

## THE OMAHA GUIDE

Published Every Saturday at 2418-20 Grant St.  
Omaha, Nebraska  
Phone Webster 1517

Entered as Second Class Matter March 15, 1927,  
at the Post Office at Omaha, Nebr., under  
Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION \$2.00 PER YEAR

All News Copy of Churches and add Organizations must be in our office not later than 5:00 p. m. Monday for current issue. All Advertising Copy or Paid Articles not later than Wednesday noon, preceding date of issue, to insure publication.

Race prejudice must go. The Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man must prevail. These are the only principles which will stand the acid test of good.

James H. Williams & James E. Seay—Linotype operators and Pressmen. Paul Barnett—Foreman.

### EDITORIALS

#### Overheard At Womens Club

The buzz oof talk quieted down and the secretary read a news item about a club in a neighboring town that had successfully sponsored a Spring program to beautify their community and to make it safer. It was suggested that their own club start a similar campaign, and the motion was duly passed and a committee appointed.

The committee called on the mayor gained his interest and his promise to issue a proclamation setting aside a definite week for the campaign to be pursued. Other members visited fire headquarters and found the chief eager to help. The Boy Scouts organization agreed to clean up a number of lots. Cooperation was obtained from the street cleaning department, which consented to make special collections of accumulations of rubbish. The committee visited the schools and the principals and teachers arranged to have the children take home suggestions for a Spring Clean-up in every house. Important cooperation was gained from the Chamber of Commerce, merchants and managers of industrial plants.

At fire headquarters the committee learned that self-inspection blanks were available which could be used to bring all fire hazards to light. They found three types of blanks--for homes, for industrial plants and for mercantile establishments. These were obtained free from the National Board of Fire Underwriters, eighty-five John Street, New York City.

Once started, everyone was surprised at the momentum gained by the Spring Clean-up Campaign. Not only was the city cleaned up and made spick and span, so that it was far safer both from the standpoint of sanitation and fire, but also a great deal of painting, repairing and modernization was done. Some ramshackle and worthless buildings were torn down and the ground cleared. All in all, a vastly improved community resulted. It was more attractive in appearance and business was stimulated.

#### The People Wait

It is not surprising that recent polls of public opinion show that the great majority of the citizens of this country are hopeful that the two major labor organizations, the A. F. of L. and the CIO., will get together and reconcile their differences under some plan that is fair to both vertical and horizontal unions. These polls likewise indicate that warfare between labor groups, as well as warfare between labor and management, whatever the cause and no matter who is at fault definitely retard economic recovery.

The United States is plenty big enough to hold two big unions, living side by side in peace and amity. And it seems that the time has long passed when there should have been sensible revision of laws governing the relation of employer and employee. The National Labor Relations Act is a case in point. This act was undoubtedly inspired by honest and praiseworthy motives--but, in actual practice,

it has served to further foment, rather than reduce, labor difficulties. It has actually harmed the cause of honest unionism, not helped it, by encouraging labor racketeering and excesses.

During this century, we have seen the passage of much good legislation designed to prevent the greedy, rapacious and unconscionable employer from exploiting the worker. But two wrongs never yet made a right--and legislation which actually encourages extremes harms us all. We need balance in labor legislation--laws which will protect the rights of both parties, restrain each side from acts and policies which are opposed to the public interest, and actually bring peace.

#### COMMITTEE OF SIX REPORTS

The most important third party contribution yet made toward solving the railroad problem is found in the exhaustive thoroughly-documented report of the committee of six which the President of the United States appointed to study the general transportation situation. It deserves the widest possible publicity.

It recommends that the government adopt a definite national transportation policy providing for the fair, impartial regulation of each and every mode of transportation.

It recommends revision of the present rate-making rule, and the substitution of a new, flexible rule adequate to meet current conditions.

It recommends complete repeal of the so called long and short haul clause of the Transportation Act, an outmoded clause, which has been extremely damaging to the interests of shippers as well as the railroads.

It recommends a fair and reasonable system of tolls for the commercial use of certain inland waterways, and the elimination of the Inland Waterways Corporation Board,--a tax supported government undertaking which has proved to be an expensive white elephant.

It recommends the creation, by Congress, of a new and independent Transportation Board, to be charged with the duty of investigating and reporting concerning the relative economy and fitness of existing modes of transportation, the extent to which any are now subsidized, and to suggest needed further legislation.

These are the high spots of this splendid, dispassionate report. And certainly they show how Congress can take quick, definite steps in bringing order out of the transportation chaos. The recommendation that legislation be passed to really bring about equality of regulation of all carriers--rail, highway, pipeline, air, and water--is of vital significance. And so is the suggestion that our obsolete, depression-making rule governing rate-making for the railroads be revised.

The enactment into law of some such program as this would do far more than save the railroads. It would lead to an immense amount of spending, investment, employment and general industrial expansion. It would heal one of the sorest spots in the whole economic picture. And, if it is to be effective, it must be done soon.

Boss--You should have been here at nine o'clock.

Worker--Why, what happened.

#### YOU AND YOUR BANKER

The semi-public character of banking and its historic vulnerability to popular sentiment and political attack, makes it imperative that understanding of and attention to public attitudes and reactions play a larger part in bank management in the future than they have in the past, says The American Bankers Association.

