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News Review of Current Events the World Over

Great Democratic Landslide That Carried Roosevelt and Garner to Victory—Gossip About the Next President's Cabinet.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

RIDING triumphantly upon the crest of a tremendous wave of discontent, Franklin Delano Roosevelt was elected President of the United States. The thirty-second man to win that lofty honor, Herbert Hoover went down to cataclysmic defeat because of conditions and circumstances beyond his control and not of his making. The sovereign people of the nation wanted a change, a "new deal" that might conceivably bring about an improvement in business and industry and provide jobs for the millions of unemployed. So they went to the polls and got the change.

The defeat of the Republican national ticket was the greatest sustained by a major party in more than a century. Governor Roosevelt carried forty-two states and has a vote of 472 in the electoral college. President Hoover won in only Maine, Connecticut, Delaware, New Hampshire, Vermont and Pennsylvania. His electoral college vote is fifty-nine. The Democratic candidate was 206 votes in excess of the 203 necessary to win. Moreover, when the victor takes office next March he will have backing in a congress controlled by the Democrats, for they won majority in the senate and increased the majority they already had in the house of representatives. Among the notable Republican senators who were overwhelmed by the deluge were Hiram Bingham of Connecticut, Reed Smoot of Utah, James E. Watson of Indiana, Otis Glenn of Illinois and George H. Moses of New Hampshire. Prochancellor of Iowa, Blaine Wilson and Shortridge of California had been eliminated in the primaries.

Through New York with its 47 electoral votes had been in the house of the crucial battleground, Roosevelt as it turned out did not need it to win. However, he carried his home state by about 642,000 plurality because of the immense plurality of about 802,000 given him by Greater New York city. Luet, Gov. H. L. Lehman led the national and state tickets, winning the governorship over "Wild Bill" Donovan by nearly a million votes. Senator Robert F. Wagner easily won reelection. Among the well-known New York congressmen defeated were Fiorello La Guardia and Ruth Baker Pratt.

DEMOCRATS of Illinois, with the not only gave Roosevelt an edge, but a handsome plurality but elected their entire state ticket. At its head was Judge Henry Horner of Chicago, who was elected to the Len Small in the race for the governorship. This was not surprising, for Small's record as state treasurer and governor was generally open to attack, while the only argument against Horner was that his election would add strength to the machine built up by Mayor Anton Cermak of Chicago. Congressman William H. Dieterich was successful in displacing Senator Otis F. Glenn.

In Wisconsin the La Follette following, defeated in the campaign, threw its strength to the Democrats, and the conservative Republicans, led by Walter Kohler for governor, were defeated. A. G. Schmiedeman of Madison was elected governor, and F. Ryan Duffy defeated young Editor Chapple for the senatorship. Senator Jim Watson's victorious opponent in Indiana was Frederick Van Nys; and Paul V. McNutt was chosen governor of the Hoosier state. Henry Field, who whipped Senator Brookhart in the Iowa primaries, went down in the debate, and Louis Murphy, vice Democrat, was elected senator. Brookhart, who ran as an independent, received a pitifully small vote.

Governor Roosevelt received the congratulations of President Hoover, and his promise to "dedicate himself to every possible helpful effort," by wire from Palo Alto. He calmly heard the rejoicings of his close associates in the campaign, and then went to Albany to take up the task of adjusting the New York state budget. A group of leading Democrats in the senate and house, as soon as his victory was assured, telegraphed him urging that he announce as soon as possible his program for combating the depression, and asking especially that he tell the country whether or not he planned to call a special session of congress immediately after his inauguration to deal with the tariff. It was intimated in Washington that Mr. Roosevelt might assume at once the leadership of his party and direct its doings in the final session of the Seventy-second congress during the winter. Since the nation's problems are so grave and

really not partisan, it would be gratifying to the people to see the President-elect and his party co-operating sincerely with the administration of President Hoover in seeking their solution. With the election ended so decisively, this delightful dream might be realized.

