

Walker-Connor



Mrs. Kenny Douglas Connor Elizabeth Ann Walker and Kenny Douglas Connor, both of Landrum, were united in marriage, July 26 in a 4 p.m. double ring candlelight ceremony. The setting was Landrum Pentecostal Holiness Church.

Rev. Jimmy Ashe of Sylva, N. C., uncle of the groom, officiated. The bride was given in marriage by Douglas Pierce.

Daughter of Mary E. Walker of Finger St., Landrum, and the late Earlie E. Walker, Mrs. Connor was graduated from Landrum High School.

Son of Mr. and Mrs. Oscar L. Connor, Jr. of 217 Boyce St., Landrum, Mr. Connor was graduated from Landrum High School. He is employed by International Wire, Inman, S. C.

The bride was attended by Miss Sandra Davis of Landrum as maid of honor. Miss Kim Walker, sister of the bride, served as guest registrar.

The bridegroom's father served as best man. Ushers were Mark and Eric McCarty of Landrum.

Special music was provided by Rev. Johnny Ashe, of Sylva, N. C., uncle of the groom, and Jim Knope of Greenville, S. C.

A church reception was held following the ceremony.

The bridegroom's parents entertained with a rehearsal party also at the church.

Mrs. Connor was honored with a bridal shower in June at the home of Miss Sandra Davis, Landrum.

The couple will make their home at Campobello, Rt. 1, after a honeymoon in Gatlinburg, Tenn.

Instant History

By Chuck Ross

Warren Harding was considered honest, but he was a weak President whose trusting nature allowed corruption to creep into his administration. Some of his appointments were very good, but some were incredibly bad. One of the bad ones led to the notorious "Teapot Dome" scandal in which Secretary of the Interior Albert B. Fall was eventually convicted of selling off government oil reserves to private interests.

The Thirty-Fifth Election (1924)

Although Ohioan Harding was not personally involved in the transgressions of the grafters who came to be known as the "Ohio Gang", it is felt sure that he became aware of their activities. Following his return from a trip to Alaska in July 1923, he received a cable in San Francisco which seemingly caused a stroke. He died on August 2, and was succeeded by the Vice-President, Calvin Coolidge.

(1) Coolidge was a far different personality than the hearty Harding. It was said "he could be silent in five different languages." Still, he was popular, and easily received the Republican nomination on the first ballot. Among the divided Democrats, however, selection of their standard bearer required many, many ballots. How did the tickets of the two major parties shape up for the election of 1924?

(2) Two other parties emerged for the first time in this election. What were their names and aims?

(3) The Republicans campaigned with the slogan, "Keep Cool and Keep Coolidge"; the Democrats countered with "A Vote for Coolidge is a Vote for Chaos". But, it was famed journalist H. L. Mencken who came up with the most devastating comment. What was it?

(4) Who won the election?

(5)...and why?

Answers

(1) A number of prominent Republicans were asked to join the ticket with Coolidge. Senator Lowden declined and Senator Borah asked, "in what position?" Since these were somewhat unsatisfactory replies, the compromise choice was Charles G. Dawes, the Director of the Budget. The Democrats were divided down the center by the

issue of a resurgent Ku Klux Klan. Five million strong, the KKK numbered most of its membership from the South and West, but also had representation in the North and East. The Klan supported former President Wilson's son-in-law, William Gibbs McAdoo, who repudiated their philosophy but not their votes. The anti-Klan forces were led by New York Governor Alfred Smith, a liberal and a Catholic. Ballot upon ballot was cast, but neither McAdoo or Smith could break the "two-thirds rule". Finally, upon a record — then and now — 103d vote, the party turned to John W. Davis, Solicitor General under Wilson, and Nebraska Governor Charles W. Bryan, brother of William Jennings Bryan.

(2) The parties were the Progressives, no relation to the "Bull Moose" Progressive Party of Teddy Roosevelt, and the Communists. The Progressives were ultra-liberals, not unlike the Populists of another era. They chose fiery Robert LaFollette, former Governor and Senator from Wisconsin. For the Communists, it was William Z. Foster, who would carry the red banner in three more elections.

(3) Mencken wrote, "Doctor Coolidge is for the Haves and Doctor LaFollette is for the Have-Nots. But whom is Doctor Davis for?...all I can gather... is that he is for himself." It was somehow indicative of the campaign.

(4) Again the Republicans routed the Democrats, 382 electoral votes to 136. Coolidge amassed 15,719,921 popular votes, almost double Davis' 8,386,704. The Progressives ran strongly, picking up nearly five million popular votes and the 13 electoral votes of LaFollette's home state. The Communists were but a ripple on the pond with only 33,360 tallies.

(5) Although LaFollette denied Wisconsin to Davis, outpolled him four to one in California, and two to one in seventeen Western states, the combined popular vote of the two men was still two and a half million votes less than that of Coolidge. The true issue was prosperity versus corruption. Despite the bad reputation of Harding's underlings, the American people knew that Coolidge was not corrupt... and they preferred good times to reform.

Communication

Dear Editor:

A response to Carole W. Blackburn of Independents for Anderson:

As a Libertarian, who understands the frustrations of third party politics, I find the troubles of the Anderson campaign wonderfully ironic. John was a major supporter of the Federal Election Campaign Act, which put the screws to all new political parties and independent candidates. In testimony to Congress, Anderson said, "In a country as heterogeneous and complex as ours, and in one in which the governmental system was deliberately designed to fragment and disperse political power, it is imperative that there be strong institutions capable of fashioning consensus and reconciling diverse interests and views....I believe that our (two) political parties perform that aggregating and consensus forming role, so it is vitally important that the changes we adopt not discourage their ability to thrive." They are thriving, and now John is calling the law unconstitutional. He is right this time.

In a discussion with Gene McMarthy, independent candidate for president in '76, Anderson said, "I am darned glad we have a two party system in America. And as much as I cherish your right to a platform as an independent candidate, I am not going to sit here and listen to you denigrate the two party system. It has served our country well". You tell 'em John.

1: He did collect enough signatures to be on the ballot; therefore, he should not be excluded.

2: He may win. After all, he does have twice as many ideas as the other candidates, by virtue of being on both sides of so many.

Anderson will not make ballot status in anywhere near 50 states. Ed Clark and the Libertarian party, on the other hand, have overcome the Anderson obstacles and are virtually assured of ballot status in all 50 states. Also, as Libertarians will never accept taxpayer money to finance our campaigns, we finance our ballot drives out of general funds. We aren't whining about it. We're proud of our self-sufficiency. For more information on John Anderson's bizarre record and his current proposals, call 457-4662.

Sincerely,
Thomas Paul Waldenfels