

SERMONETTE

RICH AND POOR

Text: "Thou sayest, I have need of nothing." Revelation 3:17.

The picture before us is the failing earthly church of Laodicea. It is shown as boasting that it was succeeding, until it came to the climax of its elevated claim in these words, "need of nothing," and then the truth was set forth that it was "wretched, and miserable, and poor, and blind, and naked." Surely if wretched it needed befriending; if miserable it needed consoling; if poor it needed vision, if naked it needed clothing. Yes, it is a picture of the captive of deception, imagining what was not true. The fact is, it was all **NEED**.

The lesson is imperative—man cannot stand on his own. He is a dependent. It is not only that he must under adverse circumstances acknowledge his dependence, but it is that all the time, his whole life through, he is a dependent. The most resourceful man of any generation grew from helpless and frail babyhood. Surely there was need then. And, tell me, when did the need cease?

It is just this fact that starts men to become Christians. But so long as it is not apparent to a soul that the need is so great that he cannot get along without Christ, just so long will that soul fall for the delusion that he can succeed without Christ.

It is the sense of need that stands at the door of real prayer. Self-satisfied people dream that they can succeed on their own. So long as that false idea prevails in a church or a family or an individual, so long the marvels of answered prayer from God cannot be known. "Ask and it shall be given you" must need, what richest there are for given.

Man may imagine to present to God a thousand plans and deeds, and suppose that all that should meet a response of approval, but really he is presenting an offense until he awakens to say, "I need Thee, O I need Thee; Every hour I need Thee."

There is no substitute for this attitude. What God asks us to bring is **NEED**.

When we acknowledge our need, what riches there are for us, for the Word says: "My God shall supply every **NEED** of yours according to riches in glory in Christ Jesus."

WAR-TIME PRICE TENDENCIES

The sharp increase in public interest and concern in the outlook for prices has been reflected in many developments lately, including the establishment of the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply within the national defense organization followed by an order "freezing" steel prices at the level that prevailed during the first quarter of this year, states the Guaranty Trust Company of New York in discussing wartime price tendencies in the current issue of the Guaranty Survey, its monthly review of business and financial conditions in the United States, and abroad.

Price movements in the principal countries thus far during the war period have been such as to emphasize the importance of demand and supply situations in individual commodities, rather than broad monetary influences, as determinants of price trends. In Great Britain, the amount of credit expansion during the first year of the war apparently was rather small. Subsequent moderate degree of credit expansion could hardly account for the advance of 43 per cent in the general level of wholesale commodity prices that actually took place during the period—and advance that has subsequently increased to 54 per cent.

This heightened awareness of the price situation is a result of several recent developments with an important bearing on possible future price trends, The Survey continues. Prices of a number of important commodities have shown a more pronounced upward tendency than at any other time since the first few weeks of the war. The price advance has been accompanied by widespread labor disturbances, sweeping increases in wage rates, renewed demands for increased aid to agriculture, and the appearance of shortages in marine shipping.

Divergent Price Movements
In the United States, the influence of monetary factors alone might have been expected to affect prices fully as much as in Great Britain. Yet the general level of wholesale commodity prices in this country rose only 3 per cent during the first year of the war; and even with the accelerated upward movement in recent weeks, the total advance to date amounts to only 10 per cent.

The Problem of Stabilization
These developments have drawn attention to the general problem of price stabilization and have resulted in official measures to prevent excessive advances in prices of several specific commodities. Whether the techniques already developed will be sufficient to maintain the desired price stability or whether broader and more drastic methods will be required is a question that seems to be receiving increasingly serious study. The question is one of vital importance, not only because of the possible effects of price disturbances on industrial efficiency but also because of the unfortunate social consequences of such disturbances and the tremendous losses resulting from the subsequent readjustment.

