

SPECULATING ON THE ELECTION

North Carolina Went Republican Nationally Last In 1872 When U. S. Grant Was Re-Elected — John W. Davis Beat President Coolidge 92,517 In the State.

Raleigh, July 14.—If North Carolina should give its electoral vote to Herbert Hoover, instead of Alfred E. Smith, it would be the first time this State has gone Republican nationally since 1872, when President U. S. Grant was re-elected. He carried North Carolina, then in the throes of reconstruction and subject to "carpet-bag" government, with a vote of 94,769 over Horace Greeley, New York Newspaper editor, who received only 70,094 votes in this State.

Even though the Democratic Party in the State was overthrown in 1897, when Daniel Russell, Republican, was elected Governor, the only time since the reconstruction administration of W. W. Holden, provisional Governor, which ended in 1870, the Republicans have not carried the State nationally since 1872.

In 1924 Angus W. McLean received 284,276 votes to 191, his Republican opponent, Isaac M. Meekins, received 185,627 votes, a McLean majority of 108,814, the largest ever given a candidate for Governor in North Carolina. In the same election John W. Davis, Democratic candidate for President, received 184,270 votes to 191,753 received by President Coolidge. Mr. Davis' majority (exclusively of the 6,651 votes cast for La Follette) was 92,517 in North Carolina, as compared with Governor McLean's majority of 108,814 over Judge Meekins. Governor McLean's vote, however, was 102,688 larger than that given President Coolidge, thus giving the national Republican ticket 6,123 votes more than was received by the State Republican ticket, in that instance, and exclusive of the LaFollette vote.

Only one time since 1872, when the North Carolina electoral vote went to President Grant, due to reconstruction conditions, has there been danger of the Democrats losing the State nationally. There was in 1880, when Hancock, Democratic candidate, led Jas. A. Garfield, Republican, by only 8,334 votes. Tilden, Democrat, had led Rutherford B. Hayes, Republican, by 17,010, in the previous Presidential election, in 1876.

Grover Cleveland, in his first campaign, carried North Carolina against Blaine, Republican by 17,524 votes, but in his second campaign in 1888, when he lost the election to Harrison, his majority in North Carolina dropped to 13,552. In the Cleveland-Harrison election in 1892, when Cleveland was again elected President, he more than doubled his majority in this state, receiving 32,533 votes more than Harrison. This, too, was in spite of the fact that Weaver, the Peoples' Party candidate for President, received 44,732 votes in North Carolina.

When William Jennings Bryan first became a candidate for the Presidency in 1896, the North Carolina Democrats couldn't quite follow him and let the Democratic majority drop from 44,732 in the previous campaign to 19,245, the majority by which Bryan led William McKinley. In the 1906 election Bryan led President McKinley by 24,671 votes in this State. Judge Parker pulled up the North Carolina ma-

majority in 1904 to 41,496 against Theodore Roosevelt, but in the next election, in 1908, Bryan, third time candidate, led William H. Taft by only 22,058 votes in North Carolina.

When Woodrow Wilson was elected President in 1912 because of the split in the Republican Party and the subsequent formation of the Progressive Party under the former President Roosevelt, he carried North Carolina by an increased majority of 45,701 over the combined vote for Roosevelt and Taft. Wilson received 144,507 votes to 29,139 for Taft and 69,667 for Roosevelt. President Wilson still further increased the national Democratic majority in the State in 1916, when he received 168,383 votes to 120,988 given Hughes, a majority of 47,395.

The total vote in North Carolina for the national candidates in the Grant-Greeley election in 1872 was only 164,863 due to chaotic conditions after the War between the States. In the Tilden-Hayes election four years later it had reached 232,944, probably the normal vote of the time. The total national vote in the State from 1880 until 1920 was as follows: 1880, Hancock-Garfield, 240,082; 1884, Cleveland-Blaine, 267,660; 1888, Cleveland-Harrison (and Weaver, Peoples' Party candidate, 44,732), 278,395; 1896, Bryan-McKinley, 329,731; 1900, Bryan-McKinley, 310,833; 1904, Parker-Roosevelt, 206,746 a big slump; 1908, Bryan-Taft, 251,932; 1912, Wilson-Taft-Roosevelt, 243,313; 1916, Wilson-Hughes, 289,371.

In the next election, 1920, a new element entered politics, the women, but they were not entirely responsible for the more than doubled vote that year over the vote cast in the preceding election. The Democrats had had charge of the national Government for eight years. They were fighting hard to maintain it, and the Republicans put forth Herculean efforts to wrest the power from them, and did. The vote in North Carolina four years before had been 289,371. In 1920 it more than doubled, reaching the high peak of 538,295, of which Harding received 232,848, and Cox received 305,447, or a Democratic majority of 72,599. It is by no means taken as indicative, especially in view of North Carolina activities during the past few months, of the State's attitude, that the prohibitionist candidate, Watkins, in that year received only 17 votes in North Carolina. Nor is it any more indicative that Christensen, Farmer-Laborite Presidential candidate, did not receive a vote in the State. Eugene V. Debs polled about the usual 446 votes.

The total national vote experienced a slump again in the last election, being nearly 60,000 less in 1924 than in 1920, due probably in part to the hopelessness of the Democratic cause in the nation. At any rate, the total vote was only 482,674, of which John W. Davis received 284,270, President Coolidge 191,753, and LaFollette, Progressive candidate, 6,651.

