

THE OMAHA GUIDE

ESTABLISHED 1878

ALL THE NEWS WHILE IT IS NEWS

NEW TO THE LINE

Published Every Saturday at 2418-20 Grant Street by THE OMAHA GUIDE PUBLISHING COMPANY, Incorporated Phone Webster 1750

All News Copy must be in our office not later than Monday at 5 p. m., and all Advertising Copy or Paid Articles, not later than Wednesday at Noon.

Entered as Second Class mail matter, March 15, 1927, at the Post office at Omaha, Nebraska, under the act of Congress of Mar. 3, 1879

SUBSCRIPTION RATES (Strictly in Advance)

One Year \$2.00
Six Months 1.25
Three Months 1.00

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—The Omaha Guide is issued weekly and will be sent to any part of the United States for \$2.00 per year in advance. Canadian subscriptions (including postage) \$2.50 in advance. Foreign subscriptions (including postage) \$3.00 in advance. Trial six months' subscriptions, \$1.25. Trial Three months' subscription \$1.00. Single copy, 5 cents.

RENEWALS—In renewing, give the name just as it appears on the label unless it be incorrect, in which case please call our attention to the mistake; and always give the full address to which your paper has been sent.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS—In ordering a change of address, always give both old and new addresses. If the paper does not reach you regularly, please notify us at once.

ADVERTISING RATES—Given upon application.

REMITTANCES—Send payment by postal or express money order, cash in registered letter, bank check or stamps.

OUR ADDRESS—Send all communications to The Omaha Guide Publishing Company, Incorporated, 2418-20 Grant St., Omaha, Nebr.

EDITORIALS!

WEIGHT YOUR MAN

For 70 years the Negro has depended upon "Party" traditions for the vindications of his rights, but to-day, he is shot, burned and lynched, without a murmur from any of our government officials. We spend hundreds of millions of dollars a year for the enforcement of the 18th amendment, and not a dime for the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments. One, to keep people from drinking what they want, the other to protect human life, justice and liberty. The Negro must think of the man and not the party. If it is possible for you to find his heart, Find It. Study the man who is to run your state and government. As an American citizen the Negro has shown his loyalty through the annals of history. He has fought side by side the other races, and shed blood for the freedom of Democracy. The Negro is tired of being called the "Timid Negro"—he is not going to listen to these old worn out promises any longer. He is going to ask himself these questions when he goes to the polls Nov. 8. Aren't you tired of swallowing all these 11th hour promises? Aren't you tired of being segregated all over this country? Aren't you tired of the burning and lynching of Negroes? Aren't you tired of the harassing indignities heaped upon Negroes? Aren't you tired of these last minute conversions made by two tongued politicians? Aren't you tired of being a dog catcher, of rights and equal opportunities? You can only judge the future by the past. You only know men by the record made in the cool of the day and not by what they say in the heat of a campaign.

A BRAVE FIGHT SUCCEEDS

The United States supreme court decided some time ago that the primary of the Democratic party in Texas, like the general election could not be treated as a private arrangement into which only those could come who were wanted. A vote on public matters is a right inherent in the citizen, not to be abridged because of race or color, it held. Now comes the working out of that decision, in the form of a judgment awarded Dr. Nixon of El Paso, the Negro physician who claimed he was damaged when the election officials of his city refused to permit him to vote in the Democratic primary.

Money damages for barring Negroes from primaries and elections means the end of disfranchisement. It took very rare courage for Dr. Nixon to fight for his rights and live and work where he was blasting away at old customs maintained by the dominant majority. When the history of Negro enfranchisement is written, the winning of this suit will be called momentous, even though Dr. Nixon will have been forgotten.

Negro participation in Democratic primaries in Texas foreshadows the passing of the white man's party in the South. Both races will be the gainers thereby. Live issues will take the place of the dead past. Race antagonisms will be dulled. The personal ties which are the boast of white and black southerners will bear fruit in public tolerance.

NEGRO REGISTRATION

According to the recent report from the Election Commissioner, there are more than forty-six thousand Negroes registered and who are eligible to vote in the city of St. Louis. As we look upon this number, we can't but marvel at the potential strength with which the Negro has to better his condition, politically, in this state. We marvel as we are brought face to face with the little use which we make of this vote, so far as helping ourselves politically in this state.

The registration report shows that the Negro voters outnumber the whites in the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Nineteenth wards, and the question naturally arises—What are we going to do with this vote? Will we use it wisely? Will we use it to the best interest of the Negroes as a whole or will we use it to satisfy the selfish ambitions of a few?