SAFETY FIRST
Sec. 102, Motor Vehicle Laws of North Carolina:—"The fact that the speed of the vehicle is lower than the prima facie limits shall not relieve the driver from the duty to decrease speed when approaching and crossing an intersection, when approaching and going around a curve, when approaching a hill crest, when traveling upon any narrow or winding roadway, or when special hazard exists with respect to pedestrians or other traffic or by reason of weather or highway conditions, and speed shall be decreased as may be necessary to avoid colliding with any person vehicle or other conveyance on or entering the highway in compliance with legal requirements and the duty of all persons to use due care."

In most discussions of the general price outlook, the superabundant supply of many farm products, the huge industrial capacities and the large volume of unemployment have been emphasized as reassuring factors. Their conditions still exist; but they have not prevented the appearance of a number of marked price advances in recent weeks, nor have they forestalled developments in the fields of agriculture labor and shipping that contain possibilities of further price disturbance. If such developments continue, the problem of price stabilization may be expected to receive more serious attention than has been given it thus far. The Government has broad powers of emergency price control, both direct and indirect. But experience is proving once more, as it has so often proved in the past that the prompt, wise and effective use of such powers is easier in theory than in practice.

In other words, adjust your speed to existing conditions. Regardless of what the stated speed limit may be at any particular point, drivers are required to decrease their speed when conditions of traffic, visibility, weather or the roadway are such that it is not safe to drive at the maximum legal speed.

He Surely Hess
Isn't it about time for some way to ask whether the British are singing, "For Hess A Jolly Good Fellow."—Baltimore Sun.

A metropolitan area is what a city gets when its chamber of commerce isn't satisfied with the census showing.—San Diego Union.



DUTY OR RIGHTS?

BY DR. CHARLES STELZE

Since the birth of the American Republic, we have accepted as supreme the doctrine of "the right of liberty and the pursuit of happiness." In our systems of jurisprudence, and in our treatises upon statesmanship and sociology, the emphasis has been upon the "rights" of mankind. We have been hearing about the rights of the child, the rights of women, the rights of capital, the rights of labor, civil rights and political rights.

A.&T. To Inaugurate Flight Training Program July 1st

Greensboro — The summer training program of the division of aeronautics at A and T college will get underway not later than July, it was announced by Dean J. M. Martoons, coordinator A and T will offer primary flight and ground training.

Dean Martoons urged all persons desiring such training to apply at the college immediately. The quota established at ten men and two reserves is being rapidly filled from a large list of applicants. A special appeal is being made to students in other colleges throughout the country and out of school youth, who can qualify to take the training.

He further said that opportunities for Negroes in the field of

aviation are rapidly increasing and the demand for Negro pilots is now exceeding the supply.

The summer session is closed to women and is limited to men between the ages of 19 and 26. Applicants still enrolled in college must have completed one year of college work while applicants not enrolled in college at present must have completed two years of college work.

In order to reach the best prospects for the training, the college is granting work scholarships to bear the cost of subsistence to all students accepted in the program. There is no charge for the flight training.

Ground training will be given at the college by the college engineering faculty and flight training will be offered at the Greensboro-High Point airport.

Not So Bad, At That

About the only rod the modern boy knows anything about is a fishing rod.—The Louisville Times.

Let's Go, U.S.A.!

(By Telephone to The New York Times)
"BUDAPEST, May 15.—Our submarines will sink (American) troop transports, and bomb her warships and even America itself. America is in a very dangerous position now."
—German Lieutenant, in interview with Correspondent Ray Brock

LET'S FACE the plain truth with old-fashioned American honesty. And let's think of ourselves for a change; let's think of the freedom we've fought for since 1776. We have a fight on our hands; a fight for freedom. There can be no honest denial of it. The truth is that this freedom is in real, immediate danger of disappearing. In another decade, our American freedom, our cherished American ideals of independence, may be as outdated as last year's Almanac.

