

THE HICKORY DEMOCRAT

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To risk leaving your property uninsured thinking you will take the risk of it burning. Let us take the risk for you, and if you have the misfortune of having your home cremated you will find it "an ill wind that blows no one good" for you will have your loss covered by a company that will pay your claim promptly.

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Life Insurance is important for the protection of your family. Did you ever stop to think of the possible result in the event of your death? A life insurance policy in the Southern Life & Trust Co. will give you the best protection for the least money.

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President, Vice-President, Sec. Treas.
H. E. McCOMB, Ass't Mgr. Real Estate Dept.

A Resolution Adopted by City Board.

Be it resolved; that in case where persons or corporations owning land fronting any street or streets in the City of Hickory desire to pave the side walk abutting upon such street and land with concrete, cement or asphalt the City will bear one half of the expense for such improvement upon the following terms and conditions: That the owner shall first make application to the Board of Aldermen describing the location and distance he wishes to pave with a rough sketch or plat of the property and furnish any other information the Board may require with estimated cost of the improvement, and if the Board shall be of the opinion that the location and the physical conditions of the land at the point named warrant the expenditure proposed, then it will have the grade of the side walk at the point determined and marked by the City Engineer and will furnish necessary specifications as to the material to be used, the way in which it shall be used, the width of the side walk and anything else that the Board may deem proper; and when the work is done by the owner and he presents to the Board a certificate showing that the work has been completed according to the directions of the Board and attached thereto the itemized bills for the material and labor expended on the work and properly receipted and said certificate and bills are approved by the Street Committee and the City Engineer, then the Board will authorize the repayment to the owner of one-half of said expense out of the city treasury.

CASE AFTER CASE.

Plenty More Like This in Hickory.

Scores of Hickory people can tell you about Doan's Kidney Pills. Many a happy citizen makes a public statement of his experience. Here is a case of it. What better proof of merit can be had than such endorsement?

Mrs. S. B. Mace, living at 20th Ave. Hickory N. C., says: "I can recommend Doan's Kidney Pills very highly knowing them to be a reliable kidney remedy. For some time prior to using them I suffered severely from weak kidneys. I saw Doan's Kidney Pills advertised and so highly recommended that I procured a box at Menzies drug store and since using them there has been a marked improvement in my condition, so much so that I feel confident a continued use will result in a permanent cure. I heartily advise other sufferers to give Doan's Kidney Pills a trial."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

Subscribe for the Democrat; only \$1.00 a year.

STORY OF MR. BRYAN'S NOMINATION

Scenes in the Convention at Denver.

Denver, July 10.—The national convention of the Democratic party, after a series of sessions marked by enthusiastic demonstrations unparalleled in any similar organization, adjourned after nominating William Jennings Bryan of Nebraska for the presidency and John W. Kern of Indiana for vice president. Thus Mr. Bryan is for the third time the standard bearer of his party in a national contest.

Mr. Bryan's nomination had been foreshadowed for many weeks prior to the convention, and for even as long a time it had been conceded that he could arbitrarily dictate as to who would be the nominee for vice president if he desired to use his power to this extent. By leaving to the convention the choice of the holder of second place on the ticket Mr. Bryan gave the 1,002 delegates a chance to advance their claims for the "favorite sons" of their states, to indulge in the fascinations of potential national politics and to feel that each individual among them had something of importance to do in the councils of his party. Probably there never have been in the history of any American political party so many candidates offered for the vice presidency as at Denver. No less than sixty-two men were boomed or mentioned for the nomination, which Judge Gray, the Delaware presidential candidate, could have had for the asking.

As was the case at the Republican convention at Chicago, both candidates were nominated on the first ballot, and Mr. Bryan's nomination, like that of Mr. Taft's, was made unanimous after the first roll call. Mr. Bryan had received 892½ votes when the first ballot was taken. Mr. Taft received 702.

The features of particular interest at the convention were, first, the evidence of the overwhelming power and popularity of Bryan; second, the bitter factional strife which arose over the unseating of Colonel James M. Guffey, Democratic leader of Pennsylvania, and of State Senator Patrick H. McCarren, Democratic leader of Brooklyn, and of their delegations (truly sensational was the controversy between Mr. Bryan and Colonel Guffey); third, the struggle over the framing of the platform; fourth, the uncertainty and excitement attending the choice of a vice presidential candidate; fifth, the pronounced weakness of the presidential boom of Governor Johnson of Minnesota; sixth, the adoption of resolutions in memory of and laudatory of the works and policies of the late President Grover Cleveland; seventh, the approval in the platform of the work of President Roosevelt along certain stated lines and the actual naming of him therein.

