

The Weather Roundup

LOCAL TEMPERATURES
High temperatures yesterday, 54; low last night, 29; at 11 a. m. today, 51.

CAROLINA WEATHER
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

| STATION | H | L | PR |
|-------------------------|----|----|----|
| Asheville, cloudy | 49 | 35 | |
| Augusta, cloudy | 60 | 37 | |
| Charleston, cloudy | 59 | 49 | |
| Charlotte, cloudy | 53 | 32 | |
| Columbia, cloudy | 50 | 31 | |
| Greensboro, cloudy | 50 | 25 | |
| Grenville, S.C., cloudy | 54 | 33 | |
| Myrtle Beach, cloudy | 57 | 43 | |
| Raleigh, cloudy | 53 | 23 | |
| Spartanburg, cloudy | 61 | 47 | |
| Wilmington, cloudy | 59 | 40 | |

NORTH CAROLINA: Increasing cloudiness today followed by rain beginning in the mountains today and spreading across most of the state tonight. Thursday cloudy with occasional rain. Warmer today and tonight. High today in the 50s mountains to low 60s south portion. Low tonight 45 to 50.

SEN.

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undoubtedly will be in line for promotion within the ranks. As a freshman senator in 1958, he was at the bottom of the list in appointments and committee selections.

He has gained much seniority, however, and now is some 22 places from the bottom in the Senate.

Sen. Kennedy and Sen. Johnson will relinquish their senatorial appointments, which will move Sen. Jordan further up the seniority list.

Going back to Washington for a full term will not mean that he will relinquish his participation in Alamance County affairs, however.

He still will be a part of his Sellers Manufacturing Company at Saxapahaw, though active direction of the operations there rests with his son, Ben E. Jordan, Jr., along with Joe Neel and Frank Longrier.

He will retain indefinitely his chairmanship of the board of Alamance County Hospital, a post he has held even before the hospital went into the blueprint stages.

The Senator is a former Alamance County Citizen of the Year, representing the vast interest and participation he has held in the area's business, civic, religious and educational affairs.

Sen. and Mrs. Jordan have an apartment in Washington, but they operate the home business possible at their Saxapahaw home, the one to which they came in 1927 when he reopened today's Sellers Manufacturing Company and directed it into prominence in the state's industrial field.

The Jordans will be at home most of the time between now and January when Congress reconvenes, but he will be following a schedule calling for appearances throughout the state.

For the most part, however, the day-by-day activity is in the past now for the Jordans. The people have endorsed him and his work for another six years, and that work means concentration primarily in Washington and the state's representation there.

HORACE

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Murdock, who was looked to as a sure winner in the Alamance area.

Constant campaigning by Kornegay, however, saw him carry Alamance. He was in the county several days each week as he worked with his county chairman, Ed Hicklin, and other supporters. He was here often leading to yesterday's election also. Leaving here Monday night, he stated that "I started off my campaign in Alamance, and it is here that I am ending it."

As it turned out, the county gave him a handsome majority over Rob.

Men In Service

ISAAC J. FOUST
LANDSTUHL, Germany — Army Pvt. Isaac J. Foust, son of Mr. and Mrs. James H. Foust, Eon College, N. C., recently arrived in Germany and is now assigned to the 6th Emergency Evacuation Hospital. Foust, a truck driver at the hospital in Landstuhl, entered the Army last April and completed basic combat training at Fort Jackson, S.C. The 23-year-old soldier is a 1953 graduate of Graham High School. Before entering the Army, he was employed by Western Electric in Burlington.

DONALD EDWARD SARTIN
Donald Edward Sartin, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Edward Sartin of Burlington, has enlisted in the United States Navy. Prior to joining the Navy, he attended Williams High School. According to the local Navy Recruiter, Seaman Recruit Sartin was transferred to the Naval Training Center, Great Lakes, Ill., where he will receive basic training and subsequently return home on a 14-day leave period.

The USS Constellation was decommissioned Feb. 4, 1955, for the fourth time in her 157-year career.

Veep Does Not Give Up Fight

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indicated Kennedy would withhold any formal statement until he had heard from Nixon.

Salinger's victory claim was based on a report to Kennedy headquarters that he had definitely won California.

Kennedy's announcement, 3rd grad The vice president did not finally concede defeat in his post-midnight television appearance from Los Angeles. He said that if the trend of the vote count continued without significant change, "Sen. Kennedy will be the next president of the United States."

Mrs. Nixon, fighting to hold back the tears, stood at his side as the Republican candidate smilingly thanked those who had worked for him in the feverish day-and-night campaigning that ended for both candidates with Tuesday's record balloting.

Nixon said he wanted Kennedy to know that if he does become president "he will have my whole-hearted support."

President Eisenhower's first official caller today reported the President looked fine, "but he's not happy about the results of the election."

