

The Omaha Guide

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Omaha Too

A strange title but nevertheless it serves the purpose. Omaha's whispered Restrictive Covenant Movement against certain racial groups has now burst forth in all its vicious and ugly seed of hate and fury.

The East and the West coasts of the United States has already experienced this un-American vicious movement that has only left sorrow and destruction in its wake.

Now, Omaha citizens in certain sections of the city have been affected with this preying sickening disease. Like an insidious menace preying on the good judgment of the citizens of this section of the city of Omaha, this vicious movement is being carried on by person and persons who profess their love for these great and vast United States and its Democratic way of life and at the same time seek to deprive through the use of restrictive covenants citizens in other sections of Omaha the democratic right under the 14th and 15th amendments of our Constitution to live where they so desire in the city of Omaha.

A small minded lawyer of our city is leading a group of citizens that ought to be using their excellent talent to the building of a great and strong America for future citizens of all races, color, and creed rather than support of fiendish restrictive covenants that can only bring about unrest and ill-feeling amongst the good citizens of Omaha.

This lawyer has been so insistent in trying to spread his evil propaganda that he has used trickery in order to try and spread his activities.

The great pilgrimage of good citizens of Omaha to the office of the Registrar of Deeds Thomas O'Connor demanding that their names be removed from this list is a definite indication that this lawyer doesn't speak the sentiments of the community he is trying to operate in.

This attorney and those that are behind him show their weakness and their unassuranc of the legality of such petitions when they resort to trickery to get citizens to sign such petitions. He and they are already shaking in their boots because they themselves now realize they have betrayed the American way of life by their un-American deed. They stand accused by the good citizens of the community that they have tried to spread their vicious movement and the rest of the good citizens of the city of Omaha.

The rise of resentment to such activities by the civic leaders, business and professional citizens as manifested by their resolution and protest shows the trend of thought of these good progressive citizens of Omaha.

This newspaper along with the progressive thinking citizens of the city of Omaha call to the Mayor of our city, City Commissioners and officials of Douglas County to use any and all legal methods at your command to suppress this evil activity by this lawyer and his followers that are only—sowers of seeds of unrest and intolerance.

High Price Tags

The argument over the causes and cues of commodity price inflation has degenerated into a buck-passing contest. Labor blames capital and capital blames labor. Various segments of business blame other segments of business. Government officials attack industry, and industry counter attacks in turn. And a good many consumers seem to feel everyone save themselves is at fault.

The truth is that the guilt must be shared by all elements in the American economy. And the cure, if there is to be one can be achieved only by unified attack on the fundamental forces that push prices up—and the value of the dollar down.

First of all, prodigal government is a very strong inflationary influence. The terrible burden of debt the country now has makes this danger infinitely greater than it ever was before. We must put our fiscal house in order.

The productivity of labor is all important. A basic reason for high prices is that output per man in producing industry has gone down—while wages have gone up. This philosophy of more money for less work is one of the best friends inflation has.

The attempt of some businesses to earn excessive profits comes into the same category. It is an inexcusable form of consumer exploitation. Fortunately, it is gradually being corrected as competition becomes more intense.

The type of prodigal buyer who will pay anything for what he wants made the black market in the past—and is a dangerous influence still. However, the easy money seems to be running out, which is a blessing to the country.

These factors contribute to the high price tags you see on goods in stores. They indicate why efforts of retailers to reduce prices cannot produce much in the way of results under present conditions. Reform must begin at the source—and until that happens the price problem will loom large in American life, so don't blame the retailer!

In a Harlem classroom, the teacher asked Johnny, "Is the world round?"

"No'm," was the reply.

"It isn't. Well, then, is it flat?"

"No'm."

"Well," said the teacher, "if the world isn't round and it isn't flat, then what is it?"

Johnny confidently replied: "My daddy says it's crooked."

A little fellow who was jealous of his chum's new baby sister came home complaining to his mother, he too wanted a baby sister.

"Well, Jimmy, perhaps we can arrange to buy one for you shortly."

To this Jimmy earnestly protested, "No, Mommy, I want the homemade kind."

ECONOMIC HIGHLIGHTS

As the first Republican Congress in fifteen years draws toward its close, the country is beginning to evaluate its achievements. The sum of public opinion will be of great political importance, inasmuch as the program which the Republicans have started will provide the campaign issues for next year's presidential race.