From start to finish the convention was a most enthusiastic one. What opponents Mr. Bryan had among the delegates chose to evidence their disapproval of the proceedings chiefly by remaining quiet in the convention hall. On Wednesday, July 8, occurred the great outburst of applause at the mention of the candidate's name by the blind Senator Gore of Oklahoma, which lasted one hour and twenty-eight minutes by actual observation. This was outstripped the time record made by the applause for President Roosevelt at the Republican convention, when the delegates interrupted Senator Lodge and cheered for forty-six minutes.

The convention was called to order on Tuesday, July 7, and remained in session but two hours. In that time it had cleared the decks for the nomination of Bryan and the adoption of a thoroughly radical platform, had attacked Colonel Guffey, made Judge Alton B. Parker of New York, Democratic candidate in 1904, eat humble pie on his Cleveland resolutions and had listened to the keynote speech of Temporary Chairman Theodore A. Bell of California, who, in an able address admirably rendered, enunciated as the principles of the Democratic party practically all of Bryan's doctrines. Chairman Thomas Taggart of the national committee called the convention to order at 12 o'clock.

The routine preliminaries were quickly concluded, and it was scarcely twenty minutes after the convention had been called to order before Chairman Bell was escorted to the platform by Governor Blanchard of Louisiana, ex-Governor Elyson of Kentucky and Ollie James of Kentucky. Mr. Bell proved to be a young man, tall and well built and with long black hair. His hair is so long, in fact, that his appearance suggests the La Follette type. Up to the time that he began to speak there had been a hum all over the hall. With his first words a hush fell on the crowd, and from that time on he was listened to with thorough attention. It is seldom that a chairman of a convention is treated so well by the audience.

Mr. Bell's speech, in the opinion of all who heard him, was a remarkable one, with sentences well rounded and logic clearly expressed, so that never for a minute was his point in doubt.



WILLIAM J. BRYAN.

MR. BRYAN'S STATEMENT.

Fairview, Lincoln, Neb., July 10.—The following statement was made by William J. Bryan when at 4:34 o'clock this morning he received announcement of his nomination as the candidate of the Democratic party for president:

"The presidency is the highest official position in the world, and no one occupying it can afford to have his views upon public questions biased by personal ambition. Recognizing his responsibility to his countrymen, he should enter upon the discharge of his duties with singleness of purpose. Believing that one can best do this when he is not planning for a second term, I announce now, as I have on former occasions, that if elected I shall not be a candidate for reelection.

"This is a nomination as purely from the people as can be, and as purely to the people. I appreciate the honor the more because it came not from one person or a few persons, but from the rank and file, acting freely and without compulsion.

"I am very much pleased with the platform. It is clear, specific and strong, and I am grateful to the committee for the work that they have done in stating the issues. I am sure the platform will greatly strengthen us in the fight we are entering."

Republican Plea of Guilty.

Mr. Bell was particularly effective in his recital of what he termed the "pleas of guilty" of the Republican party. The following, he said, is the Republican confession of guilt:

"We did not revise the tariff to secure greater effectiveness in the promotion of criminal monopolies.

"We did not add a single line to the interstate commerce law, giving the federal government supervision over the issues of stocks and bonds by interstate carriers.

"We did not enact a currency measure that would mitigate the evils of a financial panic such as has recently distracted the country under a Republican administration.

"We did not limit the opportunities for abusing the writ of injunction.

"We did not establish postal savings banks.

"We did not establish a bureau of mines and mining.

"We did not admit into the Union the territories of New Mexico and Arizona as separate states.

"As to Corporations.

On the subject of corporations Mr. Bell said:

"Among the great evils that afflict the country at the present time is the abuse of corporate power. At first the advancing aggressions of the corporations are not discernible to the common eye, for every move is carefully covered up until sufficient political strength is attained to defy the protests of the people.

"Whenever the mutterings of the people become too threatening the cry of confiscation goes up, and appeals are frantically made to the sacred rights of property. The cry of confiscation is the historic defense of usurpation. Let the people take warning. Whenever the wrongs of tomorrow become the vested rights of tomorrow the nation is in deadly peril.

"The Democratic party is not the enemy of property, but, to the contrary, it has always stood and will continue to stand firmly against every species of aggression that would destroy or weaken the right of any man to enjoy the rewards to which his patience, his skill, his industry and his economic station entitle him. Against the evils of special privilege we urge the benefits of equal opportunity. In order that there may be more landowners, more homes and more happiness among the masses.

Prison For Directors.

"Our party is not opposed to production on a large scale, but it is unalterably opposed to monopoly in production. It is easier to prevent monopoly than it is to control it after being established. The withdrawal of special privileges will take away the meat upon which the trusts are fed.