C. Burke Elbrick, U.S. ambassador to Portugal, called at the White House before departing for his post in Lisbon.

At Hyannis Port, Mass., Kennedy avoided making any statement on the returns. They showed him with a narrow popular vote lead over Nixon. But there was a possibility he would wind up with substantially more than the 269 electoral votes needed to make him the fourth Democratic president of the 20th century.

Associated Press nationwide returns at 5 a. m. Eastern Standard Time, from 126,092 of 166,094 voting units:

Kennedy 27,433,928 (50.7 per cent.)
Nixon 26,649,933 (49.3 per cent.)

The Democratic candidate had won or led in 23 states with 331 electoral votes. The vice president had won or was ahead in 26 states with 192 electoral votes. Mississippi gave its eight votes to unpledged electors.

At 5:30 a. m. EST Kennedy had rolled up a total of 235 of the 269 electoral votes needed for victory.

Kennedy, who campaigned on the theme that the country had lost prestige abroad and had stood still at home under the Eisenhower administration, carved out his apparent victory in the larger industrial states.

Of the biggest seven, he won or led in New York, California, Michigan, Illinois, Pennsylvania and Texas. Only Ohio out of this group favored Nixon.

Republicans picked up two seats in the Senate, with victories over Democratic opponents in Delaware and Wyoming. With only the Democratic seat in Montana in doubt, the Senate lineup stood: 63 Democrats, 36 Republicans.

With 53 House races still in doubt, Republicans had made a net gain of 11 to push their total of 114 against the Democrats' 229.

In 27 governor races, Democrats had elected 12, for a net gain of three. Republicans had elected nine and six races remained in doubt.

There was nothing very consistent about the election results: Kennedy carried his home state of Massachusetts impressively but GOP Sen. Leverett Saltonstall was re-elected and a Republican, John A. Volpe, was elected governor.

In several states where Nixon held the lead over Kennedy, Democrats either had been elected or were leading for governor. These included Indiana, Wisconsin, Nebraska and South Dakota.

President Eisenhower called the Cabinet into session today to study the question of how to accomplish the transition of government to a new president next Jan. 20.

The presidential race was a seesaw battle as the vote count proceeded during the night. Nixon jumped into an early lead, as first returns came in from states favoring him. Then Kennedy forged ahead to hold a lead through the night.

Kennedy lost areas in the South and border states where his Roman Catholic religion had been expected to be costly to him. Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee and Oklahoma went against him. Sen. Harry F. Byrd, who took no position in the presidential contest, helped give Virginia to Nixon.

But, surprisingly, Kennedy salvaged South Carolina, which the Republicans confidently had been claiming, and North Carolina, which Nixon personally believed he had a better than even chance to carry.

The Democratic candidate carried the heavily Protestant state of West Virginia, where he got his big surge toward his party's nomination by winning a May primary.

The impact of Kennedy's Catholicism was not difficult to discern. He won in many areas where the Catholic vote was heaviest, in such states as Connecticut, Massachusetts and Rhode Island. He won in key industrial states, where the Catholic vote also was heavy. Those were the states in which the electoral votes were largest.

Kennedy lost in other areas of fundamentalist Protestant belief. These included Kentucky, Tennessee and Oklahoma. He also lost in the midwestern farm belt, where his religion may have been a more potent factor than his former espousal—and subsequent rejection—of the policies of GOP Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson.

Kennedy would have no mandate so far as Congress was concerned. The Republicans appeared on the way to gaining a few seats in the House and a couple in the Senate.

SOLID

(Continued from Page One)
up in Connecticut, Vermont, Indiana, Maryland, Colorado, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Maloe. The GOP lost seats in New York, New Jersey and Idaho.

In New York, the Democrats picked up three House seats and for the first time in 10 years won control of the state's 43-member delegation.

With 24 of the 109 Senate seats at stake in the election, Democrats had won 20 and Republicans 12 by the early morning hours. Only one incumbent, Sen. J. Allen Frear Jr., D-Del., had been topped.

Frear's bid for a third term was turned back by Republican Gov. J. Caleb Boggs even as Kennedy captured Delaware's three electoral votes and the Democrats won the governorship.

The Republicans picked up a second Senate seat with the election of Rep. Keith Thomson to replace veteran Democratic Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney, retiring at the age of 76. Thomson's Democratic opponent was Raymond B. Whitaker.

The election of Maurine B. Neuberger, an Oregon Democrat, will give the Senate two women members. Sen. Margaret Chase Smith, a Republican, won overwhelming re-election in Maine.

Victor over former Republican Gov. Elmo Smith, Mrs. Neuberger will occupy a seat filled by her late husband. Mrs. Smith triumphed over Lucia M. Cormier in the only all-female race for the Senate.

The only Republican senator who did not seek re-election was Thomas Martin of Iowa. Republicans held on to his seat by electing State Sen. Jack Miller over Democratic Gov. Herschel Lovelless.