Of course we have committeewomen in the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Sixteenth, Nineteenth and Twenty-third wards. This does fairly well, but there is no reason why there should not be Negro men committeemen in these wards as well. If there were just a few more Negro committeemen, our political position in St. Louis would be greatly strengthened. In the Sixth ward, for instance, we have a committeeman, R. W. Kent. Mr. Kent is a power in local politics. What he has done is a clear demonstra-

tion of what we might expect if we had two or more men like himself sitting in party councils. We hope that the committeewomen will, as far as possible, cooperate with Mr. Kent and help to better our condition as a race.

In the meanwhile, we cannot forget that there ought to be one or two Negro men and women members of the Democratic City Central committee. This, we think, would also help the Negro politically. Because in a democratic form of government like this of ours with two major parties vieing with each other for place and power, it is fitting and proper for the Negro to function in both parties just as other men and women do.

With this large registration in the city of St. Louis, it is up to the Negro to make the best use of it, based upon a logical study and analysis of our present condition.

AN EDITORIAL

For the sake of experimenting with a change in the administration of national affairs—

Can We Afford To Waste A Year?

The news of the outcome in Maine immediately resulted in a loss through lowered commodity prices, of \$100,000,000 to the farmers of the United States. A similar reaction on the stock exchange cost the security owners of the country \$500,000,000. That is only symptomatic of what would happen if on Nov. 8 the country determined to change political leaders at a time when the economic depression had spent itself and unmistakable signs of recovery were on the horizon.

Gov. Roosevelt has declared that the present protective tariff is a Ghastly fraud. If he means what he says, his statements can only foreshadow prompt revision of the tariff. It does not require a long memory to recall what Always has happened to business and to employment when revision of the tariff was undertaken. It is Inevitable that under such conditions every form of business affected in any way by the policy of protection should curtail to the utmost until it knows definitely what the future tariff policy is going to be. No human reaction could be predicted with greater assurance than this.

With the money panic phase of the depression past and more banks reopening than are closing, with the evil of money-hoarding stopped, the outflow of gold transformed to an inflow of the precious metal, with bank deposits going up instead of down, with the price of all sound securities increasing and commodity prices on a slow upward trend, there remain two chief objectives to be attained in the struggle back to prosperity. The first of these is reemployment of the idle by industry, and the second is the restoration of prosperity on the farms. Although the latter is immediately and tremendously affected by the accomplishment of the first of these two purposes, the farm problem is less directly affected by tariff revision than are industry and the men and women employed by industry.

Shall the millions of men and women now out of work and suffering acute privations because of lack of income be compelled to wait another twelve months while the country experiments with a new leader who thus far has shown neither an adequate understanding of the magnitude of the problems to be met nor anything that remotely approaches a program for meeting them?

That is the question which both the leaders in industry and business and those employed, or seeking employment by business and industry, must ask themselves. The policies of the Hoover administration designed to meet the present crises are known. Most of them have been given effect in legislation, and are now in operation. There is not the slightest vestige of doubt in the mind of any man or woman as to what the Hoover administration, if retained in power, will do with regard to commerce and industry. No man can safely predict what the opposition would do if given power. We do know, although the election is only forty-nine days off, that Gov. Roosevelt has not yet enunciated a program of economic recovery.

We do know that under the leadership of Garner there was proposed the enactment of a bonus bill which would have cost in immediate cash \$2,300,000,000. We do know that Garner tried to put over a huge pork-barrel bill, also requiring billions of dollars of additional taxes. We do know that every fantastic project which attempted inflation of the currency and cheapening of the dollar had the support of a majority of Garner's followers in that branch of congress which in the last session was controlled by Mr. Garner.

Under such circumstances how can any thoughtful man or woman fail to recognize that a change in the political and economic leadership this fall would mean not less than a year's postponement of the return to normal conditions of business and employment?

TWO WAYS OF MEETING DIFFICULTY

From the Kansas City Call

In the height of his favor as a lyceum speaker, Booker T. Washington used to tell a story about two frogs. His theme was the Negro and his struggles. He wished to create a favorable atmosphere for his people, and at the same time he wanted his people to understand what they must do to win favor. The frog story runs thus: At milking time one evening two frogs hopped into a milk can. The farmer, not noticing them, put the lid on the can. The frogs faced disaster. One of them, willing to make a quick end to what he thought was a hopeless undertaking, gave up and let himself drown. The other, believing that as long as there was life there was hope, determined to do all he could as long as he could. He did just that. The next morning when the farmer uncovered his milk, a very deserving little striver hopped off the chunk of butter which his struggles had made during the night, and escaped with his life.

We tell this story to illustrate two different methods of facing life. In the coming winter, no situation will be so bad but it can be made better by the resolute person. Only the stupid, the cowardly give up the battle without a struggle.