MR. ROOSEVELT at least proposes to try to get his program for national recovery started during the coming short session of congress. He let it be known that he would invite the leaders of the present senate and house to a conference at his winter home at Warm Springs, Ga., where he will spend two weeks at Thanksgiving time, and will plan with them what can be done without waiting for his inauguration. Farm relief especially will be discussed. Mr. Roosevelt has plans to aid agriculture, by a domestic tariff to be levied on certain basic crops such as wheat, corn and cotton, which would be intended to give the farmers a better price for their products and strengthen their buying power.

It is likely, too, that a measure to legalize beer will be put through the lame duck session of congress if the plans of the wets work out, though the dries will fight it as long as they can, and they are still in the majority in both houses. Many of the states on election day voted to repeal their dry laws, and the next congress will be controlled by the wets.

GREAT interest is now evinced in the makeup of Roosevelt's cabinet. Before the election he announced that he had made no commitments, and to date he has made known none of his selections. Political gossip was that Al Smith's reconciliation with Roosevelt was based on a virtual assurance that the latter would not consider any of the independent Republicans for cabinet positions, and this was taken into consideration also by other conservative Democratic leaders who feared nothing else would so alarm business as the selection of radicals for positions of importance.

It was not thought likely that Mr. Smith would himself accept a place in the cabinet but possibly he might be appointed chairman of a commission to reorganize the federal government. Mention as possible cabinet members were John W. Davis or Newton D. Baker for secretary of state; Melvin A. Traylor or Owen D. Young for secretary of the treasury; National Chairman James Farley for postmaster general; Governor Ritchie, Senators Glass, Walsh of Montana and Harrison; former Gov. Harry Byrd of Virginia and Bernard Baruch.

ONE outstanding result of the election was the immediate launching of a general movement among the foreign debtors of the United States to obtain revision or cancellation of their debts. They seemed to think the change of administration would give them as well as the people of the United States a "new deal." It was said Ambassador Sir Ronald Lindsay informed the State department Great Britain could not continue its war debt payments without seriously disrupting her financial structure, and Washington received dispatches from several other nations saying they would have to default on the payments due in November and December. Under the war debt funding agreement the treasury can allow postponement of payment on principal for two years, but only congress can arrange for postponement of interest payments.

GERMANY also had an election, and is struggling with the tangled condition resulting therefrom. It was held to choose members of the Reichstag, for the fifth time in 1932, and was as indecisive as those preceding it. No political party won a majority in the assembly, but Chancellor Von Papen nevertheless declared his government would not relinquish power. The outstanding result of the election, in which 35,500,000 voters cast their ballots, was the election of 105 deputies in the new Reichstag instead of their 230 in the last chamber. On the other hand the Communists made big gains, electing 100 members. The Von Papen government can count on only about 60 votes in the assembly, and the opinion was expressed in Berlin that President Von Hindenburg would have to effect a reorganization of the Reichstag to retire the chancellor to private life.

CUBA suffered the greatest disaster in the history of the island when a tropical hurricane struck its southern shores. The entire province of Camaguey was devastated, the town of Santa Cruz del Sur was utterly wiped out and other places, including the city of Camaguey, were partly wrecked. The number of dead is uncertain at this writing but the mayor of Camaguey said his information was that it would reach at least 1,500. The first official figures at Havana were considerably less. Thousands of persons were injured and the property losses were immense. At Santa Cruz del Sur a wall of water described as being 20 feet high was driven five leagues inland by the terrific gale.

ARMISTICE day was selected as the date for the wedding of John D. Rockefeller III, heir to all the uncounted Rockefeller millions, and Miss Blonchette Hooker. The ceremony was performed in Riverside church, New York city, by Rev. Harry E. Fosdick, the pastor. The bride, who is a daughter of the Elton Huntington Hookers of New York and Greenwich, had as her maid of honor her sister, Helen, and two other sisters, Barbara and Adelaide, were attendants. The bridesmaids were Mrs. H. Edward Bilkey and the Misses Mary French, Faith Rockefeller, Diantha Walker, and Virginia Fumman.