Just what effect the opposition to Governor Smith, within the Democratic Party will have on the normal national majority in North Carolina is a matter of speculation. Pessimistic Democrats and optimistic Republicans claim the normal 100,000 majority will be cut in half, while a few wild Republicans are expressing hope, if not the belief, that it will be completely wiped out. Many level-headed

Democrats and less optimistic Republicans express the belief that the national majority will be reduced, probably 25,000.

However, the fact that Secretary Hoover promulgated a ruling in the Department of Commerce, abolishing the segregation of the white and colored employees and placing them side by side, will have its effect on North Carolina as it will in all other Southern States. That is a convenient and effective argument that will doubtless be used to its fullest extent in holding in line many Southern Democrats who are and will be inclined to bolt the party and vote the Republican national ticket.

The national situation is not expected to have a very great influence on State politics. It is considered possible that a scattering of the dryest and strongest Protestant Democrats will stay away from the polls and thus reduce some of the normal State Democratic majority. Some who oppose Governor Smith are expected to pass up the electors box and vote as usual for the State and local candidates.

Cottonseed Meal, A Feed, Not A Fertilizer

Approximately 450,000 tons of cottonseed meal, or nearly 16 per cent of the 1926-1927 crushings of cotton seed, were used as a fertilizer during the past year. Of this amount, approximately 330,000 tons were used by farmers direct and nearly 120,000 tons were reported by manufacturers as used in production of commercially mixed fertilizers.

There is no excuse for using cottonseed meal as a fertilizer. Cottonseed meal now costs about \$45 a ton. The same amount of nitrogen, the plant food of importance in the meal, may be had in other materials, such as nitrate of soda, sulphate of ammonia, etc., for around \$30 a ton. It follows, then, that if farmers this year use as much cottonseed meal for fertilizer as they did last year, they will lose about \$15 on every ton that they use, or if a total of 330,000 tons is used, the total loss will amount to about \$5,000,000. Of course, farmers will not use as much meal this year as they did last, because of its increased price, but suppose they use only one-half as much, there still remains a loss as a result of using the meal as a fertilizer of about \$2,500,000.

However, this is not the only loss involved in the use of meal as a fertilizer. When meal is used as a feed, it has both a feed and a fertilizer value, because in common practice at least one-third of the plant food in the meal is returned to the land in form as a feed, or in other words, worth what is charged for it \$45 a ton, and also has a fertilizer value, when the manure is returned, of \$15 a ton, then the total value of a ton of cottonseed meal is \$60 a ton. If the meal is used as a fertilizer, it has a value of only \$30 a ton.

According to market reports, the higher price being charged for meal is causing a heavy substitution of other feeds. But even at \$45 a ton, cottonseed meal is probably our cheapest protein feed, and we should use every ton of it here in the South for feeding purposes instead of exporting around a half million tons, as we have been in the habit of doing in the past.—The Progressive Farmer.

A helicopter seems to be a machine that is always going to work.

RULES FOR DRY AGENTS

"Perfect Gentlemen With Personality" Wanted By Indiana Administrator.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 13.—Capable dry agents are difficult to find, according to Geo. L. Winkler, deputy dry administrator.

The agent of the future must be a "perfect gentleman" endowed with personality, well dressed and neat, with pleasing voice and intelligence," Winkler says.

Conspicuous gold teeth, slovenliness, unusual height, stuttering, harsh, rasping voice and loquaciousness are bars to appointment.

To quote from Winkler's instructions, "Officers must possess those attributes of personality and appearance which commend them to the respectful consideration of persons that they need to interview."

Tendency to nervousness or weakness also is a bar.

"A corkscrew and a bottle opener" are not the answers to the question as to what equipment an agent needs, it was indicated.

A garrulous applicant is foredoomed to failure. Instructions provide that the prospective agent must answer questions without wandering off the subject because directness is needed in court testimony.

He must look the interviewer in the eye without hesitating and must appear at ease during the interview.

As an example of what the applicant may be asked to determine is:

"What would you do if you were escorting two prisoners you had just arrested for selling you a pint of liquor in a soft drink parlor, and you saw a truck with 100 cases of whiskey at the curb with two men on the driver's seat?"

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Corn For Everbody



THE corn pack for 1927 has been counted by the United States Department of Commerce with the result that every person in the United States is entitled to two cans of corn, and there are a number of extra ones — about thirty-seven million — left over for those who want three cans. On the basis of standard cases of number 2 cans, there were 10,346,680 cases, or 248,320,320 cans.

Maryland is the queen corn state if number of canneries is considered, for she has seventy-four; but Illinois with only twenty-nine canneries produces 1,961,433 standard cases to Maryland's 1,493,226.

Kind of Canned Corn

One reason for the comparatively

large number of canneries is that sweet corn will lose sweetness if there is a delay between the time of picking and canning. Therefore, canners make every effort to get the corn in the cans and sealed up within a few hours after it is picked in order to provide the best possible quality.

Canned corn, as a rule, is put up in two ways, the so-called whole-grain style and the cream style. In the former, the ears are husked and the kernels cut from them; in the cream style the upper part of the kernel is cut off and the creamy contents are forced out by means of scrapers. Of the two types the housewife can select the one which best meets her needs and yet maintains quality. The best grades come in gold enamel lined cans which preserve the corn's color.

Wanted

We can use a considerable quantity of wheat and corn if delivered at an early date—

Corn, (on ear,) \$1.40 bushel.
Wheat, (clean,) \$1.40 bushel.

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