

# How Question of Disarmament Is Complicated By Growing Menace of Air Warfare

[Weekly Review of World Affairs.]

AVIATION is coming to be an international question, and may become a factor in international policy. Attention has been especially called to it this week by the death last Sunday of Maurice Borkowski, French minister of commerce and aviation, who was killed with four others in the crash of the big military plane which was carrying him to Clermont-Ferrand to attend an aviation festival there. Briand had been invited to go with him, but if tempted he was dissuaded by Premier Poincaré; if fatal accidents to statesmen were to become frequent the influence of aviation on world affairs might be of a destructive sort like the assassin's bullet. Aside from the death of a highly esteemed German ambassador to the United States while on a vacation in Germany, few distinguished public men have been involved in accidents, which may show in part the fairly satisfactory standard of safety maintained, and in part the indisposition of men in responsible posts to risk their lives unnecessarily. Attention was called last week to Gov. Smith's belief that he ought to stick to the ground, and indeed automotoring risks are quite serious enough nowadays.

Possibly modern standards of safety are morbidly high. Kings and their ministers and other important people used to travel a good deal in days when travel was by no means as safe as it is now. Typhus and other dread diseases lay in wait for the wayfarer, venturing upon the sea in a frail ship was a serious hazard, and the horse was by no means so docile

and dependable as the automobile. Public men might perhaps do their traveling by air with less danger than their predecessors encountered, but the death of M. Borkowski is a reminder that these risks are as a rule avoided.

Extension of War Risks

In another way, however, aviation is bringing new hazards to people, statesmen included, who have hitherto led sheltered lives. London has been shocked by the mimic warfare which recently raged overhead for four nights in succession. From England's southern and eastern coasts came swarms of bombers flying three miles a minute which converged upon the capital to discharge their harmless missiles. At times as many as 50 of them were in the air at once, while defending squadrons almost equal in number, and superior in speed, tried with the help of searchlights, observation posts and antiaircraft guns to defend the city.

To the dismay of the public the upshot of the test was that the defense of London is impossible. In the judgment of experts, if the bombardment had been real at least half of the British metropolis would have been left in ruins, flaming and filled with deadly gas, while a great part of its population would have been destroyed. In a real battle of course a part of the attacking planes would have been brought down, yet even this would not have been net gain, since each carried a cargo of bombs which could hardly explode anywhere in London without causing terrible destruction and loss of life. Nor was any refuge available, since

## Europe Stirred By the Sham Battle in the Air Over London — Admission of the Futility of Defensive Measures Taken to Show That in a Future War Capital Cities Would Be Exposed to Destruction — Civilians Now in As Great Peril As Combatants — Scientific Progress Gives Arguments For Outlawing War

the "tubes" to which many fled in Zeppelin days, would have been made uninhabitable by so copious a discharge of gas. Started from their Olympian calm the Times observed: "This is not the kind of air raid to which the average citizen is accustomed."

Science and Destruction

Indeed it is not, and the sensational display may have been useful as an object-lesson in the progress of science. Not only the "average citizen" but statesmen and military experts have always been prone to think of the next war in terms of the last; that is not the least of the reasons why war always finds nations unprepared—they are directed by men who learned well the lessons of the last war and have learned nothing since. So long as the world's technical progress was slow and tentative this may have mattered little; Lord Wellesley's faith in the old and well-tried flintlock did not interfere with his being a great and successful general. But when invention advances at a dizzy and accelerating pace, as in our day, to stand still is to be submerged. To picture a war in the air in terms of 1918 is misleading, and to picture it in terms of today is hardly true while because the conditions of tomorrow will be so different.