Let's go! We Americans cannot sit back and, with our heads in the sands, pray that the triumphant, blood-spilling Nazis will get no closer to our shores. We cannot say to others, "Go to it! We'll hold your coat!" We can't do that, because unless we lend the strength of our arm to defeating this sworn enemy of what Americans hold to be the Rights of Man, there's every likelihood the United States will forfeit those rights.

That is the unvarnished truth. It is not pleasant to contemplate. But we must and we can face it with courage and without flinching.

Let's go, U. S. A.!

Today is not one year ago—though many of us think so. In twelve months, the war has come almost to our front door. Unless we act with utmost speed and decision, supported by our strong convictions of right and wrong, that war may surge up not only to our porches, but overnight swirl around to our backyards.

Let us pause for a moment and, if you like, do a little concentrated whittling. As a people we have pronounced a hearty "Aye" to "all steps short of war." But what has happened in four weeks? Hitler's U-boats and bombers are sending American war supplies, including desperately needed food, to Davy Jones' locker.

As a nation, we are committing suicide—and not slow suicide by hoping against hope that Hitler can't torpedo many more ships that carry the weapons of our sweat and toil, and of our savings invested in defense bonds. Why can't he?

Let's go, U. S. A.!

To avoid the horrors of a ten years' war, a twenty years' war, or another Hundred Years' War, let's roll up our sleeves and exterminate the creeping, filthy menace that threatens the freedom of ourselves, our children and their children. To safeguard our democracy and our freedom, we have done it every generation: since we must, Americans of courage and faith can do it again.

Let's go, U. S. A.!

•• A VERSE ••
•• FOR TODAY ••
•• "If the wicked restore the ••
•• pledge, give again that he ••
•• robbed, walk in the stations ••
•• of life, without commit- ••
•• ting iniquity; he shall surely ••
•• live, and he shall not die." ••
•• —Hesekiel, xxxiii, 16. ••

An Ode To C. M. Eppes

EDITOR'S NOTE: This may be sung to the tune of America The Beautiful. Was composed and sung at a bausuet given in honor of PROF. C. M. EPPES on his 51st birthday.

Professor dear, We honor you
For deeds that you have done;
We reverence you, Look up to you;
Because a crown you've won.
Professor dear, Professor dear
We praise and honor you.
May we ever sing your praise,
As many more will do.

Professor dear, We honor you
For a life that has been spent;
We adore you, Idolize you;
Because from God you're sent.
Professor dear, etc.

Professor dear, We honor you
For the service, We honor you
For deeds of love, and from above;
And lessons thou hast taught.
Professor dear, etc.

Professor dear, We honor you
And untrue ne'er we'll be;
May you forever stand true,
Be all God wants of thee;
Professor dear, Professor dear
God shed His grace on thee;
And may thy good, for brother-
hood,
Spread to the rolling sea.

Mrs. Oherie Faison Artis

The Golden Hour

Even though a thousand dewy dawns awake
To caress tranquil trees with finger tips
As soft as moon-kissed tears by Eros dropped
Because some idle mortal dream has flown
Where somnolence soothes all with mystic calm;
And just as many sunsets slip away
On placid twilight zephyrs to the sea
Where futile days submerge and dulcet night
Symphonizes life-serene release.
We shall carry in our hearts, my love,
One golden hour that we stumbled on
Somewhere between some sunset and its dawn.
'Twas not in vain—that hours we stole from fate.
For now we've lived and may not pass again
The burning white way in the velvet night;
May not recapture ardent perfect bliss;
Our fabrics too foible, fickle, frail.
But dawn and sunsets, dreams, and varied lives,
That hour confirmed will slumber in our hearts.

—Caroline Kitt Drake

THALASSA

We closed in upon that blue of seas,
And free
Of shackles of the dark, encroaching wood,
At last we stood
Upon a burnished stretch of sun-warmed sand
That sifted through the hand.
So pulse of ocean pounded in the veins,
The spray, the rains,
The mist, the fog. Once over
The last long mile of purple up-land clover,
Here was the taste of salt on lips;
Like little ships,
Sandpipers bobbed; deep in the carved conch shell
We heard a warning bell
Telling us we should nevermore stand free
Of that far beckoning sea.



