

The Voice

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"Dedicated to the promotion of the cultural, social and spiritual life of a great people."

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EDITORIALS

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Stephanie Cooke Has Unique Party For Birthday No. 3

By the Roving Reporter

I end up in the most unique situations sometimes and this time it's at a birthday party for children — without squabbles. There's nothing unusual about birthday parties (especially since everybody has birthdays whether they admit it or not) but when you get children from one and a half to eleven together without Charles bawling because Johnny won't let him play with a toy or a 2-year-Mary coos gleefully after having efficiently gouged 4-year-old Dannie for unwanted attentions, that's something.

Of course this fete was accomplished by Mrs. Horace Cooke on the occasion of the Cookes' little daughter, Stephanie's third birthday. The kids, twenty-two in all, saw movies shown by Dave Shakespeare—cartoons that had them all on the edge of the

rug. In between reels the children listened and sang to "Stevie's" collection of nursery rhymes. After the flicker was over, there was special ice cream and a beautiful merry-go-round cake (see Smith's Bakery). But here's the idea I thought was original. In order not to spoil the children's appetites for their supper vitamins, they tripped home with their goodies in bright colored napkins.

Stephanie got a lot of nice gifts including a swing which portends to make the Cooke back yard pretty popular with the sun-suit set. Mrs. Cooke was ably assisted by Mrs. Mamie Houchins and Miss Casey White. Four mothers were also present.

Lincoln Merchants Enjoy Another Win

Mgr. John Miller and his Lincoln Merchants went to Falls City Friday night and came back with a 20-0 win over the Falls City nine. Howard "Smoky" Molden allowed one single and whiffed ten batters before being removed in the fourth inning when he was hit by a pitched ball. Frank Sheridan took over and pitched shut-out ball the rest of the contest. Watch the newspaper for further games.



by JAMES C. OLSON, Superintendent STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

David Butler, first governor of the state of Nebraska, had one of the stormiest political careers in history of the commonwealth, and has been one of the most debated figures ever to hold Nebraska's highest public office.

In the first place, he was elected in 1866 by a margin of only 145 votes over J. Sterling Morton, his democratic opponent, and as frequently was the case in early Nebraska elections the results were contested. Morton's adherents never admitted that the election was an outright victory, and there is some question even to this day relative to certain procedures—particularly the disqualifying of the vote cast in Rock Bluffs precinct, Cass county, strong Morton territory.

Once in office, Governor Butler was faced with the problem of transition from territorial to state government. Among the many vexing questions was the location of the state capitol and the principal state institutions. The legislature directed the governor to head a three-man commission to choose a capital city, which in addition to the statehouse was to contain the state university and the state insane asylum.

Under Butler's leadership the commission chose the site that was to develop into the present city of Lincoln. Once the site had been selected, the governor sparked a campaign to sell town lots, organize the functions of state government, and develop the new capital city.

Before long, however, he was in serious trouble with the legislature, and in 1871, just at the beginning of his third term, 11 articles of impeachment were preferred against him, the first being that he had appropriated to his own use some \$16,000 of the school fund given the state by the federal government. The state senate convicted him on that charge (although acquitting him on the other ten), and the supreme court ordered him removed from office.

The Lieutenant Governor, William H. James, who had been serving as governor, since the charges first were preferred, filled out the remainder of the term.

In 1877 the legislature relented of its action and adopted a resolution expunging the impeachment proceedings from the record. In 1882, after ten years' retirement from active political life, Butler was elected to the state senate as an Independent. He ran for governor on the Union Labor ticket in 1888, but was defeated.

This was his last venture in politics, and he died at his home in Pawnee City, May 26, 1891, at the age of 62.

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Robeson

Continued from Page 1.

tion, they would be able to destroy this great and new burst of freedom for the Negro people—meaning the spread of the communist movement.

Communist domination should not be feared. Each of the other Negro leaders told the congressmen that if America would live up to her professed ideals of democracy, she would have no cause to fear communist domination among the Negro citizens of this country.

Granger told the committee that authentic Negro leadership in this country finds itself confronted by two enemies on opposite sides. "One enemy is the communist who seeks to destroy the democratic ideals and practice which constitute the Negro's sole hope of eventual victory in his fight for equal citizenship. The other enemy is that American racist who perverts and corrupts the democratic concept into a debased philosophy of life. In opposing the one, Negro leadership must be careful not to give aid and comfort to the other."

Pointing out that the red spokesmen got their first soap-box position in Negro neighborhoods with the notorious Scottsboro case, Granger warned the committee that "jim-crow practices by labor unions, denial of free employment opportunity by employers, racial segregation enforced by law or by covenants or community customs make situations which have nothing whatever to do with Marxism. But they serve the strategy of the communist party. The obvious way to block such strategy is for the anti-communists of this country to deprive our enemies of their propaganda weapon by moving with equal vigor and more honesty to eliminate these festering-spots from our national life."

The aNUL executive offered as a prescription for the red hysteria which is sweeping through America today, "less worry about Robeson and more concern for democracy."

Dr. Johnson said it is difficult to escape a feeling of disappointment that motives and actions of such clarity could be imperfectly read when we consider the long untarnished historical record of Negroes in times of national emergency.

The Rev. Ray, who is a minister in the Cornerstone Baptist church in Brooklyn, N. Y., declared that "the greatest threat to our democracy is not from without, but from our failure to extend its benefits to all who live in it. No foreign philosophy can gain dangerous rootage in a functioning democracy."

The Baptist leader claimed that his followers had no sympathy with any movement which seeks to overthrow this government by violence. "We do, however, seek to overthrow an intangible empire which exists within our government and many of our institutions throughout the land. It is

that empire which shelters injustice, oppressions, exploitation, segregation, discrimination, ill-will, and all of the inconsistencies which make for separation, tension and strife."

Because the committee was anxious to feel the pulse of the average American Negro citizen on his attitude to take up arms against Russia should another crisis arise, Clark was called in before this committee as a representative of a family who had members serving in every American war since the revolution.

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