In the early days of the current Congress, the Republican leadership was widely criticized for what seemed to be an excessive slowness in getting started. That criticism was based, at least in part, on misconceptions. For example, it takes a freshman senator several years to get on to the traditions, procedures and customs of the Senate. The Republicans labored under the disadvantage of having very few old-timers in their ranks, and a disproportionately large number of their senators were brand new, and green as grass. Some of the Democrats of long standing took full advantage of this, and constantly tossed monkey wrenches into the creaking legislative machinery. Under these conditions, the Republicans did a good job in organizing their battalions and starting the wheels rolling. Much of the credit for this must go to Senator Taft, who, regardless of one's views as to his opinions, is an able parliamentarian.

In the all-important field of foreign policy, the Republicans showed an "appreciable" rise in April. The National Industrial Conference Board independent fact-finding organization, reported that Sunday.

Hourly earnings, registering their fifteenth consecutive monthly advance, climbed in April to \$1.30 1/2, which was 17.5 per cent above the highest average reached during the war, and 1.6 per cent ahead of the preceding month.

Weekly earnings averaging 552.76 in April, were up 1.3 per cent over March and were 84.8 per cent above the 1929 level.

The board reported "real" weekly earnings, representing actual wages adjusted for changes in the consumers' price index, rose 1.3 per cent above the March figure but were 3.4 per cent below those of April, 1946.

Senator Taft seems to have increased his lead over most of the other prospective candidates. He is very strong in the potent Middle West, and he has a good following in the industrial East. But the opposed Taft and Dewey forces could conceivably eliminate each other at the convention. That is why some commentators feel that there is a distinct possibility that neither may be the candidate.

In the meantime, talk of a third-party seems to be growing. Its advocates say that the Republicans are hopelessly reactionary, and that the Democrats are weak, ill-disciplined and vacillating. Some curious third-party tickets have been proposed, one of them being Henry Wallace with Elliot Roosevelt as second man on the ballot. Very few people, however, take this kind of talk too seriously.

High Fire Toll
For many years deaths in the United States due to fire have been averaging around 10,000 a year.

The tax question will also loom large next year. It is significant that many observers who were opposed to tax reduction on the grounds that reduction of the debt should come first, did not like the President's reasons for vetoing the bill. He laid particular stress on the theory that it favored the rich at the expense of the poor. This, say the Republicans, is not true and is an attempt to gain the votes of people who are not conversant with the facts. Some also believe that the President vetoed the bill so that he can propose a tax-reduction measure of his own next year and gain whatever political profit may be involved. That remains to be seen, but it is true that the veto message was so worded as to make tax reduction seem a possibility for the near future.

With Mr. Truman's nomination by the Democrats a seeming certainty, the various forces within the Republican party are getting down to cases in grooming candidates. A little-noted fact is that the labor bill was, in some measure, a victory for Governor Dewey. Most of the job of framing the final version was done by Senator Ives of New York, who is very close to the Governor and is believed to reflect his point of view. It is apparently the kind of bill Gov.



RISE IN WEEKLY EARNINGS IN APRIL

NEW YORK—Hourly and weekly earnings of production workers in 25 manufacturing industries showed an "appreciable" rise in April. The National Industrial Conference Board independent fact-finding organization, reported that Sunday.

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HOUSING PROBLEM

By COLLIER



EMPLOYMENT MAY REACH 59,300,000

WASHINGTON—Government job counters said Friday the 1947 employment peak almost surely will reach 59,300,000 or 1,300,000 higher than ever before.

Robert C. Goodwin, director of the United States Employment Service, also said unemployment has skunked to what probably is the lowest point it can reach "in a free labor market."

"And there is no evidence this situation will change in the immediate future," he said.

The Bureau of the Census reported 58,300,000 civilians were employed May, a new all-time record. The 1946 peak was about 58 million.

"If seasonal employment follows its usual trend there will be about one million workers added to the May total," Mr. Goodwin said. Government officials say the size of this increase "surprise" them, but there are three things that explain it.

"If seasonal employment follows its usual trend, there will be about one million workers added to the May total," Mr. Goodwin said.

Government officials say the size of this increase "surprises" them but there are three things that explain it.

1. Manufacturing has been at a high level.

2. At the same time will exceed even the war-time peak.

The Department of Labor's Labor Market, predicts the 1947 exports of goods and services to total 20 billion dollars.

The Census Bureau reports about 1,900,000 unemployed. This is the smallest number recorded in peace time. During the war the number of unemployed dropped to about 600 thousand. Most of the one million seasonal workers will be employed in agriculture expected to come about Sept.