Few borrowers ever like the man or up about bankers and banking, picturing the former as a rapacious crew of finan-

institution that lends them money. And in addition, a sort of grim legend has grown of cial pirates, and the latter as an ice-cold institution which controls the pursestrings of the nation. As a result, it has always been easy for the unscrupulous politician in need of a vote-getting issue, to make political capital out of the exaggerated and fallacious attacks on our financial structure.

The fact that banking has awakened to this and is taking steps to inform the public as to the fundamentals of its business, marks a move in the right direction. It will, in the long run, serve to improve banking service to the people. It will clear away misunderstanding that exists in millions minds. Banking lies at the heart of our economic system and it is time we learned a great deal more about it than we have in the past.

Housewife--I sent my little boy for two pounds of plums and you only sent me a pound and a half. Something is wrong with your scales.

Merchant--My scales are all right Madam. Have you weighed your little boy.

#### THE PRESIDENT VISITS

It is exceedingly fortunate that Tuskegee Institute and the Veterans Facility No. Ninety-one can have a visit from the President of the United States. Great value attaches to the fact that the Presidential party had an opportunity to see some of the people and things of which they have often heard but could not see first hand.

There is for us, as for others, a cer-value in expedient publicity, and is the height of wisdom to get so powerful a person as the President of the United States interested in what goes on at Tuskegee Institute. That institution may suddenly become more useful in threatening times like these and it is good for the President to see for himself the institution which is near many important points of military interest and which has served significantly in such a capacity in the past.

It is also of inestimable value that the President visited the Veterans Hospital. The patients there are the direct products of the world war, The hospital has the reputation for being efficiently handled. It will probably be necessary to establish similar institutions elsewhere in the future, therefore it is well that the President was impressed with the efficiency exhibited by the men of our group who are responsible for the conduct of this hospital.

Good impressions in this way are valuable.

**BETWEEN the LINES** by Gordon B. Hancock  
for Associated Negro Press

#### TWO DANGEROUS SYMPTOMS-- JEALOUSY and INGRATITUDE

When Caesar was struck down at the foot of Pompey's statue, he beheld Brutus among his assassins and exclaimed, Et tu Brute. Historians tell us that he fought most bravely until he saw the hand of Brutus uplifted against him and then he weakened and fell resigned and mortally wounded. The treachery of a former friend broke his heart and morale. When a mans enemies become they of his house hold his undoing is only a matter of time and when a mans friends become his enemies he becomes helpless at defense for they know his number.

One of the things that gives sting to the dark deeds of an erstwhile friend is the element of ingratitude that we find inevitably there. That Isreal proved ungrateful so often to the God that brought him out of Egypt with a strong and mighty hand, was as often the occasion of Divine anger. The ingratitude of the chosen people often moved God to the verge of

wrath. Ingratitude is a grievous sin.

After many years of bitter experience and serious study I am almost prepared to lay before the Negro race its basest sin and one of the most dangerous symptoms of internal disorder. Ingratitude is the basest sin of my race. I speak thus after years and years of serious thought on the matter. The hand that is surest to strike us in the hand that we have held along the slippery ways of life. The person whom we have helped to rise is the surest to tread upon our finer feelings. This is not true in every case but the exceptions prove the rule most conclusively.

Negroes too often take every kindness shown them for granted and as something ordinary. I have seen too often my people befriended and have seen the befriended ones utterly indifferent towards the fortunes and feelings of those befriending them. Not only is this my experience but it is the experience of every person with whom I talked on this matter. After thirty years of public life I speak truthfully in saying that the few known times when the hand of injury was lifted against me, was the hand of someone I had befriended.

My own experiences is even as nothing as compared with hundreds of other Negro benefactors with whom I have talked. I talked the other day with a Southern white woman who put a Negro girl through college and after ten years not a word has come from this girl. I know of a Negro family who out of sympathy gave a struggling Negro youth free board for four summers during his college career and the youth has not as much as sent a card of seasons greetings. In talking over this matter with the late Maggie L. Walker some years ago, she too felt that ingratitude was one of our besetting sins. Moreover I have known her to befriend those who had been ungrateful to her and that is the reason she stands out before me as one of the greatest souls of history. She deliberately put bread into the hand that had been uplifted against her. Ingratitude is a malignant disease that must be cured if we would not die.

Then there is its twin, jealousy. Negroes are inordinately jealous of one another. We do not want to see others forge ahead. Who shall be greatest in the kingdom of Negro affairs is a question that is ever pressing. Who shall sit on the right hand of popularity and become the cynosure of all eyes and the object of all intentions is ever a pressing question in the councils of the Negro race. In talking with a wealthy southern white woman some years ago I learned that one of her great problems was to keep down jealousies and bickerings among her dozen or more Negro servants. Said she, these men and women are as loyal to me as they can be but it is becoming increasingly difficult for me to keep them at peace with one another. They are jealous among themselves to the extent that I am thinking about getting white help.

This is not only true among those who work in the household of the white man but among those of great degees. Degreed jealousy is one of the greatest threats to the future of the Negro race. While we are getting the white man told about his sins let us not overlook the jealousy and ingratitude that are threatening the future of our people. An ungrateful jealous people cannot be great.

The patient in the shoe store had tried to suit his stout customer. Nearly everything in the shop had been brought down, but to no purpose.

Still another pair of shoes was produced.

Lady: No, I don't like these. They tend to get wider as they get older.

Clerk: Well Madam, didn't you?