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The Platform of THE CAROLINA TIMES includes:
Equal salaries for Negro Teachers.
Negro policemen.
Negro jurymen.
Equal educational opportunities.
Higher wages for domestic servants.
Full participation of Negroes in all branches of the National defense.
Abolishment of the double-standard wage scale in industry.
Greater participation of Negroes in political affairs.
Better housing for Negroes.
Negro representation in city, county, state and national governments.

A REST ROOM CRUSADER

It must have been a funny meeting which the Board of Trustees held at the University of North Carolina last week. Funny or not funny, it has furnished about the biggest laugh Negroes have had in this state in many moons. There are some actions of our so-called men of importance that are disgusting, others are ridiculous. Beyond the realm of ridiculous the actions become funny.

According to reports in the daily press the meeting was a stormy one with Brer Mark Lassiter of Snow Hill voicing his disapproval of Negroes using the rest rooms at the University. So far as eating, sleeping and dancing with the folks, Negroes have long since discovered that they can beat them two to one at all three. But when it comes to answering the call of nature in a rest room they were of the opinion that the two races are about on a par with each other. If Brer Lassiter has discovered a more comfortable technique than the placing the elbows on the knees and resting the chin in the palms of the hands; then he is entitled to keep the secret for his own race and for it alone.

One way of disposing of the matter is to appoint a North Carolina Rest Room Commission whose duty it would be to keep a watchful eye on all rest rooms, privies included, to see to it that the Negro does not learn the modern way of using them. Some one has suggested that Brer Lassiter is a successful corn farmer down in his county, and hopes to dispose of a bounteous corn-cob crop by placing them in Negro rest rooms throughout the state, while placing tissue paper in white rest rooms.

Brer Lassiter after sputtering furiously on the subject was finally able to corner the controller of the university and exact from him a promise that he would see to it that the races would not answer the call of nature in the same rest room again. Just how far apart they must be, was not designated.

It might be because the old fashion privy is more in abundance in Brer Lassiter's county than modern rest rooms, that he is of the opinion that Negroes are not accustomed to the latter and should be barred from them.

So far as this corner is concerned, all privies and rest rooms are nuisances. We prefer, without the flies and gnats, a clump of bushes.

THE RIGHTS OF LABOR

The Carolina Times, has for the most part, been a supporter of the cause of labor when that cause has been backed by a righteous desire to secure better wages and working conditions. Even in these turbulent times when the nation is marshalling all its forces in an effort to build up its National defense, there may be instances where strikes and picket lines are necessary to obtain adjustment of affairs.

We are wondering, however, if a majority of Americans are not becoming suspicious of the wholesale walkouts, strikes and disturbances now being resorted to by many labor organizations in the various plants engaged in the manufacture of defense equipment. We are wondering if those strikers and pickets are not carrying their demands too far when they resort to strikes that are not even authorized by their respective labor organizations.

Both the American Federation of Labor and the Committee for Industrial Organization are going to suffer untold reverses if it is ever discovered that there are subversive reasons for many labor disturbances in industry today. Many of the more than a million and a half soldiers in our camps today are working for far less per month than many industrial workers are demanding per week. If the idea ever gets into the heads of them that the folks back home are not doing their bit, a blow may be dealt all labor organizations that it will take 50 years to recover.

As much as we are desirous of seeing the laborer get a square deal in industry we are also desirous of seeing America prepared to meet any emergency which may arise in the near or distant future. The government cannot prepare itself if it continues to be held back by persistent persons who have neither the betterment of the worker, nor the country at heart.

We are for labor, heart and soul, but we are for labor when it is right, and not when it has allowed itself to become infatuated with movements and aims that have for their purpose the overthrow of the government of the United States.