Time Savers
At least four hours a week can be saved by an ironer in the average family. A saving of several hours can be accomplished by the washer. The total gain from the two amounts to several weeks a year.

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ACTION URGED ON RENT CONTROL

NEW YORK—With storm warnings already evident in practically all sections of the nation following establishment of the new rent control law whose passage was bitterly contested by labor and liberal groups, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People began mobilizing all of its resources, in accordance with a resolution passed at the Association's 38th annual conference in Washington last, to forestall a general 5% increase in rents. In the resolution passed at the Washington conference it was stated, "We condemn the rent increase bill passed by Congress. If President Truman does not veto it we call on our all our branches to call for a special session of their State legislatures to pass effective rent control laws. We also call on all our branches to take the initiative, rather than following up tenant's leagues to resist the 5 per cent increased rent allowed under the law."

Gloster B. Current, NAACP director of branches, today notified all of the more than 1500 branches to take action immediately to resist the threatened increase which would cause unusual hardship to millions of Negroes. In a letter to all branches Mr. Current listed in detail all of the steps to be taken. These branches instructions were taken from information compiled by NAACP Assistant Special Counsel, Mrs. Marian Wynn Perry.


NAACP members were urged to take the initiative by forming emergency tenants' committees on city or state-wide basis. Through these committees or by individual action they were urged to press for special meetings of their state legislatures to enact rent control legislation freezing rentals at the January, 1947 level such as state laws to take effect whenever federal controls are lifted.

Further instructions from the NAACP action letter stated — "Urge your members not to sign leases accepting a 15 per cent increase. It is important that all tenants band together to refuse voluntary rent increases and act cooperatively to prevent mass evictions. In a single building all tenants should be brought together and educated as to their rights under the law."


"Under the present law the Office of Rent Control sets under De-Control Boards which are authorized to advise the administrators of the Rent Control Act when rent control should be lifted from any area prior to February, 1948. Fight to see that there is sound representation of tenant interests on this De-Control Board. It is particularly since it is altogether possible that a De-Control Board might recommend that rent controls be lifted from an area where there were sufficient housing accommodations for whites but where Negroes were still desperately short of housing."

"Conferences should be held among various administrative and judicial pending enactment of state legislation to prevent mass evictions, and wherever possible a legal aid bureau should be set up to service tenants."

Due at Wedding
The wearing of something blue at the wedding was ancient Israelite custom which suggested a blue ribbon for the bride—blue being the color of purity, love and fidelity.



Who Owns Business?
By GEORGE S. BENSON
President of Harding College
Searcy, Arkansas



"WHO OWNS American corporations?" That was the lead sentence of an Associated Press story released the other day. Point of this story was that the people own business. Stockholders of five big companies in representative fields added together number 1,684,868, or enough people to make the fourth largest city of the United States. That is correct, the people do own our corporations. It is right for people to own our business.

I have often contended that in America you have the people owning the wealth and resources of a nation in much more direct and complete manner than you could ever have under any of the socialistic dream Utopias. This is the straight answer to the Communistic dodge that the people are the state, to which must be added the fact that in totalitarian countries the state owns the people. In America the people, in a very real way, own the wealth and resources of the nation.

"Vested" IF YOU WERE to combine the populations of Nevada, Wyoming, and Delaware, according to the Associated Press story, you would still not have as many people as own the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. A city composed of the 700,000 A & T stockholders would be the tenth largest in the country. Moreover, it is significant that this corporation's stockholders far outnumber in number its 500,000 workers.

This is generally true of American corporations, and when you add the stockholders to the employees, you strengthen your picture of America as a place where the masses have "vested" interests in the wealth of the nation. The stockholders of the richest

railroad in the land, the Pennsylvania, outnumber the employees almost four to three. They live in every state of the union, and on the average own 60 shares, representing an individual investment of about \$1,200.

Economic WE THINK of General Motors, biggest automobile manufacturer, as having a lot of employees. Yet, except for a brief period at the peak of armament work during the war, General Motors' stockholders have outnumbered employees for 17 years. More than a third of General Motors' individual stockholders have holdings of 10 shares or fewer. No single person owns more than 1.5 per cent of all General Motors stock.

While it is remembered that sometimes large blocks of stock will be owned by other companies, it must be kept in mind that these companies in turn have many stockholders. Notable also is the fact that many educational, charitable, and religious institutions, as well as non-profit associations and foundations, are on the rolls of "big" business. No one knows just how many persons may be dependent upon the successful operations of our corporations. In the true sense, all of us are, either directly or indirectly.

