

NEXT TUESDAY NOVEMBER 5 IS ELECTION DAY - - "BE SURE TO VOTE"

'At Last A Day of Hope For Negroes,' - SAYS WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, Jr.

THE OMAHA GUIDE

JUSTICE AND EQUALITY

ALL THE NEWS WHILE IT IS NEWS

NEW TO THE LINE

LARGEST ACCREDITED NEGRO NEWSPAPER WEST OF CHICAGO AND NORTH OF KANSAS CITY

Entered as Second-Class Matter at The Post Office, Omaha, Nebraska, Under Act of March 8, 1874—Business Phone: WE. 1517

Omaha, Nebraska, Saturday, November 2, 1940 OUR 13th YEAR—No. 33—City Edition—Copy 5c

THIRD TERM THREATENS NEGRO LIBERTIES Declares Cobb

Washington, D. C.—The Republican National Committee today called attention to a statement prepared by Judge James A. Cobb...

He mentioned a speech made in Washington a few evenings ago by a Democratic speaker who stated he "wanted Roosevelt for life."

"This, to my way of thinking," declares Judge Cobb, "is greatly to be deplored."

Continuing the statement, he said, in part:

"Negroes have more to lose by a perpetuation in office of one man, which will finally eventuate into a totalitarian government, than any other class or race. The weak minority always suffers most from a depression, or a dictatorship, or a totalitarian form of government. A strong majority or a strong minority are the last to suffer, as they are in a better position to protect themselves. The real protection of any minority is the Constitution and the laws made thereunder, and when they are flouted the minority has no protection whatsoever."

"The 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments of the Constitution may be printed on two pages of paper, and yet the whole protection of the Negro, guaranteeing his freedom, is wrapped up in those Amendments as interpreted by the courts. In other words, some of the most fundamental and profound principles of our Constitution are not in writing."

"Mexico adopted a Constitution similar to ours and placed in it that the term of the President should succeed himself. Porfirio Diaz, a man of great force and ambition, was elected President of Mexico in 1876. He served four years and when the four years were up he declared himself in strict observance of the Constitution and turned over his office to his successor whom he had chosen."

"In 1884 he was re-elected President, and thereafter every four years until 1910. He had illegally put through the Legislature a law suspending the Constitution, on account of emergency, and those who opposed he had purged. In 1910 there was a revolution and he was driven from office by a hero, who himself was assassinated."

"Since that time there has been no stable government in Mexico, and this was brought about on account of the indispensable man Diaz. It is true that our Constitution does not, in words, forbid a President to serve more than eight years, but for 150 years that has been the tradition and a part of the unwritten law of our great Constitution. Break it down and nothing in our Constitution is sacred."

"As before stated, our Constitution is simply an outline of government and some of the most fundamental principles are those translated into the Constitution by the Supreme Court of the United States. A decision of the Supreme Court may be overturned or overruled by another Supreme Court and as disclosed during the last year, however old a decision may

RE-ELECT JOHN ADAMS

John Adams, Jr., has served this district in the 1935, 1937 and 1939 Sessions of the Legislature. He has lived in the 5th district for 17 years, is a graduate of the University of Nebraska College of Arts and Science and Law and has practiced law in the city for 11 years. He has been active in the support of legislation on the following subjects: Labor, Compensation Court, Unemployment, Old Age Assistance and Relief Laws, and others benefitting the people of the State. He has never voted for any new form of taxation. He is qualified, experienced and has been regarded by all as a fair and competent legislator.

be, it isn't sacred with the New Deal Supreme Court.

"So, it is at once manifest that of a tradition of 150 years may be set aside on the ambitious plea of the indispensable man that an emergency exists, our Constitution is gone."

"The Constitution does not call for nominating conventions and, in fact, the principle was not established until 1931, but it has become a custom and tradition of the two great parties. What would the Third-Term-Candidate say, after his forced nomination in Chicago, if the Democrats of the country would say that they were not going to follow that tradition and elected someone else in lieu of him."

"Customs and tradition are as much a part of the fundamental law of the land as any other part of our great Constitution. The 14th Amendment says "no State shall take life, liberty, or property without due process of law, and no State shall deny to any inhabitant thereof the equal protection of the laws." There is nothing in the Constitution that says, if Negroes are excluded from the jury on the ground of being Negroes, they have not had due process of law and that if the regular procedure is not followed, they have not had equal protection of the law. But custom and tradition and the interpretation of the Supreme Court of the United States are to the effect if Negroes are denied the right to sit on the jury because they are Negroes, they have not had due process of law."

"And if the same procedure is not followed and different rules and regulations are practiced in the trial of Negroes from that of white men, they have not had the equal protection of the law. In other words, as spelled out from the traditions and intent of the Constitution, the Negro stands on the same footing as every other American citizen, and if there is any departure in the slightest in the application of the law, or discrimination, such laws would thwart the Constitution and are therefore forbidden. So, it is apparent that the Negro, being in the minority, has more to lose than any other racial group in the violation of the customs and traditions of the Constitution and laws."

"The only safe and sane course for any citizen, especially colored, to follow is to oppose a Third-Term for any candidate for the Presidency of the United States."

