

Shriners To Hold National Parley in August

Buffalo, N. Y.—The 45th Annual convention of the Imperial Council of the Ancient Egyptian Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine will convene in a five day session in Philadelphia, Pa., August 18-23 to formulate a broad program for post war developments through which they can meet the challenge of world conditions. Pyramid Temple, No. 1, headed by William E. Johnson, illustrious Poentate, is the host.

Announcement of the convention states that the peace and the type of freedom as enunciated in the Atlantic Charter is not won, and that Shriners must accept the challenge and prevail upon government representatives to see that the will of the people is carried out, if we are to have success in channeling economic and industrial trends along with the commerce of the world to pace time order.

Mr. Raymond E. Jackson, Imperial Potentate, will make the opening address of the convention before a joint meeting of the Shriners and the Daughters of Isis on Monday morning.

"IT PAYS TO LOOK WELL"
—MAYO'S BARBER SHOP—
Ladies and Children's Work
A Specialty
2422 LAKE STREET

Thrifty Service
6 LBS. OF LAUNDRY BEAUTIFULLY LAUNDERED FOR ONLY 58c AND ONLY 7c For Each Additional lb.

• This includes the ironing of all FLAT-WORK with Wearing Apparel Returned Just Damp Enough for Ironing.

Emerson -- Saratoga
2324 North 24th St. WE. 1029



"So that's why they call it a party line," cracked Dad

Janie and I had been cooking up a perfectly grand party . . . and it did really take a lot of phoning . . . and I was practically breathless.

But Dad was right—the other family of our line didn't have a chance to use their phone for simply hours . . . and maybe I'd be positively furious if it happened to me. Even if it stifles me I'm going to make shorter calls and take time out between them.

NORTHWESTERN BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY

7 cars for every parking space that's why you can't find a good parking space down town

*Every day more than 66,000 passenger cars and trucks enter Omaha's downtown business district. Every day approximately 28,000 of these seek parking space. In the downtown district there are slightly over 3,600 parking spaces, including public garages and parking lots. That's why more than 6,000 autoists daily fail to find convenient parking.

If you are a "to and from work driver" or "a shopper"—there is an easy way to solve your parking problem—take advantage of Omaha's fine public transportation system.

RIDE THE STREET CARS AND BUSES

*The figures used in this advertisement are based upon the report of the Parking Committee of the Mayor's City-Wide Planning Committee.

OMAHA & COUNCIL BLUFFS STREET RAILWAY COMPANY

Climaxing the sessions of the representatives of more than nine thousand Shriners the delegates will witness the annual competitive and exhibitive grille of Paris representing more than 30 odd Temples in the Imperial Domain.

NAACP MOBILIZES DEFENSE OF 31 IN TENN. RIOT CASE

Nashville, Tenn.—Mr Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel, conferred with Maurice Weaver and Alexander Looby, attorneys for the 31 Negroes indicted in the Columbia, Tenn., riot case, as plans were being rushed for Federal Grand Jury investigation. Preparation for trials of the 31 defendants was also discussed, and the attorneys expect the case to be tried in the latter part of April.

The NAACP is prepared to defend the 31 victims of Tennessee vandalism who are charged with attempting to murder, and has urgently begun a campaign to raise necessary funds for the legal expense of the case. Plans have also been made for a publicity campaign, the purpose of which will be to rally public opinion behind the association in its plan to win justice for the 31 defendants. Officials of the Association have stated that while contributions have been gratifying, more money is desperately needed.

Henry Luce, publisher of Time, Life, and Fortune, has recently

joined the NAACP Committee, on Columbia, Tenn. Clark Foreman head of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare; Judge Hubert Delany of New York City; Artie Shaw, orchestra leader; Roger Baldwin, head of the Civil Liberties Union, Jane White, actress, recently starred in Strange Fruit; and Congressman Andrew Biemiller have also been added to the new committee.

BULLETIN: Looby and Weaver filed pleas in abatement last night in Columbia (April 3) in behalf of 28 defendants, raising the issue of the unconstitutional exclusion of Negroes from the State Grand Jury. They had filed pleas for three other defendants previously. No date has yet been set for the case to be heard and the trial by the State Grand Jury.