"DIRT"

We cannot help having sympathy for the Negro cooks, waiters and porters, arrested by the prohibition enforcement officers in the raids upon white liquor joints last week. We do not mean to defend law breaking. Our reasoning would soon lead to absurdities if we did. We presume that work which is perfectly legitimate elsewhere, is a violation of law in these places, nonetheless, we sympathize with these employes.

A job is so hard to get nowadays. Where some are willing to do nothing and subsist on bounty, these men and

women were hewers of wood and drawers of water, with no hope of anything except the small wage. At least theirs was a proper way, if not a proper place to earn a living.

We are reminded of the definition of "dirt" given by a man who had the knack of saying much in a few words. He said "Dirt is matter out of place." The grain of sand so useful in concrete, becomes dirt under your eyelid. The frying pan, tray and broom so honorable to their users generally, apparently have no place in a speak-easy.

BE CRY BABIES OR MEN!

(From the Kansas City Call)

If Negroes registered for the November election in the same proportion as whites, then the 38,800 of us who live here in Kansas City, Mo., according to the U. S. census, furnished more than 20,000 possible voters. Certainly we did that since the 400,000 population has in it 230,000 persons registered.

Of old, 20,000 votes was the number that always came tripping from the tongue of the Negro leader who went about peddling his influence for cash. Now for the first time there is good reason to believe we actually have that much leverage to be applied at the next election. 20,000 votes! Election after election in this community turns upon a smaller majority than that!

Now that 20,000 have registered, the big problem from the Negro viewpoint is getting that vote cast in November. Mere registration is the preparation. The voting is the race where the prizes are to be won. If we cast our full vote in this election,—NO MATTER FOR WHAT PARTY WE CAST IT—we are made! For years to come politicians of all parties will be making overtures to get us on their side.

Every election there is a lot of nonsense peddled by selfish, designing know-it-alls to the effect that if we would cast our vote one way, we could get what we want. Since it is obvious that all will never be of one mind, their talk is nonsense. Further-more all do not have to cast their vote one way for the influence of our total vote to count. Politicians know that future victories depend upon new friends made. They make overtures to whites who voted against them, and they will make overtures to Negroes too.

If all Negroes registered will vote, they will be like so many soldiers in the field, armed and ready. Every party will want them. What they can do, will make them desirable regardless of what they have done.

It is non-voting that imperils our race's standing in the community. A man who has a vote and does not prize it enough to use it, is not worth a politician's time and attention. What general ever counted the unarmed in finding his available battle strength?

We say as we have said a hundred times before, put your vote in the ballot box. Grumbling about rights, or jobs, or unfair officials is "cry baby" stuff. Be men! Put your brains to work! Back your thinking with every ounce of power you have! Vote as you please, but vote!

THE NATION'S DOUBLE STANDARD

(From the Kansas City Call)

A Denver judge, after rendering his decision that Negroes have a legal right to all public accommodations, added as his personal opinion that such a case would not reach a court in Mississippi, and therefore Negroes in their demands should take into account the prevailing public opinion. Very true!

Public opinion is at variance with the law as to the rights of Negroes. In this Denver case the law was followed. In Mississippi Negroes would not even go to law, just as the judge said. These are the two extremes. It is for the citizens, black as well as white, to say which way the nation shall face.

The Mississippi method of handling the two races is an inheritance from slavery days. To some degree it is the system of most white people. The Negro has a soul, they admit, and so they give to foreign missions and to the Negro church in the Negro quarter. The Negro is a good laborer in their opinion, one who is to be given employment—provided he is satisfied to remain on a dead level, asking no promotion, and accepting a wage smaller than is paid whites for the same work. They will even concede that Negroes have some usefulness: an easy vote to handle, good customers within limitations, admirable cannon fodder. The Mississippi system is generally understood.

The equality for all which the law provides, is also generally understood, but not generally practiced. To escape it, the courts and legislative bodies of the South do all kinds of trickery. Negroes put no dependence in the law in southern states, and whites have no regard for what it says are the Negroes' rights. The philosophy which underlies the republic, namely, all men have inalienable rights, cannot muster a corporal's guard of supporters in the section where the bulk of the Negro population is found, and the rest of the country twiddles its thumbs in complacency while real democracy is lynched.

The American people cannot keep a good conscience and practice this double standard of relations between citizens. One or the other goal must be their choice. If the right one, it will prosper. If the wrong one, it must pay the price.

The responsibility for the nation's attitude does not rest entirely upon white people. Negroes must bear a share. It is our custom to talk as if we are passive victims, with no part in fixing race relations. Yet every community, South and North, has in it Negroes who are counted better by whites than are other Negroes. In other words, it is within our power to create a better rather than a worse white opinion.