The impression made by the bombardment of London was the greater because it followed so closely upon the revelation in the British House

of Lords of Improvements making poison gas about 20 times as deadly as 10 years ago, so that a few hostile planes reaching London could destroy in a night a great part of the population. And that, in turn, followed an important international congress in Brussels on the defense of urban populations from gas attacks at which experts, speaking for the Red Cross and other organizations, regretfully concluded that defense was impossible. It is hard enough to keep a well-disciplined army equipped with gas masks in good working order; to provide in this way for an undisciplined civilian population in time of peace against the chance of a sudden outbreak of war would be out of the question, since each mask has to be carefully fitted, kept in good condition and renewed from time to time. Places of refuge were declared equally impracticable, and indeed they must seem so when we consider the congestion of modern cities which makes mere housing a problem.

Valn Efforts to Make War Humane

One moral of the failure of the defense, then, is that the next war will expose civilian populations to dangers from which they have hitherto been practically free. In earlier times, to be sure, they were exposed to frightful cruelties, as for example in the sacking of captured cities, which were gradually ameliorated by the growth of humane sentiment. In the 19th century it was felt that war

cludes that "There can be no such thing as effective defense against an air raid when the objective of the attack is a huge city."

"The best plan in face of this menace would seem to be not to have a war at all — for we no more want Notre Dame to be destroyed than Westminster abbey, might even indeed prefer to spare the former if the choice were forced upon us, for as a monument of what we call civilization Notre Dame is the greater of the two and we could not even in the greatest heat of warlike fever, wish a fully-loaded English bombing plane to be shot down just over it. Meanwhile, one might suggest, as one of the speakers at the brilliant show staged by the air ministry, that if the catastrophe of a great war should ever come again our best men and our best machines might be better employed in devising offensive tactics than in the utterly hopeless task of trying to save London from injury. . . . To save Westminster abbey we must destroy Notre Dame. This is the point to which modern civilization would seem to have brought us."

Somehow more restrained yet sufficiently frank are the comments of the Manchester Guardian, which says: "In the next war the civilians of England will get their share, and indeed more than their share, for it will surely be safer in the front lines (if there is a front line), or at sea, or even in the air, than in London or even in Manchester on a night when the raiders are up above. Apprehension of a catastrophe more monstrous and inhuman than the mind can grasp is deepening amongst the people of this country." But the Guardian also considers repulsive the only possible defense: "Paris or Cologne could be bombed by English airmen, but London is the largest of these cities and nearest to whatever hostile bases may be chosen, and therefore most easily destroyed."

## Mussolini Nodded and Farm Boy Sits on Albanian Throne

Born on Lofly Farms of the Mati, Albania's Ancient and Feudal Mountaineers, Ahmed Zogu Has Climbed Abruptly Up Ladder of Fame—At 34 He Rules Over Small, Resolute Kingdom and Casts Matrimonial Eyes Toward Princess of Italy

By HIRAM MOTHERWELL

AFTER clearing away four emperors, seven kings and some score reigning princes and dukes as a result of the World War, Europe is about to recognize a new monarch.

By "universal petition" of his people and by acclamation of his Parliament, Ahmed Bey Zogu, president of Albania, has transformed the Albanian republic into a monarchy and has assumed the throne.

The chief European governments have diplomatically agreed to the creation of the new royal house, sorely needed to provide brides and groomsmen for the future younger generation of the relatively few remaining reigning dynasties.

Credible rumor assigns to the new king as bride, the little Princess Giovanna, daughter of the king of Italy (if the former can manage by royal fiat to disentangle himself from his present engagement). In any case, the personality of this new Heratit Alfer hero, who rose from mountaineer farm boy to a kingly throne at the age of 34, only adds to the new excitement for jaded Europe.

A few score miles back from Scutari off the Adriatic sea, you come into the mountains of Mati, one of the most inaccessible of the Balkan peninsula. Every half mile or so, on one of the jagged hills, you will see a small, square house of rough stone and plaster foundation and almost no roof structure, an affair of two or three rooms, perhaps one, the dwelling of a peasant family.

