result in an early resumption of mass production that alone could head off an inflationary spiral. In the meantime, he asked for extension of price control, subsidies and allocations and priorities to temporarily hold living costs in line and break industrial bottlenecks. In winning his point of view, Snyder was permitted to retain his over-all control over the stabilization policy, with former OPA chief Chester Bowles put in charge of administering the new formula. Bowles had stood firmly for a more rigid wage-price program, believing lower costs would lead to greater purchasing power and volume, but agreed to co-operate in making the new policy work.

## GOOD NEIGHBOR: Not So Good

In issuing its historic "blue book" condemning the Argentine military regime and its strong-arm leadership of Juan Peron, the U. S. state department raised the whole question of continued U. S. and Allied relationship with the South American country. At the same time, the state department's indictment against the army junta, charging collaboration during the war and in establishing a fascist economy in peace, came



"Strong Man" Juan Peron, whose military junta was under state department fire.

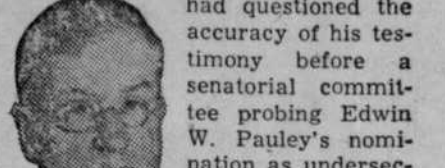
on the eve of the Argentine presidential election, lending possibilities to a nationwide swing against Peron's candidacy. Taking cognizance of the U. S. action, Peron laid blame for the strained relations between the two countries on Assistant Secretary of State Spruille Braden, whom he accused of undermining previous records. In charging Argentina with collaboration with the axis in war, the state department's "blue book" declared that the military regime engaged in espionage against the allies, sought to undermine governments in neighboring countries friendly to the united nations, and protected German economic interests. Asserting that the military junta had permitted the establishment of a fascist economy in Argentina to serve as a base for reviving Germany's imperial ambitions, the "blue book" stated that Germans now controlled such key industries as chemicals and pharmaceuticals, construction, electrical equipment, metallurgy and agriculture.

## FOOD SUPPLIES: World Outlook

While per capita food consumption in the U. S. in 1946 is expected to reach a new peak, a survey of 65 foreign countries conducted by the department of agriculture

## CAPITOL HILL: Dems Row

With Harold L. Ickes having quit the department of the interior after President Truman had questioned the accuracy of his testimony before a senatorial committee probing Edwin W. Pauley's nomination as undersecretary of navy, political sages pondered what effect



Harold Ickes the self-styled "Old Curmudgeon" action would have on Democratic chances in the 1946 congressional and 1948 presidential elections.

In resigning from the cabinet after 13 years of service as one of the liberal New Deal stalwarts, "Honorable Harold," as Ickes is sometimes known, warned Mr. Truman that political pressure for retention of state control over underwater oil reserves could result in a scandal similar to Teapot Dome. He also said that pressure to assess administrative personnel for campaign purposes might create a major scandal.

Although it was long rumored that Ickes might leave the President's cabinet, his dramatic departure grew out of his charges that Pauley had suggested to him that \$300,000 could be raised for the 1944 presidential race if the government dropped a suit the interior secretary instituted to place underwater oil reserves under federal rather than state control. When Pauley denied the allegation and Mr. Truman declared that Ickes' testimony might be inaccurate, the "Old Curmudgeon" stated that the President's lack of confidence in him left him no alternative but to submit his resignation.

Ill feelings between Ickes and Mr. Truman were further pointed up by the President's order making the resignation immediately effective rather than on March 31 as the interior secretary had requested so that he might push through the Anglo-American oil treaty "which (he) had nurtured and raised by bottle from the beginning."

While the liberal Ickes, long a prominent figure in reform politics, said he would not oppose the President's re-election in 1948, he qualified his statement by pointing out that he had cast his ballot as a delegate to the 1944 convention for Henry A. Wallace for vice president.

## GRAIN MOVEMENTS: Co-Op Proposals

Holding an emergency meeting in Chicago, Ill., the National Federation of Grain Co-operatives urged President Truman to speed up movement of box cars and clarify the price and tax situation to spur lagging shipment of grain to market. Representing member groups, which handle approximately 400 million bushels of grain annually, the federation said that the acute shortage of box cars has been further aggravated by delays in movement. Runs that normally required four or five days from the northwest to Minneapolis-St. Paul, now take 30 days or more, officials said.

As long as uncertainty exists over extension of federal price controls, the federation declared, farmers will keep substantial quantities of grain off the market in the hope of higher returns. Further, farmers may be adverse to selling both their carryover and the ripened 1946 crop in the same year unless tax laws are revised or loans of actual grain to the government are arranged and operators are permitted to elect the time for collection.

## AIR PACT: U. S., Britain Agree

Resolving differences over the question of regulating international air travel, the U. S. and Britain reached agreement after months-long discussions in Hamilton, Bermuda, on a postwar pattern inclining toward the American concept of freest possible flight. At the same time, the U. S. agreed to open American military bases on leased British islands in the Atlantic to commercial planes. Obtained by the U. S. for 99 years in the famous over-age destroyer deal of 1940, the islands stretch from Newfoundland to British Guiana in the Caribbean.

Under the U. S.-British pact, planes will be permitted to pick up passengers in either country; equitable rates will be determined; routes will be marked out for travel by American and British craft over the two countries; consultations will be held for resolving civil air problems; the provisional international aviation organization will be asked to settle disputes upon which the U. S. and Britain cannot reach agreement, and no limitation will be placed upon the number of flights air lines may make.

## NEGRO DOLLS

Complete rural electrification is nearer a reality in the northeastern states than any other section of the country, the Rural Electrification administration has reported. Seventy-seven per cent of the farms in the area already are receiving central station electric service.

Electricity has proved adaptable to all types of farming in this section, including the maple sugar and syrup industry of the northernmost states.

## Boundary Problems Plague Peace Makers

Indicative of the complex problems facing the Big Five committee drafting the postwar European peace treaty are the rival claims of Italy and Austria to the southern Tyrol, ceded to the former after the first World War.

Italy has opposed the transfer partly because of her investment in several hydro-electric plants along the Adige river, a turbulent stream about 225 miles long. Italian opposition has persisted even though Austria has agreed to waive control of the plants and co-operate in further hydro-electric developments.

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