Willkie-McNary --- "A Step Forward"



WENDELL L. WILLKIE



CHARLES L. McNARY

A vote for Willkie and McNary is a vote for a job and a vote for the Omaha Guide's 7 Point Program, published elsewhere in this issue. The following are a few of the nationally known fighters who have fought the battle of the Negro, some for three generations and who are proven friends of the Negro race, and who say the Negro should vote for Wendell L. Willkie, Republican nominee for President.

Oswald Garrison Villard, editor of the Nation and grandson of William Lloyd Garrison, America's greatest fighter for the freedom of the Negro in the abolition days says vote for Wendell L. Willkie. No Negro living today can doubt his loyalty to the Negro race. He says the Negro should vote for Wendell L. Willkie. William Lloyd Garrison, Jr., the great grandson of the slave abolitioner has proven his friendship for the Negro.

Judge Cobbs of Washington, D. C., who has sat on the bench in Washington and who knows the condition of this nation and its relation to the Negro says the Negro should vote for Wendell L. Willkie.

Judge W. C. Hueston, who is a member of the legal department of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and who has fought unselfishly for the past 20 years without pay from the local courts to the Supreme Court in the interest of the well being of the Negro race, says the Negro should vote for Wendell L. Willkie.

Bishop Simms of Washington, D. C., who is a Bishop of the A.M.E. church, says the Negro should vote for Wendell L. Willkie.

Dean William Pickens, Field Secretary of the National Association

for the Advancement of Colored People, who is a writer of national fame and an undisputed champion for the Negro rights in America, says the Negro should vote for Wendell L. Willkie.

Bishop J. A. Gregg, of Chicago, Illinois, well known in Omaha and remembered as an outstanding fearless, Christian writer; who refused the presidency of Howard University because of his Christian duty to his people; and who is well known to the voters of Omaha, says the Negro should vote for Wendell L. Willkie.

Attorney C. H. Galloway of Kansas City, Mo., noted for his shrewdness in the Federal courts and for his strenuous fight in the interest of the Negro, says the Negro should vote for Wendell L. Willkie.

Bishop Noah Williams, who held a conference in Colorado Springs with the Republican nominee in the interest of the Negro, and who has had world wide experience in racial affairs, says the Negro should vote for Wendell L. Willkie.

John L. Lewis, President of the CIO, is a proven loyal fighter in the labor movement from coast to coast, in the interest of all workers. A Phillip Randolph said to C. C. Galloway when he was visiting in Omaha, that there was no doubt as to John L. Lewis's sincerity in the interest of the Negro workers for the past 25 years. There is no discrimination against the Negro in any CIO union. John L. Lewis says the Negro should vote for Wendell L. Willkie, and that if his opponent is elected he (Lewis) will resign his present position.

The above nationally known leaders who have worked in the interest of the Negro, some for the past 30 years, surely would

not ill advise you.

Now for the local friends of yours in Omaha, Nebraska.

C. C. Galloway, Acting Editor of the Omaha Guide who has given his life's blood in the struggle for the best interest of the Negro, who attended the Republican and Democratic national conventions, who presented to both, the Omaha Guide's 7 Point Program, and who had a conference with Mr. Willkie in Philadelphia, Pa., and in Washington, D. C., in the interest of the Negro about the Omaha Guide's 7 Point Program, is convinced that Mr. Willkie will carry out the Republican platform to the letter. Mr. Willkie told Mr. Galloway that if he was elected President of the United States, he would see to it that the Negro gets the ballot in the South as well as in the North. He also stated that discrimination in the Federal government would be wiped out at the stroke of a pen. Mr. Willkie is, in my opinion, a man that can be depended upon to do what he says.

Mr. John Adams, Jr., the Republican national chairman says the Negro can depend upon Mr. Willkie to carry out the Omaha Guide's 7 Point Program; and that in his opinion it was covered in his Chicago speech. "I have never ill advised through the columns of the Omaha Guide. I seriously believe that I know from where I speak in this presidential campaign. I spent 6 weeks in the East this summer with the leading American citizens studying appalling conditions of this nation and I am saying to my friends who know my loyalty to my people, vote for Wendell L. Willkie for President of the United States. Remember I said to the Republican resolution committee in Philadelphia, Penn., that if they would

L.K. WILLIAMS KILLED IN PLANE CRASH

The Rev. L. K. Williams, President of the National Baptist Convention, Inc., and pastor of the Olivet Baptist Church, was killed in (Continued on page 8)

Just A Few of The Many

Just a few candidates I. C. C. Galloway personally know very well. I know they believe in my policies in regards to fair play, justice and your pro-rata of that tax dollar that is expended for employment and if they are elected and your precinct went for them, you may feel at liberty to call on me to come to your rescue if you find any one of my recommended candidates failing to live up to my recommendations. I know from where I speak. I have known some of these gentlemen for 37 years, when they were not even thinking of running for any political office. I know them through and through, insofar as your welfare is concerned and if he is loyal to his pledges to the Negro (no other race need have any fear, in fact, they should be happy of the assurance for his vote.