But once in a while you will come upon a big, long house, built in much the same way, only more substantially. Its basement offers shelter for the sheep and cattle and (if the inhabitants happen to be Christian) pigs. Its upper stories may contain a few more rooms, but are added for the housing of the lord of the estate, his wife or wives, his children, his wives and children, unattached uncles, aunts, brothers and sisters of the lord and a certain number of guests. If the estate is a rich one, the house may contain two or three beds, of which one is for the master, and one for the honored guest—or as many honored guests as can crowd in.

Such a house was the ancestral home of his royal highness, Ahmed Bey Zogu. There is nothing surprising in this. Over across the mountains in Nish, Constantine the Great was born in a tavern where his mother was barmaid. And a bare 100 miles to the north stands the four-room stone hut (the one on the left next to the stables) in which, when he was late royal highness, Nicholas, king of Montenegro, and father-in-law of the king of Italy.

Father Like Landowner

The Mati is a true fragment of ancient feudal Europe, whose social evolution was stopped dead by the Turk and has never changed. Ahmed Zogu's father was a bey—which simply implies big landowner, although if you choose to call a bey a prince he won't object. The relation of the peasant to the local bey is strictly feudal, in law and in spirit.

Scorning Turkish law and bureaucrats, these mountaineers govern their lives according to the ancient traditional folk law, the sacred code of Lok. He who has a right to exact a similar injury from the offender. If one is killed, his brothers and sons to the last male relative, are obliged to exact vengeance upon the family of the offender, which reply in kind, until after years of guerrilla warfare, the feud is ended with a besa, or truce.

These Mati mountaineers, the hardest of all in Albania, carry rifles as they carry wives and children. They can kill at 1000 yards, and too often they do. They can march endless distances in heat or cold, unshod or with feet wrapped in burlap.

Ever since the first of the men of the Mati is their feudal lord, Ahmed the Hawk.

When I went to meet him in the presidential palace at Tirana, I expected a kind of mountaineer utopia, at least a barbarous version of Mussolini. Instead, sitting behind a clean desk was a slender, short young man with blond hair and short silky moustache, clad in best Bond-

street suit, necktie and collar immaculate, trousers unostentatiously pressed. Exactly like so many young men whom I saw at Ciro's tea dances the week before. His voice was soft, almost a hint of the dashing mountaineer. The eyes said nothing; they were, I thought, full of the guile of the East. They reassured me that I was not in Paris, but still in the Balkans.

The mountaineer was already making his social career toward the throne.

Gay Parade Costume

He had abandoned the red fez for the gray felt hat. On his collar and necktie, he wore a head wreath of ivy and his initials below, like Napoleon's. He had designed a splendid parade uniform for himself of white broadcloth trimmed with red and gold, and black braid, and a tall, round hat with a two-foot plume rising above it.

Since that time his wardrobe has accumulated enormously. He has ordered a new suit, a new coat, a new Albanian officer's uniform in Milan, but a good saber, golden spurs and a scoper.

Ahmed Zogu is not modest. He has no qualms about whether to call himself Scanderbeg III. That illustrious name was that of one of the real heroes of the secular struggle between the Christian West and the Mahometan East. Scanderbeg I blocked the Turk's advance northward for full 25 years, and was called by the pope, "Defender of the Faith."

Mussolini, who has been engineering Ahmed's royal career, doubtless has no qualms about the name. It is that of one who was an ally of Italy in resisting invasion from the East. And besides, when Scanderbeg died he bequeathed all of Albania to the Italians.

There is more than a superficial parallel between the old Scanderbeg and Ahmed Zogu. At the age of nine the prince of Kruja was sent as hostage to the Turks, and when he returned to his own country, he was eventually captured by his own country. By a curious coincidence, according to the Ahmed legend, Ahmed Zogu was sent at exactly the same age to Constantinople, and he was then held by the Turks.

The men of the Mati were willing, under a worthy leader, to take on anybody, Turk, Serb or Montenegrin, in a fight to the death, on the mountains. And they made a clean job of it—partly, perhaps, because there was nothing in particular which the invader coveted in those mountains.