The Federal Grand Jury is convening on April 8th at Nashville. The NAACP attorneys have taken depositions from the defendants and other witnesses have lined up witnesses to appear before the Federal Grand Jury.

BULLETIN: A meeting in New York on April 4th, the NAACP Committee voted to organize an executive committee to be appointed by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and Dr. Channing H. Tobias, chairman of the committee. All organizations interested in the Columbia rioting have agreed to work through the NAACP and to support the association in its fund raising drive as well as the legal defense of the Negroes victims of Tenn. uniform mob justice.

Explains Peacetime Selling of E, F, G War Saving Bonds

Omaha, Nebr., April 4—The six fold aim of the Treasury in continuing to sell Series E, F and G Savings Bonds in peacetime was explained today by Vernon L. Clark, national director of the US Savings Bonds Division, Treasury Department, in an official communication to Leon J. Markham, State Director for Nebraska.

The Treasury's six aims in continuing to save for bonds after the successful closing of the Victory Loan, as stated by National Director Clark are:

1. To combat inflation by urging Americans to save for bond investment instead of bidding up prices for scarce goods with their surplus cash.
2. To keep the savings bond investment total around its present money is plentiful and goods are scarce in order to hold a reserve of spending power for new homes, equipment for better living and at the same time provide a backlog of financial security for all thrifty Americans. It is not object of this program to increase the public debt.
3. To foster the national thrift habit millions have acquired through patriotic buying of war bonds. (From May 1, 1941 to March 1, 1946, Americans invested more than \$56,000,000,000 in E Bonds alone).
4. To carry on the payroll savings plan at the request of 90 percent of the 27,000,000 wage and salary earners who invested regularly in bonds during the war (Firms are continuing this service to their employees without cost to the Government).
5. To establish a thrift and national finance educational program in the schools for the 25,000,000 pupils who by 1945 were re-

gularly buying savings stamps and bonds.

To keep ownership of the public debt spread among as many Americans as possible so the interest may go to them as holders of savings bonds rather than to a comparatively few banks, corporate or individual investors. (Widespread holding of Government bonds is a powerful factor for national unity and a strong stimulant of interest in affairs of government).

In the first quarter of 1946, Mr. Clark added, the American people bought more than \$2,100,000,000 in these savings bonds, or three quarters as much as they put into bonds in the first quarter of 1945 (\$2,811,300,000) with the war still on against Germany and Japan.

Savings bonds of Series A, E and D similar to the currently popular E bond, which sells at three quarters of its face value and matures in ten years, were sold by the Treasury before the war, beginning March 1, 1935 and continuing until the Series E was issued. The first as a defense savings bond, and after our Pearl Harbor, as a war savings bond, Mr. Markham explained. Thus the practice of selling savings bonds to the American people in peacetime is already eleven years old. All the outstanding Series A Bonds matured during 1945 and their holders received four dollars for each three invest-

NEGRO BUSINESS INSTITUTE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Negro Business Institute is now formed in Washington, with Albert Louis Hypps as director. The chief function of the Institute is to: (1) help create bigger, better, richer Negro business enterprises; (2) help increase the efficiency of business management; (3) help maintain service standards at the highest level; (4) prepare and release tested business ideas to increase sales and profits; (5) help foster faster community support for Negro owned and operated business.

A regular weekly packet containing business ideas for more profits will be mailed to the Negro in business who is determined to have a bigger, better, richer business. The Negro Business Institute headquarters are at 641 Florida Ave., N.W., Washington 1, D. C. Business men and women everywhere are invited to write in and request and business information they may require or use the NBI library or research files.

The first packet of weekly business ideas for more profits is now on the press and will be ready for release within a few days. The Negro Business Institute headquarters are at 641 Florida Ave., N.W., Washington 1, D. C. Business men and women everywhere are invited to write in and request and business information they may require or use the NBI library or research files.

