

IT IS YOUR DUTY AS AN AMERICAN CITIZEN TO VOTE NOVEMBER 5

Supreme Court Hears Residential Segregation Case

INDIGESTION

Gas trapped in the stomach or gullet may set like a hair-trigger on the heart. At the first sign of distress smart men and women depend on Bell's anti-acid Tablets to set gas free. No laxative but made of the fastest-acting medicine known for acid indigestion. If the FIRST DOSE doesn't prove Bell's better, return bottle to us and receive DOUBLE Money Back, 50c.

BARBER

—For—
County Commissioner

Experienced,
Capable
A Good
Friend



JOHN L. BARBER
War Veteran

BARBER

(BY NAT HUNTER)

For 20 years John L. Barber and I were fellow employees at the U. S. National Bank. I know he is trustworthy and capable and always is pleasant to deal with. I know John L. Barber will be fair to the Colored race and I want to recommend him for your vote and support.

(Political Advertisement)

HOME RULE FOR THE COUNTIES

Mr. Charles C. Galloway, Omaha Guide, 2418 Grant St., Omaha, Nebraska.

Dear Mr. Galloway: Your attention is called to the enclosed reprint of an editorial appearing in the West Point Republican, written by E. M. Von Seggern, immediate past-president of the Nebraska Press Association and an active member of the Unicameral Legislature.

The proposed constitutional amendment discussed in the editorial is strictly non-political in nature. Since it permits "home rule for counties" it is a definite move forward in the interest of better government. In a few words, the amendment is the first step toward permitting voters in any one county to decide on their own form of government. Should this amendment be approved in November, then the next step would be an enabling act by the legislature setting up the specifications under which the people of a county might vote for a change in their form of county government.

The average county in Nebraska is well governed under the present system and the people would not care to vote a change. Yet some counties have a peculiar situation or problem in governmental oper-

ations which could easily be remedied under this amendment. The people in such counties by their own vote would get action at once, without going before the legislature for special legislation to straighten out the matter.

We believe this information is of sufficient interest to your readers to justify its reproduction, in whole or in part, in your newspaper. Thank you in advance for your cooperation.

Very truly,

Assoc. of Omaha Taxpayers
by W. L. Pierpoint.

HOME RULE FOR COUNTIES

(Reprint of an editorial appearing in the West Point Republican, West Point, Nebraska, Sept. 26, 1940, written by the editor, Senator E. M. Von Seggern)—

There are many big issues in the coming election of which the people must give their decision. There are also issues that will be placed on the ballot, which are of importance, but which for the moment are overshadowed by national issues.

A constitutional amendment, called "Home Rule for Counties" will appear on the ballot. The proposal seeks to amend the constitution relative to the election of county officials. As the constitution now reads in substance, it requires that all County officials, no matter in what capacity they may serve, must be elected. If the amendment is adopted it will permit, when people so vote, to appoint officials for certain positions.

In 1934 the people of Douglas county, voted by a large majority for a county manager. The manager was to be appointed by the county board. The matter was tested before the Supreme Court for its constitutionality. The court held that the constitution did not provide for the appointment of county officials and therefore the people's will could not be adopted.

The opinion of the court gave rise to considerable study by those who are interested in efficient county government. The part in the constitution relative to elections has been there since 1875. Since that time progress has placed many problems before county boards that were not thought of in the early days. There was very little county business at that time that necessitated highly skilled technical requirements. To fill such positions it is more desirable that it shall be done by appointment by such officials as have the proper authority.

It is generally recognized that Douglas county has many problems that do not exist in any other county in the state—it is desirable that there should be a broader base on which the county may operate. A further study however revealed the fact that there are many of the smaller counties in

the state that could co-operate more efficiently and make a greater saving to the taxpayers if they could adopt a more simplified system. Under the present plan there are only two systems of county government from which the people may choose and between the two there is not much difference. We have township organizations, or supervisor system, and the commissioner system.

These systems fit fairly well the majority of counties of the state but they are not adequate for three or four of the larger counties and too cumbersome for several of the smaller counties. There are counties with less than 1000 population, some of them having a valuation of less than two million dollars. To support a full set of officials in such counties is a burden on the taxpayers.