Most of the nation's wealth has its source in the enterprise of a carefully conducted business. I cannot imagine why any free American would wish to trade what we have in this country for any part of the vague economic systems that have produced only failure. Not only have these other systems failed to produce real blessings for their people, in the form of higher living standards, but they have brought slavery instead of economic freedom.

MATHEW HENSON

By BLANCHE ALICE RICH

Few people realize that Mathew Henson was actually the first man to reach the North Pole. Henson, the trail speaker during the last lap of the expedition was there 45 minutes ahead of Peary.



Probably few outsiders realize the toil and hardship entailed in such an achievement as reaching the North Pole; and fewer still understand how many years of careful training and preparation there must be before any feat can be attempted with any chance of success. One must have great physical strength and endurance, and an iron will and unflinching courage.

They must have the thirst for adventure and a keen and far-sighted intelligence—all of those must go to the make-up of a successful arctic explorer.

Peary has taken hundreds of men North with him on his various expeditions, and has brought them all back, except two, who lost their lives by accident.

At the age of 21, in 1888, Henson met Robert E. Peary, the famous explorer. They made several trips to South America and were together on eight unsuccessful dashes to the North Pole.

The last eventful trip to the North Pole was started July 8, 1908. The pole was reached on April 6, 1909.

Instead of being a mere servant Henson became Peary's trusted helper and friend. He did any work that was necessary, whether as a blacksmith, carpenter or cook he knew the customs and language of the Eskimo. He could skin a musk-ox with utmost celerity. He not only learned the art of navigation, but also knew at first hand the frozen wilderness in the North. He built all of the sledges, with ordinary carpenter tools and it was no easy task to make a curved runner with a straight plane.

On April Fool's Day, the Commander, Henson and 4 Eskimos, left the ship "Roosevelt" to make the 132 mile dash. They had five sledges, each drawn by eight dogs who were thoroughly trained. Henson once had to take charge of three teams that had become unmanageable. He put the second sledge on top of the first, with all the dogs hitched abreast and spread out like a fan, and tied the third sledge behind as a trail.

If anybody thinks it is fun to drive 28 Eskimo dogs, the rival teams fighting half the time. Let him try it.

All of the clothing was made by the Eskimo women. They wore a sleeveless shirt of red flannel a shirt made out of a blanket, a koolitah or coat of reindeer skin with hair on the inside, and with hood attached. The hands were protected by sealskin mitts with the hair on the outside. Only one garment was worn on the legs—bear skin trousers lined with flannel. The feet were protected by a double covering, next to the skin was a stocking of arctic hare, with fur on the inside. Over this was worn a hammock of sealskin. But the best of arctic clothing cannot keep certain parts of the body from freezing at times. The warmest weather that they experienced during this was 15 degrees F. below zero, and the coldest was 59 degrees F. below. There is always more or less wind, and this drives the snow into the face.

When one of the boys found his foot was freezing, they stopped to thaw it out. His hammock was stripped off and Henson pulled up the lower part of his koolitah and placed the freezing foot against his koolitah and placed the freezing foot against his bare stomach. It was like putting a piece of ice there, but there was no other to save the foot.

It is the face that suffers the most. It is an ordinary occurrence to have the nose or the whole part of the face frozen. The skin keeps peeling off and freezing again, until that part of the face is like raw beef-steak. They tried putting protectors over the exposed part just leaving an opening for the eyes, but the moisture from the breath came up under the protector causing the fur to freeze to the face and when they took the protector off the skin came also. When the strong, cold wind blows the snow against raw flesh, it is torturing. A man often puts his hands to his face to thaw it out and finds blood on his hands when he takes them away. They cover the bleeding surfaces with vaseline at night.

After they were traveling for several days Mr. Henson had a serious mishap which almost cost him his life. He had crossed some "rafters" and reached the bottom of the slope where a "lead" had started to open. (A lead is a lake or river of open waters caused by cracks in the ice.) His dogs were traveling fast as they reached the ridge and he noticed his sledges began to sag. The dogs stopped and Henson walked around to see what was the trouble and he began to sink, and in a moment was in water up to his hips.

Continued next week

Eye Girl's Worth

To tempt potential husbands many maidens in the Orient, especially in Asia Minor, build up nice dowries by weaving rugs. With their earnings they buy perforated gold coins, which they wear as necklaces around their necks so that a young village buck, at a glance, can evaluate a girl's worth.