"Prisoners of War" Exposition on Display at Orchard & Wilhelm Company Store

Editor Omaha Guide 2418 Grant St. Omaha, Nebraska Dear Sir: During the week of April 29 to May 4, the Army Air Forces Prisoner of War Exposition will be on display at Orchard & Wilhelm Company. Accompanying this exposition will be 8 officers and 4 enlisted men. This exposition will be under the direction of Colonel Charles Greening who flew with General Doolittle on the first raid on Tokyo and then later took a part in activities over north Africa and was shot down in Italy and became a prisoner of war.

On a national scale, this exposition is being sponsored by the YMCA and the Army Air Forces. Here in Omaha, our local Barb Wire Club, a club comprised of ex-prisoners of war, will combine with the LMCA and Orchard & Wilhelm Company to present this exposition to the citizens of Omaha.

On April 16, the Public Relations staff of this exposition will arrive in Omaha, and with this in mind, I have arranged a meeting here at the YMCA at 12:15 noon on April 17 at which time we may all have an opportunity to receive a little advance information as to the nature of this exposition. I sincerely hope that you can be present at that time.

Sincerely yours,
J. Herbert Wolsey
Asst. General Secretary

PUBLIC WARNED AGAINST APPLIANCE REPAIR GYP

During the war years, and now during the period of reconversion electrical household appliances are among every American's most precious possessions. Working on the premise that such appliances as radios, washing machines, refrigerators, sewing machines, etc. cannot be readily replaced, unscrupulous "pseudo repairmen" have evolved a racket by which many unsuspecting victims are being hooked. This is the warning being issued currently by the Better Business Bureau.

The appliance repair racket works in several different ways, the Bureau explained. The phoney repair man will solicit business by calling on the housewife. Stating that he will fix the appliance at his place of business, he may disappear with the article and not re-appear. Having used a fictitious name and a phoney receipt, the housewife has little hope of reclaiming her article.

Or, the racketeer repairman can take the appliance to his office, return with an exorbitant estimate on the cost of repair and then make the victim his "service charges" to buy it back.

On the other hand, he may go ahead and do the work, and then compel the victim to pay his excessive charges in order to regain

possession of the appliance. For example, one radio owner had to pay \$12 for repairs on an irreplaceable radio that only cost \$9 when new. The owner had no way of knowing whether or not that much work was needed. Another repairman retains possession of the appliances until his minimum service fee of \$7 is paid, whether the repair are done or not.

The gyp has been known to even charge for work he doesn't do or for parts not ordered. He has



Poor Radio Programs Irk Rural Listeners

FARM organizations here are up in arms against radio stations and the radio networks because they believe rural listeners are being discriminated against in allocation of time and the type of programs beamed to farm audiences.

Through four days of hearings before the Federal Communications Commission representatives of the National Grange, the National Farmers Union and the National Council of Farmer Co-operatives laid their grievances on the table in an effort to induce the FCC to demand more adequate farm programs broadcast at a time when farm and rural folks can listen.

The contention was (1) that the stations and networks are not allocating sufficient time to farm programs; (2) that programs now being broadcast are not of high caliber or interest to agriculture; (3) that time of broadcast makes it inconvenient or impossible for rural folks to listen; (4) that 21 million rural listeners are shut off at night from primary radio service and are left with only a few inferior secondary services; and (5) that new allocations may radio stations of land grant universities have been cut off the air by clear channel stations at times when farmers can listen.

The department of agriculture was represented at the hearing by John Baker, chief of the radio service of USDA, and M. L. Wilson, agriculture extension director. The farm leaders were outspoken in their disappointment at Baker's testimony in the belief he did not back them up, although they maintain Agriculture Secretary Anderson was interested in presenting a "strong case" in behalf of his department.

'Farm, Home Hour' Dropped
Farm leaders point to the loss of the National Farm and Home Hour. For many months this ran as a 60-minute, six-days-a-week show during the noon hour in which the department of agriculture and farm organizations participated. They say that the show has now deteriorated into a five-minute Saturday presentation sponsored by a farm machinery manufacturer. Farm leaders contend that if the radio broadcasters were sympathetic to the more than 50 million rural listeners they would allocate more and better time and would program shows of special interest to farm audiences.