If the amendment carries, the legislature is then empowered to pass an enabling act establishing a broader base for county government. Naturally, of course, there must be limitations and safeguards. There should be a provision that counties, where the people by their vote so desire, could adopt a commissioner form of government, where three officials take care of all the business.

Cities in Nebraska of over 2,000 population have the power now to establish a simplified form of government. They have the power even to establish a city manager form of government. Only one city in the state has so far adopted a city manager system. Alliance has that form and the people like it for its efficiency.

The average counties in the state are well governed now under the present system and the people would not care to vote a change. But even these counties would be benefited if the amendment is adopted because it might be desirable to have the power to appoint certain officials. The elective office of county surveyor has outlived its usefulness. All counties need an engineer under the present age of mechanization. In many cases two or more counties could combine and have one engineer take care of the work. Many counties could perhaps function better if the county attorney was appointed by the board. Again there may be cases where a peculiar condition exists in only one particular county, which could easily be remedied under "Home Rule for Counties." The people in such counties by their vote could get action.

Under the present setup, whenever such conditions exist it is necessary to go before the legislature to ask for special legislation to get relief. If legislation is granted in such cases it is often not to the best interest of many of the rest of the counties. Every legislature is confronted with bills seeking to remedy local conditions, which could be easily taken care of by the people in such localities provided they had the power to do so. Simplifying matters will be that much relief to all taxpayers of the state.

The bill for this constitutional amendment was first introduced in the 1937 legislature and was defeated by a small majority. I introduced the bill again in the 1939 legislature and it was passed by a vote of 31 to 6. A thorough study of the proposal by the legislature brought about the conviction that it would be an important and progressive step forward in the interest of local self government.

The safeguard in the amendment should be adopted, is that nothing would change in county government unless the people in each county say so by the majority vote. No legislature nor any other group of counties can force a system on another county that is not wanted. Strictly Home Rule.

—E. M. VonSeggern.

WM. J. "BILL" MALONEY WELL QUALIFIED FOR JOB

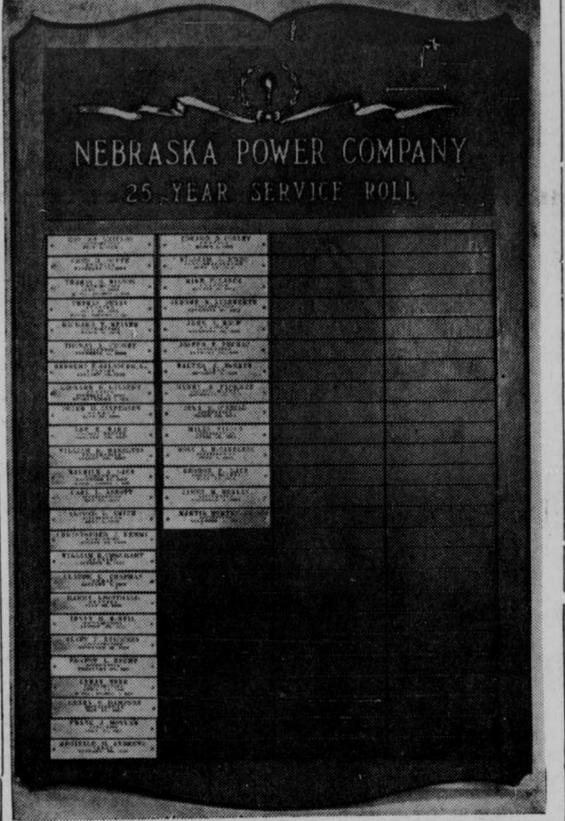
William J. "Bill" Maloney, candidate for the office of Douglas County Clerk is well qualified for the position which he is seeking.

For the past 22 years he has been engaged in the management and operation of the successful plumbing establishment which bears his name. His success as a business man testifies to his hon-

esty, integrity, efficiency and ability to eliminate waste.