Nelson A. Rockefeller was best man for his brother, and the ushers included a cousin of the bridegroom, Avery Rockefeller, as well as three brothers, David, Laurence and Winston Rockefeller, and a brother-in-law, David Milson.

MEASURES designed to save at least \$500,000,000 annually in government expenditures for veterans and other purposes are recommended in a report made by a special committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, of which Matthew S. Sloan is chairman. The committee believes that \$200,000,000 a year at least can be saved in the veterans' administration.

The report has been sent to 1,500 business organizations throughout the country to synchronize the efforts of the commercial associations of the nation to a movement "for an aggressive renewal of the economy drive." The committee declares that "at the rate we are going now, disbursements for veterans' relief will at least equal, if not surpass, the total cost of our expenditures during the World War, totaling \$2,500,000,000." By 1950, the report continued, veterans' relief will reach a peak of \$4,500,000,000 a year "if the present trend of legislation and interpretation is followed."

DIRECTOR of the Budget J. Lawson Rood is busy now with the work of reducing by at least \$150,000,000 the total expenditures for the 1934 fiscal year as submitted by the heads of government departments and independent establishments. As a first move the budget director's office weeded all items of expenditures on the 1934 appropriations which will not recur this next year. These included some \$60,000,000 expended for wheat for Iced Cross distribution, around \$200,000,000 slated for expenditures on public works under the \$2,000,000,000 reconstruction bill, and about \$30,000,000 in other items.

SENATOR BORAH of Idaho, chairman of the senate committee on foreign relations, went to Washington immediately after the election and began hearings on the election and treaty providing for joint construction of the St. Lawrence waterway by the United States and Canada. He will give a chance to all interested parties, and probably hearings will be held in both New York and Chicago.

VIGOROUS opposition to senate ratification of the treaty already has developed. Indications were that the opposition will be centered around the section permitting Canadian authority over Lake Michigan to the extent of limiting the Chicago water diversion, the power features of the \$300,000,000 project, and the divisions of cost between the United States and Canada.

FOR three days the United States fleet held maneuvers off Los Angeles harbor under simulated battle conditions, with nearly one hundred vessels participating. The ships included three plane carriers, six destroyers from the San Diego base, thirteen cruisers, four of the V-type submarines and ten auxiliary craft, in addition to the battleships now present in that area.

SOVIET Russia, especially in Moscow, celebrated the fifteenth anniversary of the October revolution, which by the standard calendar now in use comes on November 7, the famous Red day in the capital was the center of the ceremonies and a million persons took part in the demonstration of the nation's military and labor power. Dictator Stalin and his colleagues reviewed the proceedings from a stand on top of the massive Lenin mausoleum, and for many hours the red troops, the workers and the peasants marched by cheering and singing.

FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT

President Elect



PRESIDENTIAL VOTE BY STATES

STATE	Electoral Vote	PLURALITIES		
		1932 (Estimated)	1928	
Alabama	11	185,000	7,071	D
Arizona	3	35,000	13,996	R
Arkansas	9	190,000	41,445	D
California	22	465,000	547,958	R
Colorado	6	52,000	120,741	R
Connecticut	8	6,481	44,574	R
Delaware	3	7,000	33,577	R
Florida	7	128,000	44,404	D
Georgia	12	225,000	65,604	D
Idaho	4	33,000	44,396	R
Illinois	29	426,000	454,324	R
Indiana	14	185,000	285,599	R
Iowa	11	173,000	244,882	R
Kansas	9	75,000	320,668	R
Kentucky	11	226,000	276,989	R
Louisiana	10	280,000	113,495	D
Maine	5	40,000	98,744	R
Maryland	10	129,937	77,853	R
Massachusetts	17	62,372	17,187	D
Michigan	19	140,000	58,334	R
Minnesota	11	245,000	164,526	R
Mississippi	9	156,000	97,437	D
Missouri	15	491,000	172,004	R
Montana	4	48,000	34,722	D
Nebraska	7	160,000	147,786	R
Nevada	3	15,000	4,237	R
New Hampshire	4	2,564	34,689	R
New Jersey	16	400,000	309,123	R
New Mexico	3	53,000	22,392	R
New York	47	592,000	103,481	R
North Carolina	13	335,000	52,696	R
North Dakota	4	96,000	27,793	R
Ohio	26	951,000	763,316	R
Oklahoma	11	341,000	174,872	R
Oregon	5	160,000	96,118	R
Pennsylvania	36	1,179,000	987,796	R
Rhode Island	4	25,200	1,451	D
South Carolina	8	119,300	59,512	D
South Dakota	4	84,800	54,943	R
Tennessee	11	121,800	38,045	R
Texas	23	425,000	33,957	R
Vermont	3	30,800	13,633	R
Virginia	11	120,000	24,463	R
Washington	8	126,000	179,072	R
West Virginia	8	44,400	111,767	R
Wisconsin	12	355,000	93,946	R
Wyoming	3	16,000	23,449	R
Totals	59	472		

Democrats Control Both Branches of Congress

The next congress will be both Democratic and... The house will be overwhelmingly Democratic, and a comfortable Democratic majority in the senate was assured by Tuesday's voting. President Roosevelt should have a congress working harmoniously with him to carry out his program. Among familiar faces that will be missing in the United States senate after March 4, it appears, will be the following: Hiram Bingham of Connecticut, Reed Smoot of Utah, Otis F. Glenn of Illinois, James E. Watson of Indiana, George H. Moses of New Hampshire, Smith Wildman Brookhart of Iowa, John J. Blaine of Wisconsin, Samuel M. Shortridge of California, Bingham, Smoot, Glenn, Watson and Brookhart. Moses lost in election, Brookhart, Blaine, and Shortridge were defeated in the primaries. In Illinois Roosevelt's plurality is estimated at 410,000. Hoover, for governor, led the Democratic landslide with an estimated 650,000 plurality over Small. The rest of the Democratic ticket, with the exception of a few congressmen and legislators, won by substantial margins. For United States senator Dieterich's plurality over Glenn is put at 225,000. Indiana—Senator James E. Watson, veteran Republican legislator, was defeated for re-election by Frederick

How Presidential Vote Has Grown Since 1900

Year	Population	Electoral Vote
1900	75,994,572	531
1904	89,197,892	531
1908	97,774,189	531
1912	106,011,862	531
1916	116,456,849	531
1920	126,576,189	531
1924	136,991,497	531
1928	147,807,102	531
1932	158,992,000	531

JOHN NANCE GARNER

Vice President Elect



NEXT CONGRESS

State	Senate	House
Alabama	2	9
Arizona	2	7
Arkansas	2	7
California	1	7
Colorado	1	7
Connecticut	1	4
Delaware	2	5
Florida	2	5
Georgia	2	10
Idaho	1	7
Illinois	2	13
Indiana	1	13
Iowa	1	13
Kansas	1	13
Kentucky	2	9
Louisiana	2	10
Maine	2	7
Maryland	1	6
Massachusetts	2	11
Michigan	2	11
Minnesota	1	11
Mississippi	2	7
Missouri	1	13
Montana	2	6
Nebraska	2	6
Nevada	2	3
New Hampshire	2	3
New Jersey	1	11
New Mexico	1	3
New York	2	29
North Carolina	2	11
North Dakota	2	3
Ohio	1	16
Oklahoma	2	9
Oregon	2	3
Rhode Island	2	2
South Carolina	2	6
South Dakota	1	3
Tennessee	2	7
Texas	2	21
Utah	2	3
Vermont	2	1
Virginia	2	6
Washington	2	5
West Virginia	1	3
Wisconsin	1	6
Wyoming	1	3