Many clear channel stations and the networks were represented at the hearing by their lawyers. While they presented no evidence, they did cross-examine the witnesses for the farm organizations, which included Russell Smith of the Farmers Union, C. Maurice Wieting of the Co-operatives, and Louis Wilson of the Grange.

Paul Porter, chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, in an address before the National Association of Broadcasters last March, shortly after he assumed chairmanship of the commission, pointed out the "intolerable situation" in which rural listeners found themselves due to lack of good radio service. This statement indicated that he might do something about the allocation of new wave lengths.

Special Programs Needed

However, the farmers maintain that nothing has been done to correct the situation and they have lost much of the time that was formerly allocated to farm programs. They maintain that farm and rural listeners have a special need for programs tailored to the interests of agriculture.

Mr. Porter, in his address before the broadcasters, pointed out the very facts testified to by the farm leaders, that 35.5 per cent of the area of continental United States inhabited by 10 million rural folk lies outside the daytime service area of any standard broadcast station, and that at night almost 57 per cent of the area populated by 21 million folks must rely on inferior service.

"This is an intolerable situation for a country with our great resources and technical capacity. The condition is particularly aggravated when you consider that the millions who have no service or only inferior service are precisely those isolated rural families which must rely on radio for their contact with the outside world," Mr. Porter said.

It's Up to Stations, Networks

The FCC has regulatory power over the radio stations and networks, not only over power and wave length, but over the type of broadcasts presented, hence the petition of the farm organizations before this commission. It would appear to your Home Town Reporters that an audience of millions of rural listeners the radio industry would police itself with regard to the proper timing and presentation of interesting agricultural programs. No doubt they have a side in the matter.

been known to insert used parts in an appliance, but charge for new ones. He has taken parts from an old appliance on the sly, replacing them with inferior ones and then used the good parts in another repair job.

When caught in any of these tricks, he blames it on the scarcity of repair parts or the difficulty of obtaining competent mechanics to do the work.

Similar unscrupulous repairmen is to follow the slogan of the Bet-

ter Business Bureau. "Before you Invest—Investigate". Regardless of the amount of your investment the Better Business Bureau will supply accurate, impartial information about the firm with which you are planning to do business. There is no charge for the Bureau's services.

Although the majority of all appliance repairmen are completely reliable and honest businessmen, the public must constantly be on guard against the unscrupulous few.

The easiest and safest way to combat this appliance repair gyp

is to follow the slogan of the Bet-

OVERSEAS RELIEF: London Confab

The problem of tiding war-stricken countries over the 1946-47 consumption year concerned delegates from 18 Allied neutral and former enemy nations at the Emergency Economic conference for Europe being held in London.

With the U. S. aiming to ship 1,000,000 tons of wheat monthly toward a goal of 11,000,000 tons, efforts were bent on stimulating contributions from other countries to fill out the huge deficit. In this connection, a report of the conference's combined food board recommended that Russia be requested to furnish cereals and that steps be taken to increase the extent of Argentine exports.

Little Ireland followed the U. S. in setting an example to the participating nations, announcing it would send 35,000 cattle, 9,000,000 pounds of canned meat, 20,000 tons of sugar as well as milk, bacon and cheese to the continent this year. Normally Eire sends most of its cattle and eggs to Britain.

MIHAILOVITCH: U.S. to Aid

Lauding Gen. Draja Mihailovitch's contributions to the Allied cause in the early stages of the European war, the U. S. state department asked the Yugoslav government that American officers attached to the Chetnik leader's headquarters be permitted to testify on his behalf in his forthcoming treason trial.

Famed for his daring guerrilla warfare against the Germans during the height of Nazi domination, Mihailovitch lost his grip on the Yugoslav resistance movement with Allied recognition of the Communist-ruled Tito following the Russian resurgence in 1943. At odds with Tito, Mihailovitch became a fugitive, charged with collaborating toward the end with the Germans invaders.

In coming to Mihailovitch's defense in the face of bitter Communist allegations against the Chetnik leader, the state department said many American army fliers had been rescued and returned to Allied lines through the daring efforts of his forces. It was also pointed out that U. S. officers were attached to Mihailovitch's headquarters as liaison men in co-ordinating resistance operations.

