

The Voice

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EDITORIALS
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All Star Game Summary:

Jackie, Campy and the Newk Will Never Forget Doby

By Vernon Jarrett

CHICAGO. (ANP). That unprecedented 14-inning major league All-Star game has melted into history. But the memory of Larry Doby still lingers in the minds of Brooklyn's first three stars.

The tan Indian competitor made things tough for all three when it counted most.

Larry nearly amputated Robinson's right hand in the fifth inning, when his 75 millimeter double went through the center of the box, ripped past the Dodger's attempted glove hand stop, setting up the tying run of Pitcher Don Newcombe.

That hit made the Newk flinch. It drove in Tribe Pitcher Bob Lemon, to tie the score, 2-all, and later Doby scampered home on Don DiMaggio's single to left center, making it appear that Newcombe would be charged with another National league defeat.

In the tense seventh inning, he robbed Campanella of All-Star immortality by running backwards to snare a drive to deep center. Camp's blast was labeled a double and would have driven in the tying run. Roy couldn't believe it when he rounded first base and heard himself called out.

Most dramatic sidelight of the classic was Newcombe's sad march

to the American league dugout, where he paused to greet the man that was his undoing.

Halting momentarily en route to the showers, Newk and Doby grinned at each other. From the center upper tier press box, Doby appeared to say, "sorry old boy, but I just had to do it."

The memories of many Negro fans flashed back to the days when both were getting their start with the now defunct Newark Eagles of the old Negro National league.

Doby's panther-like reflexes accounted for nine putouts in the wide Comiskey Park garden—more than any other fielder on either team—and gave him two hits.

In the nerve-wracking eleventh, Doby made a leaping catch of Robinson's long fly to left center, robbing him of a sure hit and keeping him from driving home Ralph Kiner, who had doubled. This would-be double would have ended the game.

The Tribesman and Campanella played the entire 14 innings. Jackie Robinson was pulled for a pinch hitter in the eleventh, who promptly flied out to Doby, and Newk was sent to the showers after the seventh. The National league's 4-3 victory was their first since 1944.



by **JAMES C. OLSON**, Superintendent
STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Nebraska's Governors

The only man in Nebraska's history to achieve the governorship by virtue of election to the post of lieutenant governor was Ezra P. Savage, the state's chief executive from 1901 to 1903. Mr. Savage became governor when Charles H. Dietrich resigned to become United States senator.

Governor Savage had a varied career. Like many another pioneer who rose to a position of leadership, he was reared in adversity, and achieved success quite largely on the basis of his own courage and industry.

Ezra Savage was born in Connersville, Indiana, April 3, 1842. His parents moved to Iowa later that same year. When young Ezra was seven years old, his father died, leaving his mother with the support of five children. As the oldest of the five, Ezra quit school at the age of 10 and went to work.

After three years of working on a farm for his board and clothes, the young man decided he needed more education. Hence, he bought an axe and buck saw in order to work his way through the high school at Davenport by cutting wood. Later he attended Iowa College at Davenport for a short time.

Savage enlisted in the Civil war, and though he was discharged for disability he went south with his company, serving as a scout under General Grant at Vicksburg.

Following the war he alternated between the implement business and farming at various locations in Iowa, finding time in between to read enough law to obtain admittance to the Iowa bar. He came to Nebraska in 1879, taking a claim in Custer County. In 1883 he laid out the town of Sargent.

Governor Savage's public career began with his election to the Nebraska state legislature in 1883, where he served two terms. After a year as superintendent of the state farm in Lincoln, he went to Omaha to engage in the commis-

Senate

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cloture were Sens. Bridges of New Hampshire, Ecton of Montana, Burney of South Dakota, Malone of Nevada, Mundt of South Dakota, and Young of North Dakota.

Each of these senators come from states which have small Negro voting population, thus can easily be used in a party deal to go along with the Dixiecrat group without losing too many votes from their constituents.

The five democrats outside of the solid south voting against cloture included Senators Hayden of Arizona, Johnson of Colorado, Kerr of Oklahoma, McCarren of Nevada and McFarland of Arizona.

The cloture rule aimed at shutting off debate on the motion to take up the FEPC bill in the senate was defeated on May 19 by a vote of 52 for and 32 against it. This was 12 votes shy of the 64 required under the so-called Wherry amendment passed by the senate last year which requires a favorable vote of two-thirds of the total number of senators.

The republicans are being blamed for the failure of the senate to adopt the cloture rule and bring up the anti-discrimination bill, on the grounds that they supported and pushed through the Wherry amendment in the first session of congress.

OLD CLOTURE RULE DOOMED FOR DEFEAT

Had the Wherry amendment not been in effect, however, the cloture rule would have been defeated anyway under the old senate rule which required a favorable vote of two-thirds of the senators present and voting.

With 88 senators present last week, the old rule would have required a positive vote from at least 59, to have approved cloture when it only had 55 votes for it.

While Governor, Mr. Savage was severely criticized for issuing a pardon to Joseph Bartley, who had been sentenced to 20 years in the state penitentiary for embezzlement of funds while state treasurer. This criticism so damaged him politically that though he had wanted to run for governor on his own, he withdrew his name as a candidate before the Republican state convention made its nomination in 1902.

During the May 19, vote there were 84 senators present with only 52 voting for cloture. This was four short of the 56, or two-thirds necessary under the old rule.

So according to the record, cloture would have been defeated under both counts, with or without the Wherry amendment, and continued debate would have been in order in the senate preventing the calling up of the FEPC bill, to say nothing of the senate's chances for voting on it.

In commenting on the defeat of cloture:

Sen. Kenneth S. Wherry (r., Neb.), author of the much publicized Wherry amendment, said the "cloture petition on the FEPC bill failed... because President Truman and his lieutenants failed to keep their campaign promises to the people.

"The result of the senate vote proved again that the split democratic party cannot deliver on its promises.

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