SENATORS ELECTED

State	Senator
Alabama	Hugo L. Black (x), D.
Arizona	Carl Hayden (x), D.
Arkansas	Ralph E. Cameron, R.
California	William W. Caraway (x), D.
Colorado	William G. McAdoo, D.
Colorado	Karl C. Schuyler, R.
Colorado	Richard E. Walker (x), D.
Connecticut	Alva B. Adams, D.
Connecticut	Augustine Lonergan, D.
Florida	Duncan D. Fletcher (x), D.
Georgia	Richard B. Russell, Jr., D.
Georgia	Walter P. George (x), D.
Idaho	John Thomas (x), R.
Idaho	James E. Poye, D.
Illinois	William R. Dieterich, R.
Indiana	Fredrick Van Nys, D.
Iowa	Louis R. Murphy, D.
Kansas	George McGill (x), D.
Kansas	Ben S. Paulsen, R.
Kentucky	Alben W. Barkley (x), D.
Kentucky	Maurice H. Thatcher, R.
Louisiana	John H. Overton, D.
Louisiana	William E. Young (x), D.
Mississippi	Bennett C. Clark, D.
Nevada	Patrick A. McCarran, D.
New Hampshire	Fred H. Brown, R.
New Jersey	Percy H. Stewart, D.
New York	Robert F. Wagner (x), D.
North Carolina	Robert H. Reynolds, D.
North Carolina	Gerald E. Rye (x), R.
North Dakota	William H. Langer, D.
Ohio	Robert J. Bulkley (x), D.
Oklahoma	Elmer Thomas (x), R.
Oregon	Frederick Steiwer (x), R.
Oregon	Walter B. Gleanon, D.
Pennsylvania	James E. Eastman (x), R.
South Carolina	Ellison D. Smith (x), D.
South Carolina	Clara Harrigan, R.
South Dakota	Peter Norbeck (x), R.
Utah	Dr. Elbert D. Thomas, D.
Vermont	Porter H. Dale (x), R.
Washington	Wayne L. Jones (x), D.
Wisconsin	John B. Chapple, R.
Wisconsin	F. Ryan Duffy, D.

THE NEW GOVERNORS

State	Governor
Arizona	Dr. D. B. Meier (D.)
Arkansas	J. M. Fulton (D.)
California	Earl Warren (R.)
Colorado	Edwin C. Johnson (D.)
Connecticut	Willow L. Cross (D.)
Delaware	C. Douglas Beck (R.)
Florida	Dave Sholtz (D.)
Georgia	Eugene Talmadge (D.)
Idaho	Ben Ross (D.)
Illinois	Henry Horner (D.)
Indiana	Paul V. McNutt (D.)
Iowa	Clyde L. Herndon (D.)
Kansas	Charles W. Bryan (D.)
Maine	Louis J. Brann (D.)
Massachusetts	Joseph B. Ely (D.)
Michigan	William A. Comstock (D.)
Minnesota	Floyd B. Olson (Far. Lab.)
Missouri	Guy B. Park (D.)
Montana	John E. Erickson (D.)
Nebraska	Charles W. Bryan (D.)
New Hampshire	John G. Winant (R.)
New Mexico	Arthur Seligman (D.)
New York	Herbert H. Lehman (D.)
North Carolina	John C. Ehringhaus (D.)
North Dakota	H. C. DePuy (D.)
Ohio	George White (D.)
Oklahoma	Jack Walton (D.)
Rhode Island	Norman S. Case (R.)
South Dakota	Tom Berry (D.)
Tennessee	Hill McAlister (D.)
Texas	Miriam A. Ferguson (D.)
Utah	William W. Essington (R.)
Vermont	Stanley C. Wilson (R.)
Washington	Charles D. Martin (D.)
Wisconsin	A. G. Schmiedeman (D.)