Mr. Maloney is forty eight years

old, married and the father of five children. He is a life-long resident of Omaha.



39 - VET EMPLOYEES HONOR GUESTS OF NEBRASKA POWER

Thirty-nine veteran employees who have served the Nebraska Power company 25 years or more were honor guests of the company at a banquet, Wednesday evening, October 23, at the Athletic club, at which five bronze plaques a service honor roll, were unveiled.

The plaques, which will be placed in the company's power plants and offices, were unveiled by Vice President Roy Page who introduced each of the thirty-nine veterans whose combined service record with the company totals 1,210 years. Their wives also were present, joining with the department heads and their wives in paying tribute to these veteran employees.

Seated at the speakers table were Edward Shields and Fred H. Deppe, oldest employees and their wives. Mr. Shields has completed 47 years and Mr. Deppe 46 years with the company.

Other veterans who were honor guests, and their length of service, are: Thomas B. Wilson, Thomas Penny, 38 years; Richard T. Weaver, Thomas N. Crosby, 27 years; Herbert S. Salsburg, Leonard E. Gilbert, 35 years; Peter H. Jaspersen, 34 years; Leo E. Ware, Council Bluffs, William R. Haselton, Maurice A. Lacy, 33 years; Carl L. Abbott, Alfred G. Smith, Christopher J. Kemmy, William K. Urquhart, 31 years; Claude C. Chapman, Ashland, Harry Lighthall, Irvyn H. McNeil, Olney P. Stickney, 30 years.

Frank J. Moylan, Ernest L. Hecht, Lyman Meek, Henry O. Hampson, 29 years; Reginald H. Andrews, Edward E. Conley, William J. Krug, Mike P. Labus, Jerome Aylesworth, John A. Wolf, 28 years; Joseph E. Pechac, Walter S. McGrew, Louisville; Harry B. Florke, Council Bluffs, 27 years; John F. O'Neill, Miles Wilson, Ross A. McCandless, George F. Lacy, Council Bluffs; James M. Moylan, 26 years; Martin Mortensen, 25 years.

In paying tribute to the veterans, President J. E. Davidson briefly sketched the birth and growth of the electric industry, built by men of courage and faith who were drawn to it in its infancy some forty years ago.

"The more I come in contact with the personnel of the electric industry, the more I realize and appreciate why our service has be-

come indispensable to American life," Mr. Davidson said.

"You men are the company. Upon you rests its destiny," he told the veterans. "You represent a combined total of 1,210 years of service with our company. It is this experience and your hard-earned judgement and sound advice that has been so precious to our organization in broadening our efforts, acquainting new employees with their duties, making them sense their full responsibility to our customers. To each of you it is my sincere wish that our association will continue for many years to come."

Quoting a verse: "Down to Gehenna, or up to the throne, He travels fastest who travels alone."

Dale Holland, member of the company's legal department, proceeded to pick that statement to pieces as "sheerest bunk." No man, he said, can progress if he travels alone. The management of the Nebraska Power company and its employee personnel have traveled together in building a company that stands high among companies throughout the country for high quality service.

Ed Shields, of the meter department, who has seen the company grow from 550 meters on its lines when he started work 47 years ago, to more than 90,000 today, responded for the veterans. He took no credit, he said, for having served the company nearly fifty years because throughout that time he had received only fair dealing, and relations throughout the employee personnel and with the company's management has been pleasant. The company, he declared, was the finest in the world for which to work.

Washington, Oct. 28 (ANP) For the first time since 1917, the question of residential segregation was argued in the supreme court of the United States, when on Friday, the famous Chicago case of Hunsberry vs. Lee was presented.

For the defendant, Mr. Hunsberry, Attys. Earl B. Dickerson, Loring B. Moore, Truman Gibson, Irvin Mollison and C. Francis Stratford, appeared and with Atty Dickerson presenting the case, apparently scored heavily with the members of the Court.

With the full court in session, Chief Justice Hughes presiding, Mr. Dickerson stood before the bar and masterfully pointed out the facts on which he brought the case before the supreme court on an appeal from the verdict of the supreme court of the state of Illinois.