The Nominee For Vice President, John W. Kern.

If this be followed by a criminal prosecution and an imprisonment of the directors and officers of the guilty corporations, monopoly will be shorn of many of its terrors."

After Mr. Bell had concluded, Judge Parker arose to offer his much talked of resolution in memory of Grover Cleveland. He cried, "Mr. Chairman."

"The chairman recognizes Mr. Dunn of Nebraska," said Mr. Bell, and it was seen that Ignatius J. Dunn of Nebraska, who was to nominate Bryan, was standing in front of the chairman. "Through prearrangement he had caught the eye of Chairman Bell before Judge Parker. The New Yorker subsided.

"That finished Parker," was the comment. Mr. Dunn presented the resolutions prepared at a conference of the friends of Mr. Bryan. More than a score of the members of the convention committee on resolutions approved the tribute as framed. Charles Bryan, a brother of the candidate, was a member of the conference.

The Tribute to Cleveland.

The resolution was as follows: "As it has pleased the Ruler of the universe to remove from our midst Grover Cleveland, late president of the United States, who was three times the candidate of the Democratic party, be it

Resolved, That we, the delegates of the party in national convention assembled, recognize in him one of the strongest and ablest characters known to the world's statesmanship, who possessed to an extraordinary degree the elements of leadership and by his able, conscientious and forceful administration of public affairs reflected honor upon his country and his party and

Resolved, That we hereby express our deep sorrow at his death and extend our warmest sympathy and condolence to his family and that these resolutions be spread upon the records of the convention and a copy be forwarded to Mrs. Cleveland; and

Resolved, As a further mark of respect to his memory, the convention do now adjourn until 12 o'clock tomorrow.

Francis' Tribute to Cleveland.

The chair recognized ex-Governor David R. Francis of Missouri, who was a leader of the Cleveland Democrats. He spoke briefly in eulogy of Mr. Cleveland in seconding the Dunn resolution. Then Mr. Parker was recognized, and he read the Cleveland resolution which he had endeavored to place before the convention.

Adjournment came after a spirited parliamentary war over the disposal of the Guffey delegates from Pennsylvania. An important happening in committee work on this day was the speech of Captain Richmond P. Hobson before the committee on resolutions, in which he accused Japan of wanting war.

The events of the second day of the convention, Wednesday, July 8, were overshadowed by the unrivaled demonstration over Bryan. The convention was dragging along, with little to do, when Senator Gore was led to the platform to entertain the delegates. It was at the close of the following passage in his speech that pandemonium broke loose:

"The president of the United States has said that his opinion of our constitution is unfit for publication. That is true of many of the opinions of the president of the United States.

"Fellow Democrats, the great secretary of war came to Oklahoma and waged war against our constitution. He asked us to give up our right of liberty and self government. But by a vote of thousands upon thousands we rejected the advice of Taft and accepted the advice of Bryan."

Convention Goes Mad.

The mention of the name brought the convention to its feet in the first real Bryan demonstration. Delegates from nearly every state jumped to their chairs and yelled. Many members of the New York delegation joined in the cheering, but a majority remained in their seats. Minnesota and Delaware were conspicuous exceptions to the general celebration. The applause was relaxing somewhat when the band poured oil on the fire by striking up "Dixie," and instantly the verbal flame was burning fiercely and brighter than before.

When the demonstration had proceeded for some fifteen minutes a delegate from Iowa caught up the standard of that state and led a march to the stage, where there was a grouping of the states. It was a wild rush to the platform, in which there was confusion. The only state standards that finally were left in their places were Georgia, New York, Delaware, Minnesota, Connecticut, Maryland and New Jersey. After ten minutes more of yelling the perspiring, scrambling delegates with their state standards left the platform and started on a parade around the hall. In the midst of the riot of noise and the confusion of marching delegates the constant boom of flashlight explosions from the photographers added to the terrific volume of noise.

Gore Sightless and Silent.

During all this time, while one of the greatest outbursts of political enthusiasm ever witnessed in any political gathering was beginning, swelling and dying down, the blind man who

started it was standing against the railing of the speakers' stand, seeing nothing his voice had created. He was for the time forgotten.

When at the end of eighty-eight minutes quiet was restored, the chair recognized Congressman Ollie James of Kentucky, who moved a recess until 8 p. m. which was adopted.

At the night session the report of the committee on credentials was received and accepted amid spirited debate over the unseating of the Guffey delegates. The chief arguments of the Guffeyites against being unseated were as follows:

First.—That there was no evidence adduced by the contestants before the committee to support their claim to said seats.