DEMOCRATS SWEEP SOUTHERN STATES

States Voting for Hoover in 1928 Come Back into Democratic Fold—Other Election News.

Atlanta, Ga.—Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt and John Nance Garner swept the South in the presidential election on November 8, bringing back into the democratic column by tremendous majorities the states of this section which went for President Hoover four years ago. Over the entire country he carried 48 states.

South Carolina and Georgia, two of the six Southern states which stood behind Alfred E. Smith in 1928, showed the way. The Palmetto State snatched over the republicans, who had made their first bid of any moment in forty years.

Georgia broke an all-time record in the state with its smashing presidential victory for Governor Roosevelt. North Carolina, Tennessee, Florida and Virginia, all in the republican column in 1928, returned to the democratic fold with overwhelming votes. North Carolina not only gave a record majority to Roosevelt, but elected Robert H. Reynolds to the senate and a complete democratic congressional ticket.

Tennessee gave a smashing plurality for Governor Roosevelt and, in a hot three-cornered gubernatorial race, sent Hill McAllister, democratic nominee, into a commanding lead over John E. McCall, republican, and Lewis S. Pope, democratic independent. Governor Roosevelt had a three-to-one lead over President Hoover in Florida, and Dave Sholtz was away out in front of W. J. Hovey, his republican opponent for governor.

Florida returned Senator Duncan U. Fletcher without opposition for another six years and a complete slate for congress.

Senator Walter P. George, democratic, overpowered his republican opponent, James W. Arnold, in Georgia, and Governor Richard B. Russell, Jr., was elevated to fill out the unexpired term of the late Senator William J. Harris.

Senator D. Smith, veteran democratic member from South Carolina, snatched under his republican opponent, Miss Clara Harrigan. Senator Smith goes back for his fifth term. The popular vote in Florida gives Governor Roosevelt 148,481 to 52,029 for President Hoover.

In Georgia, the democratic presidential candidate received 156,060 to 11,541 for the republican nominee.

In South Carolina the vote stood 83,423 for the democratic candidate and 1,699 for President Hoover.

In Tennessee, for Governor Roosevelt, 221,833; for President Hoover, 108,518.

Agent state politics in Florida J. M. Lee, democrat, turned back the bid of A. P. Knotts, republican, for state comptroller, counting 42,036 votes in 478 precincts against 15,942 for Knotts.

In Tennessee the state's constitution of 1870 remained unaltered when a proposed amendment that would have increased legislators' pay from \$4 to \$10 a day was defeated overwhelmingly.

Fulton county, Georgia, rolled up a tremendous vote for the democratic presidential ticket in giving Franklin D. Roosevelt a ratio of 10 to 1 over Herbert Hoover.

The city of Atlanta, which went for Smith in 1928 by a vote of 7,221 to 6,833, this time went overwhelmingly for Roosevelt, who carried every precinct but one, the First Ward.

The three counties in Georgia which have a leaning toward the Hoover column are Fannin, Gilmer and Towns.

The vote as compiled on the constitutional amendments, follows: Changing the date of the inauguration of the governor, 37,716 for and 4,363 against.

Making poll tax sole requisite to vote, 35,066 for and 6,767 against. Creation of a new senatorial district in South Georgia: For, 9,618 to 12,447 against.

Providing for repayment of highway money to counties, 33,368 for and 8,079 against. Giving the state sole right to tax intangibles, 16,908 for and 34,825 against.

Returns from Congressman Homer C. Parker (democrat elected over W. K. Overstreet (republican) in the First district.

The five democrats favoring repeal of the eighteenth amendment elected to the senate were: Fletcher, Florida; Russell and George, Georgia; Reynolds, North Carolina, and Smith, South Carolina. Also Congressman M. C. Tarver, democrat, defeated Mrs. Regina Rambo Benson, Marietta, independent, in the Seventh. Eugene Talmadge was elected governor without opposition. Talmadge will become chief executive in January and Russell will then assume his seat in the senate.