For President and Vice, — Wendell L. Willkie, & Charles McNary

For Senator — Hugh A. Butler Who agrees to support the Anti-Lynch Bill to the limit.

For Representative—Theodore Metcalf, 2nd Congressional Dist.

For Governor—Dwight Griswold.

Lieutenant Governor—William Edward Johnson

Secretary of State—Frank Marsh Attorney General—Walter R. Johnson

County Clerk—John Slavik

For District Judges—Edson Smith John A. Rine, Arthur C. Thomson, J. C. Travis, James C. Kinler, Herbert Rhoades, Charles Leslie, Frank M. Dineen.

For County Judge—Charles J. Southard

I am confident if Charles J. Southard is elected county judge he will make a place for Negro boys or girls in that office.

For Municipal Judge—John W. Battin, Dennis O'Brien, Lester Palmer, J. J. Krajcick, Gerald E. LaViolette.

For State Senator—John Adams, Jr. Ninth District.

give the Omaha Guide's 7 Point Program the proper consideration three million people would follow the Republican Party in this election.

Mr. Robert Smith who was a member of the Resolution Committee worked with me for 6 days in Philadelphia, Penn., attending the committee that was considering the Omaha Guide's 7 Point Program. Mr. Robert Smith served on many committees and he is a loyal friend of the Negroes in Omaha, Nebr. Mr. Robert Smith told me on my return to Omaha that I was the only one that made a request to the Republican committee and got a 100 percent favorable answer to the request. And I beg of you to read the answer that is encouched in the Republican platform in regards to the Negro. If you please, this is the

GARRISON MAKES APPEAL TO NEGROES TO VOTE FOR WENDELL L. WILLKIE FOR PRESIDENT

Below will be found an appeal by William Lloyd Garrison Jr. the great grandson of William Lloyd Garrison, the Liberator.

NEW YORK, October 25—Stating that the colored people hold what is perhaps the most valuable vote in the United States today and that a Willkie victory could easily be their victory to a degree never before possible, William Lloyd Garrison, Jr., of Boston direct descendant of the famous abolitionist, today urged members of the colored race to vote for Wendell L. Willkie.

Mr. Garrison's appeal was made public by Alan Valentini, Executive Director of the National Committee of Democrats-For-Willkie, 122 East 42nd Street, New York. His complete statement follows:

"At last a day of hope has come for United States citizens of colored blood. No presidential candidate since the issuing of the Emancipation Proclamation has ever given Pledges (so far as I am aware) so completely just and fair to this great group of Americans, who require and deserve more consideration at the hands of government than any other single group in the United States. The New Deal, shackled to the Solid South, cannot be free to protect them on essential issues, no matter what attempts are made to gloss over the facts with honeyed words or superficial gestures.

"Wendell L. Willkie, who appears to be the personification of sincerity and forthright courage, has gone the distance. No discrimination is his watchword. Should he be elected, as I believe he will be, it should be possible for the members of the Negro race to take the largest step forward in the whole course of their tragic history on this continent.

"Willkie apparently believes what was recently stated so effectively by Dr. Frederick P. Keppel, President of the Carnegie Corporation—"the day is fast approaching, if it is not already here, that we Americans are going to rise or fall, sink or swim together, east and west, north and south, rich and poor, regardless of race or color or creed."

"By a curious twist of fate, the colored people hold what is perhaps the most valuable vote in the United States today, thanks to the location of their great urban groups in pivotal states. A Willkie victory could therefore easily prove to be their victory to a degree never before possible in the annals of America."

first time in the history of America that any major party has mentioned peacefully what it would do in the interest of the Negro race. I claim this is a step forward, for we as Negroes cannot lose by rallying to the Republican Party in this campaign. Therefore, I say to the Negro of the city of Omaha, Douglas County, State of Nebraska, and the Nation, vote for Wendell L. Willkie. Mr. T. P. Mahammit says vote for Wendell L. Willkie. Rev. T. A. Sears, pastor of St. John A.M.E. church says vote for Wendell L. Willkie. Senator John Adams says vote for Wendell L. Willkie. Guy Wiley says vote for Wendell L. Willkie. Jim Banks says vote for Wendell L. Willkie. Milton Johnson says vote for Wendell L. Willkie. Charles Coleman says vote for Wendell L. Willkie. Rev. John Adams, presiding elder over Nebraska conference says vote for Wendell L. Willkie. Mrs. Mattie B. Gooden says vote for Wendell L. Willkie. Mr. Preston Hieronymous, owner of the North Side Transfer, says vote for Wendell L. Willkie. Russell Lewis, proprietor of the Lewis Service Station, says vote for Wendell L. Willkie. Ed Killingsworth, of Killingsworth & Price Barber Shop, says vote for Wendell L. Willkie. Joe Louis, world famous prizefighter, says vote for Wendell L. Willkie. Mr. George Watson says vote for Wendell L. Willkie. Mrs. Hiram Greenfield says vote for Wendell L. Willkie. Mrs. T. P. Mahammit says vote for Wendell L. Willkie. Rev. and Mrs. G. D. Hancock says vote for Wendell L. Willkie.