We are foolish to refuse to gain an inch toward our hopes because we do not yet see how to gain a yard. The truth is that for every bit of progress we make, there will be an increase in the number of whites who are willing to give us a trial at larger opportunity.

STATE AND NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Democrats are proud of Governor Bryan for he is the only governor in the memory of the present generation who has actually reduced state taxes. More strength to his arm.

Earl Danker, down at Riverton remains to his republican faith. He

told the republican candidate for governor who visited his town recently, that there were "only two republicans left in the town—himself and the postmaster."

President Hoover traveled from Washington to Des Moines to tell the farmer what a friend he had been to them—and the price of farm products fell rapidly for the following three days, and reaches new low for all

times. Evidently the farmer does not like Hoover friendship.

National bankers in session at Los Angeles last week, told the world that the cost of government must come down. State taxes in Nebraska have already been reduced 25 per cent. Certainly the bankers are not leaders in this movement to protect property owners from the tax burden.

An Omaha business man, when asked why he was supporting Governor Bryan for re-election so enthusiastically, said: "I have lived in Nebraska twenty years and in all that time Bryan is the only governor who has been strong enough and resourceful enough to actually lower the cost of state government and reduce state taxes."

"This fight in the present campaign said a former prominent republican farmer of Hayes Center, 'is my fight I have finally got my eyes open to the fact that it is up to me as a farmer to save myself and that is why I am here at this Roosevelt rally at McCook to do my duty to myself and family in trying to save our heritage. Only by defeating Mr. Hoover at the coming election will it be possible for me to save that heritage.'"

In a speech at Central City Governor Bryan analyzed the proposed police patrol system, proposed by Attorney General Sorenson, from its inception to the time it was quickly placed in a position to be submitted to the voters this fall, he tore the mantle of secrecy from the interests backing and paying for the expense of circulating the petitions, and branded the whole scheme as an attempt to shift the governing of the people from the local sheriff to a centralized force far removed from the people. He pointed out that differing from your local officers, who know you and the lives you live, your little trips on the state highways will be questioned by a patrol that considers you from the first as suspicious characters. He pointed out that the proposed venture would deplete the gas fund by at least \$750,000, which when matched as at present with federal funds, would mean the road building fund of \$1,500,000. He said to use this money for purposes other than that for which the gas tax was enacted would be pleasing to some interests, but the simple logic from the taxpayer's standpoint would be, in case we have too much money in the gas fund, to reduce the tax. The Governor insisted that Nebraska citizens are pretty well behaved, and that he would rather continue the road building to the extent now possible than to have such construction restricted by using the money for the proposed police patrol.

A normal mind in a healthy body will work at need; and the best way to get the desired mood is to go to work.

Mind alone can unlock the meaning of the world, for the foundations of the universe is laid in spirit.

The intellectual road to success is longer and more roundabout than any other, but they who are strong and willing for the climbing are brought to higher levels of achievement than they could possibly have attained had they gone straight forward in the pathway of quick returns.

WEAKNESS OF WEALTH

(By R. A. Adams)

(The Literary Service Bureau) As a general thing people believe that wealth can supply to them the superlative in all that humanity needs even all it wants. But recent events attest the fallacy of this belief.

The collapse of the Insull Utilities Corporations, the Kruger syndicates, and the failure of so many other great business institutions give evidence of the instability and insecurity of wealth. The suicide of George Eastman, the kodak magnate, the recent death of Smith Reynolds, heir to the "tobacco millions", and other like tragedies remind of the inanity of wealth to afford happiness and contentment—the emptiness of riches.

Crimes committed in attempts to get money dishonestly and the punishment for such crimes afford lessons as to the temptations and consequences when the desire for gain leads to unlawful acts bringing merited penalties.

These tragic consequences verify the contention that "The love of money is the root of all evil," and they give force to the Bible injunction, "Lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven where moth and rust do not corrupt and where thieves do not break through nor steal."

The weakness of wealth is resultant from the fact that its accumulation, preservation, and retention are dependent on unstable, vacillating, human agencies. That, at best, it is temporal and transitory.

GUESSING, NOT THINKING

Both candidates for the presidency have spoken. Neither has given liquor the prominence it occupies in some voters' minds. Those persons who will cast their vote wholly to express a stand on prohibition, disregarding all other issues, remind us that the supply of folly has not run out. If we cannot find a solution of finance and employment, liquor or no liquor, the nation will be in a fix.

FIFTY NEWSBOYS TO DELIVER THE OMAHA GUIDE TO YOUR DOOR