F. D. R.: Sell Stamps

Individual hobbyists and dealers shared in the purchase of Franklin D. Roosevelt's famed stamp collection, which brought heirs to his estate over \$210,000. Representing a lifetime collection of the late President, the stamps were appraised in advance of the auction at \$80,000.

Berry Hill, a New York dealer, was one of the biggest buyers at the sales, paying \$1,885 for most of 29 lots of French stamps and die-proofs and \$1,615 for four groups of German stamps included in statistical albums showing the extent of inflation in the reich after World War I.

Dr. L. L. Ruland, a hobbyist, topped bids to pay \$4,700 for 62 lots of Chinese stamps presented to Mr. Roosevelt by Chiang Kai-shek. K. Biloski, a Canadian dealer, paid \$2,100 for 848 stamps of a Russian collection tendered to the late President by Soviet Ambassador Maxim Litvinov.

NEAR EAST: Plot Thicken

Long the pawns of European power politics, natives of the Near East again figured in the diplomatic double play of the oil-rich region, with reports that the Russians were aiding chieftains of 5,000,000 Kurds in Iran, Turkey, Iraq and Syria in the establishment of an independent republic.

Though the Kurds in these countries enjoy relative freedom in the mountainous regions under local chieftains, the independence movement reportedly has thrived under Russian backing. An independent Kurdish republic already has been proclaimed with headquarters at Mehabad in northern Iran and Russian technicians were said to have arrived there to help strengthen native forces.

Headed by Ghazi Mohammed, the Kurdish movement was thrown into gear at a conference of tribal leaders held in Baku, Russia, last November. Revenue and troops reportedly are being furnished by the chieftains who attended the powwow, with the heart of the movement centered in British controlled Iraq. Like Iran, Iraq's oil fields form part of the huge near eastern deposits prized by the major powers.

ASIA: With production off 40 billion

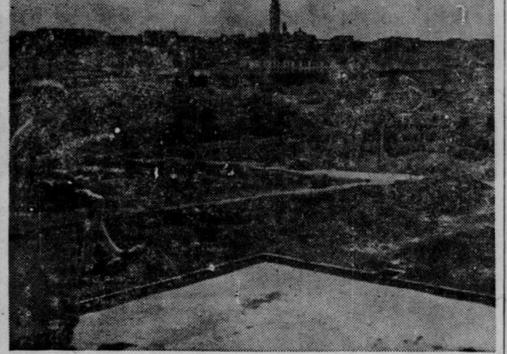
pounds below the 1936-40 average, Asiatic countries are threatened with a serious rice shortage, especially in areas where the cereal is the staple diet, the department of agriculture said. The scarcity is the result of a small 1945-46 crop, which was reduced by the war, and inability to transport comparatively small surpluses to shortage areas. It will become most acute in the next few months as stocks from the 1945-46 harvest become exhausted.

WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

UNO Weathers First Big Test; Rail Unions Balk at Pay Award; Civilian Output at Peak Rate

Released by Western Newspaper Union

EDITOR'S NOTE: When opinions are expressed in these columns, they are those of Western Newspaper Union's news analysis and not necessarily of this newspaper.



Scated on stone block of ruined public building, Polish girl views desolation of once modern building section of Warsaw. Once proud Polish capital is now ghost city of Europe, with half of its population half-starved and ill-clad.

UNO: Weather Storm

Fraught with danger to the United Nations Organization and world peace, the tense Russo-Iranian dispute melted under the promise of diplomatic compromise, with Moscow saving face and Tehran its sovereignty.

Secretary of State James Byrnes, chief U. S. delegate to the UNO security council, started the happy train of events, suggesting that both countries state their position in the dispute over Russian failure to withdraw from Iran before UNO considered action in the case.

Russia had walked out of the security council after its decision to consider the question and Byrnes' proposal offered an excellent opportunity for the Reds to walk back in without losing prestige. Making the most of the chance, the Russians wrote UNO that they were pulling out of Iran without imposing any conditions for their retirement and their troops should be gone by May 6.

Taking his cue, Iran's representative then told the security council that if definite assurances could be obtained that the Russians would apply no pressure for oil concessions or Red-backed provincial governments as a condition for withdrawal, Iran would consider the matter closed.