Well Planned

When the tribes met in April, 1920, to make plans for the Italian army of occupation, Ahmed the Hawk was there with his devoted tribesmen. The work was efficiently done, so far as a guerrilla army could do it, and into the local bey's hands, the keeping Italian, Serb and Greek alike out of Albania and permitting the entrance of the infant country into the League of Nations.

Ahmed Zogu emerged now as one of the outstanding figures in the new Government. He had a right to command the absolute and undeviating allegiance of 300 fearless fighters and straight shooters can get his price in Albanian politics. Besides, this rich landowner, capable of maintaining perfect feudal order in his own domain, was the ideal type of old Albanian that the feudal beys cherished. Against them were ranged the far more numerous, but less powerful, coastal tradesmen, oppressed peasants and young intellectuals.

It is this cleavage that has been at the bottom of all the Albanian revolutions since 1920. Once when Ahmed ministered the city folk gathered round him, and he had a right to command the absolute and undeviating allegiance of 300 fearless fighters and straight shooters can get his price in Albanian politics. Besides, this rich landowner, capable of maintaining perfect feudal order in his own domain, was the ideal type of old Albanian that the feudal beys cherished. Against them were ranged the far more numerous, but less powerful, coastal tradesmen, oppressed peasants and young intellectuals.

On another occasion a group of politicians, who had managed to buy up the Albanian army with promises, seemed fairly in power, and the cafes

separate Albania from the Balkan Peninsula.

But when Ahmed the Hawk took charge, old Tirana became translated indeed. Twenty-seven embassies and legations took up residence there or in nearby Durazzo. American girls taught the president the latest jazz steps. The legation folk, with nothing else to do, instituted daily teas and nightly dances. Ahmed celebrated Albanian national holidays with balls at the legations. The foreign diplomats all celebrated their own national holidays with dances at the legations. Tirana soon became, in proportion to its population, the most cosmopolitan city in the world.

But there were two technical difficulties which embarrassed the president in his new career of urbanity and fashion. One was that he was engaged to the daughter of his former Prime Minister, Shefqet Bey Verciz, richest citizen of haughty Elbasan. And in Albania an engagement means something. Specifically, it means that if you don't marry the girl you have mortally offended the family. And that "mortally" is to be taken literally. Perhaps, as Ahmed began to see visions of a crown, he also began to see visions of a princess of the blood. In an effort, although he had commanded building a new road from Elbasan to Tirana that his bride might come to him in comfort, he now must marry off his younger sisters.

Russian Bodyguard

The second technical difficulty was that in playing the part of a strong man, he had been obliged to execute a number of his political enemies and therefore was in a position of blood feud with their families. More and more, then, he was obliged to keep his own palace heavily guarded. For this reason he kept his Russian bodyguard in a personal bodyguard. They are to be found, day and night, surrounding the palace, clad in their elegant black-brided uniforms.

So the strong man became more and more visible and the parties at the palace less and less frequent. Ahmed is wise, for he has suffered at least three attempts on his life—the latest in July of this year, for which three men were executed. On one occasion when he was minister of in-

terior his assailant shot at him point blank in the corridor of Parliament House. He jumped straight at the assassin, grabbed his revolver, beat the lights out of him and turned him over to his own police.

But personal courage does not explain Ahmed's present position as strong man of Albania. An Albanian politician who has no other asset than personal courage is out of luck. Ahmed Zogu has an extraordinary adaptability to his environment. He knows how to be smooth and when to be ruthless. His present power rests primarily upon his personal and well paid bodyguard; second, upon the devotion of his feudal tribesmen; third, upon the dependability of his far-flung militia (\$12 a month whether they work or not).

All this comes back to money. The normal revenues of Albania are around \$3,000,000 a year. The normal expenditure is a million or so more, plus whatever the new king chooses to spend for his personal satisfaction. But the money is always forthcoming, for under the banking concession to Italy and the resulting treaty of Tirana he has practically guaranteed against overdrawing his bank account, and hence against revolution.

