

SHORT SKETCHES OF TWO OUTSTANDING PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES

(By C. O. Small, Siler City.)
 In prefacing what we shall say in this article, it seems as if national politics is chaotic just now. Each day brings out some new situation, and just what will happen no one can safely predict at this time. Both parties have a large conservative element which stands in the way of progressive results. The south is by nature a conservative Democracy; while the North is ruled by the conservative portion of the Republican party. The West, which is more radical than the South or the North, will lose patience with both political divisions. If a conservative Republican is elected next president, conditions in Washington will go on as they are going. And the scandals and frauds which came about after 1920 will be condoned and passed along. If a Democrat is elected, the administration will attempt to undo many things in government, and will meet terrible opposition. The truth of the whole matter is, there is far from harmony in both parties. Neither party can wash itself clean as long as great sums of money are being spent to win the election. There are some strong indications that the Democratic party will cause a wide cleavage some where in its ranks. The sorrow of it all is that we must have two outstanding parties in this free government of ours, and one controlling all the time. It would be a terrible calamity to see the National Democratic party face practical annihilation, or cease to be a party of opposition. But that can not be, for if it should so treat itself, another party will arise with democratic principles. As a matter of fact, men may come and men may go, but principles will continue to live.

Frank O. Lowden
 Lowden is a good man, and we believe that he is the best man the Republicans have. He was born on a farm in Minnesota about 68 years ago; hence he lived the life of a farmer's son. He has always been since his public entry into life a lawyer, and taught law in a western University for a while. He served as governor of Illinois four years and gave the State a sound and wholesome administration. Lowden should have been nominated on the Republican ticket for the presidency in 1920, and only one thing kept him from getting the nomination. It was said that too free use of money with the Missouri delegation turned the tide towards a compromise candidate, and the compromise was made with Harding. Harding did not know what to do with the place after his election. His lack of political acumen and state craft is what caused all the trouble during the first part of his administration.

Coolidge offered Lowden the ambassadorship to England, and he was tendered a place in his cabinet, but he refused each offer. He said that he preferred to stay at home and work for the interest of farm relief. Lowden is not radical and further says: "If the people want me for president, they will vote for me. If they do not, it will relieve me of the burden and responsibility of such a candidacy. The people know where I stand. Two things about Lowden do not inspire confidence with the working man and the farmer. He married into a millionaire family, his wife being the only daughter of Mr. Pullman of the Pullman car fame. Another thing, he has tremendous land holdings in Illinois and is a "gentleman farmer." The small dirt farmer—the real working farmer—does not take kindly to the gentleman class of farmers.

Frank Lowden is a man of big heart. While governor of Illinois, he could not bear to hear the pleas for pardons without manifesting his grief. And emotions are not weakness, for emotions direct the life, far more than human intellect does. Without emotions a man is lifeless; he is dead. Lowden likes the high tariff, that delightful road, the Republicans are so very fond of travelling. And the higher the better with Lowden. Of course, the Democratic lawmakers will resent his tariff, that delightful road the Re- the final end of the tariff question we can not see just now, but Vance said it was like stocking a stream with fish that would devour all the other fish in the stream and then in turn eat each other up. If Lowden is elected, things will wag on as they are. He will ride in his Pullman car and let the world go by. He has never replied to Borah's questionnaire about his stand on prohibition, but he says that prohibition is not the issue, and can not be made the issue without damage to the party. Lowden has the backing of Mr. Mellon, who has so long been the entire administration. As a states-

man, Lowden is far in front of Hoover.

Alfred Emanuel Smith
 About 56 years ago a little boy was born in a tenement building down under the Brooklyn Bridge in New York City. This boy is now known to us as Al Smith. Like Lincoln and Jackson, he lay in no velvet cradle, but was cradled in poverty and reared in penury. When the boy was 13 his father died, leaving Alfred with a mother and one sister to care for. As a laborer in a fish stall, he earned his little money to buy scanty food and clothing for his mother and sister. He is said to have been a thoughtful earnest boy. Of course, he gave up school when his father died, at the very time his young mind was ripening into its sturdiness and grasp for its learning. His name is now found on community programs in which he took an active part as a child, and he loved to recite for the people famous orations of great speakers. His training in the great university of nature has made him the most astute leader in contemporary democracy.

While working as a laborer, Smith was elected to the New York legislature. He served in this capacity for 13 consecutive sessions. From 1911 to 1913 he served as a member of the Factory Investigating Committee, and was the direct cause of putting laws on the statute books of New York favoring poor working people, and more of them than had been passed for ten years before his time in the legislature. Elihu Root said of him: "Of all men in the Constitutional Convention, Alfred E. Smith is the best informed on the business of the State of New York. From the position of lawmaker Smith was elected Sheriff of New York county. From that position he was elected governor of New York four times and holds this high office today. His official record is one of high ideals and there is not a blot on that record. He failed to carry out many reforms for his state because he was blocked each time by

a Republican lawmaking body, and for no other reason than that he was Democratic governor of New York. In 1924 he was the only Democrat on the ticket elected, and he was given the biggest vote ever given to any man in any of our states for single office. This fact speaks eloquently for him and for his firm grasp on his native state.

One writer, a Republican, says he can see but one fault in Smith's life and that is he was born a Democrat. Had he been a Republican his party would elect him so fast as to cause him to gasp. If he would flatly renounce his allegiance to his faith, there is nothing that could keep him out of the White House. If Moses were here now, we presume he would be objectionable to our people as chief executive, but they would still admire his ten commandments. And if Christ were here, he could not turn water into wine without falling into the hands of Mr. Volstead.

Some contend that the moneyed powers are afraid of Smith, and we suspect they should be if they desire to still keep their hands in honest people's pockets. Judging by Smith's record as governor of his State, he is a man who is not for sale to insidious schemers in government or out of government. If the running of Smith causes a break in the Democratic party, a new party may come forth gathering its strength from both parties, and it may in the end give us better government. As we have tried to bring out before, it is the West that is going to decide the matter and not the South or the North. There is every evidence that local govern-

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W. W. Stedman
 Moncure, N. C.

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THOMAS CREEKMORE

CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS
 DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY, JUNE 2nd
 NORTH CAROLINA MANUAL, 1927
 BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

Thomas Creekmore Democratic, Representative of Wake County, born June 11, 1888, son of H. T. and Anne C. (Baker) Creekmore. Attended public schools, William and Mary College, 1908; Law Department George Washington University, 1914. Lawyer, member Legislature, 1925 and 1927, American Bar Association, North Carolina, Kiwanis Club, Sigma Phi Epsilon Fraternity, Mason, Shriner, Presbyterian, Secretary Wake County Democrat Executive Committee, 1924-27; married, two children.

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ment is going to be the heaviest burden for the American people, but at the same time it is of utmost importance that our National Government be kept a government of a free

republic. In conclusion let us bear in mind that any government is no stronger than the people that make the government. Human institutions are collapsible things when not prop-

erly sustained, and parties can collapse much sooner than we think they can. As the Good Book says, "When calamities come, they come quickly and without warning."

for Economical Transportation)



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