Upholding the decision of the lower courts of the state, the case was before the United States Supreme court to test the validity of restrictive covenants.

During Mr. Dickerson's argument, he was frequently interrupted by Associate Justices Felix Frankfurter, Hugo Black, McReynolds and even the chief justice himself, all of whom sought clarification of points in question. Mr. Dickerson acquitted himself most creditably on the stand in the concensus of opinion among the lawyers present, which included some of Washington's most brilliant legal minds.

Growing out of a case where a group of white owners had drawn up an agreement among themselves some years ago to not sell their properties to Negro tenants, the ramifications of the case have been bitterly fought in the Chicago courts up through the highest courts on the state of Illinois.

Representing the opposition was Atty. McKenzie Shannon, white, son of the famous Chicago attorney, Angus Shannon. Mr. Shannon's case was not as concisely nor as clearly presented as that of his opponents and the members of the court, who seemed to have an especially comprehensive grasp of the situation especially Justice Frankfurter, left little doubt in the minds of the crowded court room as to the outcome.

Should the court render a decision favorable to Atty Dickersons client the effect will be far reaching. However there is no indication just how far the court will go in this practise of tenant covenants.

Jubilant over the handling of the case, the Chicago lawyers feel that this cause which the Illinois courts settled on a case known as the Burke-Kleiman case, involving a similar though disputed action, will bring about radical changes and more respect for the constitutional rights of Negroes to own and live in property which they are able to purchase.

BUY YOUR—
POULTRY
AT THE
NEBRASKA PRODUCE
Get the Best in Quality at the
Lowest Price
NEBRASKA
PRODUCE
2204-6 NORTH 24th ST.
PHONE WE. 4137

We Offer for Your Approval

Complete Curtain Service

and Another thing,—
Have Your
Dry Cleaning Done Now!

—Cash and Carry Discounts—

EDHOLM & SHERMAN

2401 North 24th Street
WE. 6055

Wendell Willkie SPEAKS TO YOU!

- "If elected I shall continue relief for those who can not secure gainful employment."
- "I will abolish discrimination in the administration of relief and I will strive to find creative work for Negro as well as for every other man."
- "It is imperative that the leadership of America give the Negro an opportunity to be creative and to participate in the greatest enterprises of American life."
- "No man in America looks upon the hideous crime of lynching with more condemnation than do I."
- "Mob violence shocks the Conscience of the nation and legislation to curb this evil must be enacted."
- "If elected, under my administration there shall be no discrimination between people because of race, creed or color in the appointments to Federal positions. That man who serves as my subordinate who makes any such discrimination will be fired on the spot."
- "I will carry out the Republican Platform pledge to the Negro by seeing to it that Jim Crow departments in the Federal Government are eliminated, and that Colored citizens are appointed to any branch of the Federal Civil Service to which they are qualified."
- "I will give the Negro a chance to be heard before Government takes its decisions affecting his welfare and rights denied under the New Deal."
- "I do not believe in discrimination in the Army and Navy. I do not see why Colored boys should not be allowed to be trained as aviators, the same as other boys."
- "I believe the Colored citizen needs the leadership that can protect the civil liberties of every group. I pledge myself to give you that leadership."

—WENDELL WILLKIE

(Political Advertisement)

(Political Advertisement)

Expected to Win



DWIGHT GRISWOLD
It is expected that Dwight Griswold will be elected as Governor of Nebraska Tuesday. He has made an active, aggressive campaign and has visited every section of Nebraska.

Mr. Griswold is editor of the Gordon Journal and former president of the State Press Association. He is also a former State Commander of the American Legion and served three terms in the State Senate, 1925, 1927, 1929. This experience, together with his active campaign, has given him a wide knowledge of the interests of the various sections of Nebraska. His sympathetic understanding of the problems of the people of the agriculture state has won him many friends.

He surely has the necessary training and experience and will make a splendid governor.

(Political Advertisement)

RABE'S BUFFET
for Popular Brands
of BEER and LIQUORS
2229 Lake Street
—Always a place to park—