In Debt to Italy

Thanks to his close co-operation with Italy (which Yugoslavia and her patron France bitterly resent) Ahmed has been able to build roads, to construct a railroad from the capital Tirana to its seaport Durazzo, to develop port facilities, to organize the national finances and to set in motion the exploitation of the economic resources of the country. For all these capital expenditures (in which must be included the jazz orchestra and the golden spurs) Albania is in debt definitely to her western neighbor. But however questionable his means, and however fraught with danger to international peace, the result is the substantial modernization of Albania.

At the moment when France was neutralized and Yugoslavia was helpless Mussolini nudged to Ahmed the Hawk. But Europe is diffident of Mussolini in his role of king-maker. It is too Napoleonic.

BULFINCH FRONT

(Continued from Page 4-E)

Cus H. Coolidge of Pittsburg being defeated for governor by Fuller. In 1924, another Coolidge, the late Louis A., was defeated for the Republican senatorial nomination by Gillett in a primary contest.

Gen. Charles H. Cole, one of the present candidates for the Democratic nomination for governor, lost this year to the Republican nominee, and McColl defeated Mansfield in a primary contest.

Table of Voters

Following are the totals of registration and number who voted at election for the past 14 years, alternate even years being taken as giving a better idea of what is wanted, with the biennial elections since 1920 making this plan necessary.

1914—Registration 610,657 State election Voted 460,380

1916—Registration 650,582 State (presidential) election Voted 460,400

1918—Registration 658,050 State (presidential) election Voted 457,711

1920—Registration 1,120,065 State (presidential) election Voted 1,020,153 (1st election (First year women voted)

1922—Registration 1,248,520 State election Voted 810,801

1924—Registration 1,302,584 State (presidential) election Voted 1,213,377 (1st election)

1926—Registration 1,548,853 State election Voted

Below are given the votes for various candidates in primaries and elections since 1914, in the primaries only where contests were made for nomination, and not including those candidates who secured party nominations unopposed:

1914 Primary Vote Republican

McCull (R.) 188,627  
Mansfield (D.) 210,442

1916 Primary Vote Republican

McCull (R.) 200,249  
Mansfield (D.) 180,859

1918 Primary Vote Republican

McCull (R.) 200,249  
Mansfield (D.) 180,859

1920 Primary Vote Republican

McCull (R.) 200,249  
Mansfield (D.) 180,859

1922 Primary Vote Republican

McCull (R.) 200,249  
Mansfield (D.) 180,859

1924 Primary Vote Republican

McCull (R.) 200,249  
Mansfield (D.) 180,859

1926 Primary Vote Republican

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French City Dedicates Monument That Signalizes Its Naming of America

Bronze Group Portrays America Offering Her Soldiers to Saint Die—Also Part of Memorial to French City's 969 World War Dead—French Scientific Observer Notes Rays From Sun Spots 290 Times More Than 1923 — Effects in Earthquakes, Winds and Nervous Mortals

By STODDARD DEWEY

THE signature by 15 nations of the American secretary of state's perpetual peace has drawn attention away from an American monument dedicated the day before, Sunday, August 26. Yet it recalls our first existence as a New World with a name as well as our latest decisive help that the Old World might continue to exist.

Saint Die—a very old city, with 25,000 inhabitants, before the Great War, 250 miles east from Paris in the mountains overlooking Alsace and Lorraine—commemorated its 969 soldiers who were killed in the war. A French soldier in bronze looks across the frontier to the United States. He stands on a block of the red granite of his Vosges mountains. Below a group in bronze hurries to rejoice him.

A female figure representing Saint Die welcomes another—America—to whom she says: "It was I who gave you your name."

Calm and worthy like her godmother was the old Lorraine city. And I bring you my soldiers and arms."