Nixon won or was leading in the following 26 states: Arizona, Colorado, Florida, Hawaii, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas and West Virginia.

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The Associated Press listed these states as definitely in Kennedy's column: Alabama 5, Connecticut 8, South Carolina 8, Massachusetts 16, North Carolina 14, Georgia 12, Maryland 9, New York 45, Rhode Island 4, West Virginia 4, New Jersey 16, Texas 24, Arkansas 8, Delaware 3, Pennsylvania 12, Louisiana 10, Missouri 13, Nevada, Hawaii 3 and Michigan 20—a total of 261 electoral votes.

The AP listed these states as definitely in Nixon's column: Vermont 3, Kansas 8, Oklahoma 8, Tennessee 11, Indiana 13, Florida 10, Kentucky 10, Virginia 12, Colorado 6, Utah 4, South Dakota 4, Ohio 25, Idaho 4, Iowa 10, Nebraska 6, Maine 5, New Hampshire 4, Oregon 6, Wisconsin 12, North Dakota 4 and Wyoming 3—a total of 168 votes.

CONGRESS

(Continued from Page One)
won re-election to their House seats and Democrats David Henderson, in the Third District, and Horace Kornegay, in the Sixth, triumphed in their first bid for the Congress.

Victorious incumbents were Herbert Bonner in the First District, L. H. Fountain in the second, Harold Cooley in the Fourth, Ralph J. Scott in the fifth, Alton Lennon in the Seventh, A. Paul Kitchin in the Eighth, Hugh Q. Alexander in the Ninth, Basil L. Whitener in the 11th and Roy Taylor in the 12th.

Republicans A. M. Snipes, W. S. Bogle and Heinz Rollman put up surprisingly stiff battles in the Eighth, Ninth and 12th districts, respectively.

Jordan defeated hard-luck Republican Kyle Hayes of North Wilkesboro who previously had lost in bids for lieutenant governor in 1948 and governor in 1952.

Jordan was appointed to the Senate by Gov. Luther H. Hodges in 1953 to succeed the late W. Kerr Scott. He won reelection to the remainder of Scott's term in November, 1953, and gained the Democratic nomination in a four-way primary fight last May.

Henderson, 39-year-old Wallace attorney, won a primary runoff and gained the Democratic nod to succeed the retiring Graham Barden who stepped down this year after 13 terms in Congress.

Kornegay made the Sixth District race after Carl Durham called it quits shortly before the end of the 1960 congressional session. Kornegay, district solicitor from Greensboro, edged W. H. Murdock of Durham, another solicitor, in a tough primary fight.

Though the 1961 Congress will be Taylor's first, he was classified as an incumbent because of his victory last June in a special election held as a result of the cancer death of David Hall.

Returning to Washington for his 15th term was Harold D. Cooley of Nashville, chairman of the powerful House Agriculture Committee and dean of the Tar Heel delegation.

Bonner gained his 11th term, Alexander his fifth, and Fountain, Scott, Lennon, Kitchin and Whitener, their third.

The hedgehog is the European porcupine.

Republican senators who won re-election included Gordon Allott of Colorado, Henry C. Dworshak of Idaho, Andrew F. Schoepel of Kansas, Carl T. Curtis of Nebraska, Styles Bridges of New Hampshire and John Sherman Cooper of Kentucky.

Leaf Mart

Sales were light on the Burlington Tobacco Market yesterday due to election day activities.

Only 26,506 pounds of tobacco were sold yesterday, compared with 171,604 pounds on Monday. The average of \$39.33 per hundred pounds yesterday, however, was up from Monday's average of \$38.87.

The total value of sales yesterday on the Burlington Market was \$15,730.42.

Horseflies often carry anthrax, an infectious disease attacking cattle and man.

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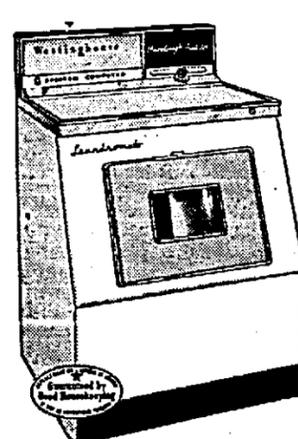
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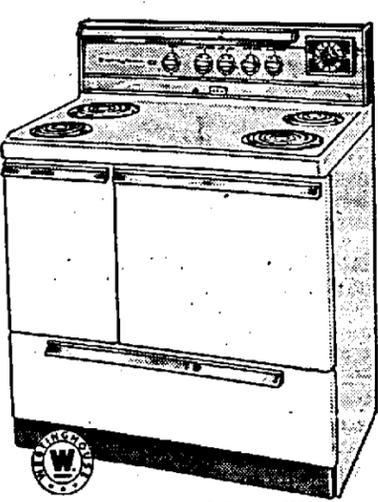
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