And upon that happy note, UNO appeared to have overcame its first great hurdle.

RAIL PAY: Balk at Findings

In protesting the 16-cent-an-hour raise awarded by a labor-management arbitration board, railroad union officials declared that the boost granted failed to meet higher living costs and adjust differences in pay between railroad workers and employees in other industries.

Declaring railroad workers were entitled to a 46-cent-an-hour increase, B. M. Jewell, representing 15 non-operating unions, and E. E. Millman, president of the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, asserted that the minimum award should have included 11 1/2 cents an hour for higher living costs plus the general industry-wide 18 1/2 cent-an-hour postwar advance.

Meanwhile, railroad officials also complained against the arbitration board's wage decisions, estimated to add up to \$400 per year for 1,220,000 members of three operating and 15 non-operating unions and cost the carriers \$84,000,000 annually.

Echoing the carriers' warnings that increased wages would require rate boosts, President Fred G. Gurley of the Santa Fe announced that the 16-cent-an-hour award was too large and his road would immediately appeal for higher freight tariffs. Stating that the wage increases would add \$25,000,000 yearly to Santa Fe operating costs, Gurley said the boost coupled with higher material, supply and fuel costs against reduced income made the step necessary.

Because both the railroads and unions had agreed to accept the arbitration board's findings as final in submitting their dispute for settlement, no work stoppage loomed because of disagreement over terms.

The recommendations were handed down even as a fact-finding panel conducted hearings on demands of the Brotherhood of Locomotive

Engineers and Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen for a 25 per cent wage increase and changes in working rules. In demanding that wages and working rules be considered simultaneously, the two unions refused to join the other 18 in submitting the pay issue to arbitration.

CONGRESS: Pay Adjustment

Government employees were in line for a pay increase as a result of congressional action but an administration measure to raise the minimum wage to 60 cents an hour appeared doomed because of the farm bloc's insistence that the same bill hike the parity formula over President Truman's protest.

The senate and house strove to get together on a uniform pay increase for U. S. employees following their approval of conflicting raises. While the senate had o.k.'d an 11 per cent boost, the house voted a \$400 a year advance. Since the house also decided to limit department appropriations in the 1947 fiscal year to those of 1946, however, the higher pay would cover fewer employees and thus cut the federal payroll by 200,000.

In pushing for an upward revision of the parity formula as an amendment to the 60-cent-an-hour minimum wage bill over President Truman's veto threat, the farm bloc sought to protect farmers' returns in a period of rising costs. Trumpeting administration disapproval, Secretary of Agriculture Anderson declared revision of the parity formula to include farm wages would result in a 33 per cent boost in farm prices and spark an inflationary cycle.

PRODUCTION: Rosy Prospects

In meeting the pent-up and ordinary demands of consumers, requirements for a large military establishment and heavy exports, the U. S. faces an unparalleled period of prosperity. Reconstruction Director John W. Snyder indicated in a report to President Truman.

Despite work stoppages and material shortages, civilian production had reached a rate of 150 billion dollars during the first three months of 1946, Snyder said, with private wages and salary payments returning almost to the pre-V-J Day date of 82 billion dollars. Non-agricultural employment totalled 44,700,000 in February, with 2,700,000 jobless seeking work.

Indicative of the huge demand for goods, Snyder said that consumer and business purchases during the first quarter of 1946 equalled those of an ordinary drop of 10 to 12 billion dollars. Though overall civilian production rose, the textile shortage remained acute, being aggravated by millers' refusal to sell unfinished goods because of higher profits on bleached or printed cloth.

Notwithstanding increasing production and high taxes, the threat of an inflationary spiral remains, Snyder said. Noting the trend, he pointed out that on March 15 wholesale food prices were 3.1 per cent above those on the same date last year and the prices of other products were up 2.5 per cent.

Laundries Boom

Showing a continuing trend in increased patronage of commercial laundries, the nation's laundries did a record-breaking 634 million dollar business in 1945. This all-time high represents increases of 4.6 per cent over 1944 and 127 per cent over 1933.

Increases in laundry services sales volume were reported from every section of the country.