American Newspapers Forget

Perhaps it was due to the stir of the past year, but not one of the four newspapers published in English in Paris noted that the city of Saint Die gave the New World its name—"America"—15 years after Columbus discovered it. The French newspapers gave long accounts of the ceremony, but only one seems to have remembered that the young monument her gratitude for present help. So she was—for American soldiers and arms in war and American money in peace have poured in. But there are two facts.

In 1917 the learned printers of Saint Die, in their introduction to the World's Geography, applied for the first time to the New World that had just been discovered, the name "America." All of us still bear witness that the name has stuck.

In 1917—10 years later—American soldiers landed in France and fought along this mountain line to defend the city of Saint Die against the Hun. This proud monument bears witness to both facts.

Why the name was "America" and why the name lasts forever are things every American ought to know, just as he knows his family name. Henry

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Vignaud of Louisiana spent 50 years of his life making researches on the history of the first discovery of America and in his volume on Amerigo Vesputius, from whom the name comes, he has explained all that is likely to be known about the naming by Saint Die. The University of Michigan has its 20,000 volume library which is still the greatest repository of books and authorities on the discovery of America. Saint Die is itself a monument by an American. Just as the noble French monument is the dying work of the sculptor Charles Deroy.

The French government, in spite of its preoccupations with Secretary Kellogg for the morrow, took part in the honors of Saint Die and America. The minister of justice, M. Louis Barthou, made the speech of dedication in memory of the Old World and the New. The 10th battalion of foot Chasseurs garrisoned Saint Die from the time when Alsace and Lorraine were taken in 1870 separately in different stores them to France as its unforeseen result. They marched with bugles and their flag—and the American soldiers on the monument marched with them—and with the dead.

Figures Are Elongant

"Such elongation (says a paper) is more elongation than any theory. Some day we shall have to recognize officially that we live in harmony with the sun's rays which are the only energy which the scientific records of the changes year by year in earth and man is new. But he maintains that it is founded on verified facts.

"The form of matter which we represent by the sun and men are composed) is subjected to every perturbation produced by rays from the sun spots. Now the frequency of spots visible on the sun since 1923 shows marked increase.

Relative frequency of visible sun spots:

1923	170
1924	438
1925	2218
1926	1685
1927	1786
1928 (7 mos. Jan.-July)	3231

Sun-Spots May Be Changing Human Life

Another French man of science takes up at the end of August the alarm which, in July, the head of the Paris observatory urged science to consider.

"Has the change in the sun's spots anything to do with the perverse conduct of both earth and man in this extraordinary year? The earth has quaked and erupted in volcanoes and blown hard in tornadoes with floods and unusual stretches of extreme weather. These things occur separately in different years but this year they have all come on top of the other.

Among men there has been successions of accidents in the use of human beings, the learned printers of Saint Die, in their introduction to the World's Geography, applied for the first time to the New World that had just been discovered, the name "America." All of us still bear witness that the name has stuck.

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Lawson (Ind.)	21,955
Walsh (D.)	207,478
Weeks (R.)	188,257
1920	
State (Presidential) Election	
Republican	109,217
Democrat	144,805
1922	
State (Presidential) Election	
Republican	115,692
Democrat	106,855
Republican	111,121
Democrat	112,368
1924	
State (Presidential) Election	
Republican	115,692
Democrat	106,855
Republican	111,121
Democrat	112,368
1926	
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of the air and people's nerves without their knowing it.

DuRoi, who is a responsible man of science, goes into the question soberly and seriously. He is the director of sun observations (heliographics) in the great industrial laboratories of the river Rhone at Lyons. He acknowledges that his theory of the changes year by year in earth and man is new. But he maintains that it is founded on verified facts.

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Burrill	62,600
Smith	28,118
United States senator	105,700
Dallinger	65,860
Gillett	62,251
Gillett	145,570
1922	
State (Presidential) Election	
Republican	115,692
Democrat	106,855
Republican	111,121
Democrat	112,368
1924	
State (Presidential) Election	
Republican	115,692
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