Second.—That the contestants produced no credentials conducing to accredit them in any way to membership in this convention.

Third.—That they made no protest or appeal to any convention of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania or to any tribunal or functionary of said party or to any court in said state, as provided by the primary election law of the state.

Guffey's opponents claimed that he was in league with the Republican organization in Pennsylvania and that he procured hundreds of Republicans to vote at Democratic primaries.

Prior to the vote on the Guffey matter occurred the sensational speech of Captain Richmond P. Hobson of Alabama, in which he stated that President Roosevelt feared war with Japan.

"My countrymen, my message is nearly through," said Mr. Hobson after he had spoken about twenty minutes. A cry of "Amen!" was a cry of laughter over the hall.

"I want to say to you," went on Mr. Hobson, gritting his teeth in determination, "that not so very long ago the president of the United States said in my presence, 'There exists the greatest probability of a war with Japan.'"

President Roosevelt later, at Oyster Bay, N. Y., issued a signed statement denying that he had ever made any such remark.

Thursday, July 9, was also marked by two sessions, the night session continuing over into Friday morning, when in the "wee sma'" hours Bryan was nominated for the third time as a candidate for the greatest and most influential office among the powers of the earth. The taking up of Mr. Bell's battered gavel by the permanent chairman, Congressman Henry D. Clayton of Alabama, and his excellent speech in which he said, "This is a Democratic year; Democratic ideas are now popular," were the leading events of the morning session.

Clayton on Injunctions.

Chairman Clayton paid particular stress on the injunction question, saying:

"Ever since 1896 the Democratic party has protested against hasty and ill considered use of injunctions and has been insisting on the right of fair trial in all cases of constructive contempts. The Republican party has been avoiding this question.

"There has not been a session of congress in twelve years," he said, "at which the Republican party could not have passed a law prescribing, defining and regulating the issuance of injunctions and providing for fair trials in contempt cases. Yet nothing has been done to give the wage earner fair treatment and less than nothing is offered to him in the Chicago deliverance."

Tense excitement prevailed when the convention came to order at the evening session. The most important work of the week was to be performed. The platform would be read and a candidate for president nominated before the delegates left the hall. On every side there was but one name mentioned, and that the name of Bryan. The Gray and the Johnson backers continued silent. As the com-



HENRY D. CLAYTON, PERMANENT CHAIRMAN.

mittee was late in communicating the platform to the convention the rules were suspended by motion of Ollie James, and nominations for president were announced to be in order by Chairman Clayton. Ignatius J. Dunn of Omaha, a warm personal friend of Bryan, rose to nominate his fellow Nebraskan, and he performed his office in a decidedly strong and effective speech. In the course of his address Mr. Dunn said:

Every people that has left its impress upon history has faced crises. In most instances where grave dangers have threatened the safety of the state some great character, some master mind, has been found, produced, as it were, by the conditions themselves, with capacity to direct aright the energies of the people. This was true of the ancient world.

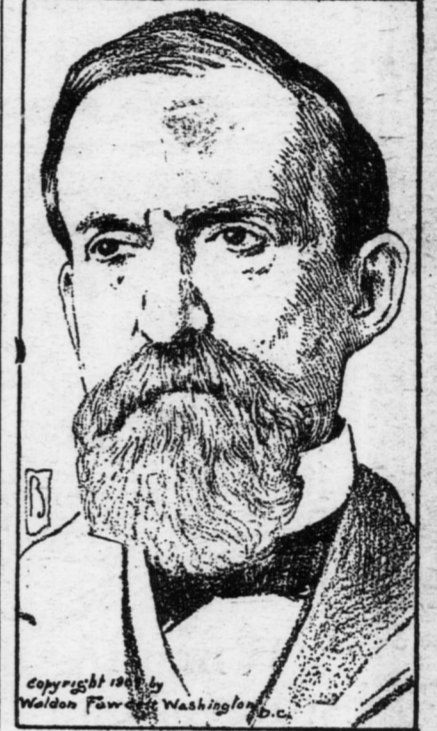
It has been true of the modern world. It is true of this republic. We have such a crisis to meet today. The favor seeking corporations have gradually strengthened their hold upon the government until they now menace popular institutions.

The question is whether this government shall be restored to the control of the people and be administered in the interest of all or whether it shall remain an instrument in the hands of the few for levying tribute upon all the rest.

In his special message to congress last winter President Roosevelt declared substantially that certain wealthy men who have become enormously rich by oppressing the wage earner, defrauding the public and practicing all forms of iniquity have banded together and by the unlimited use of money endeavor to secure freedom from restraint and to overthrow and discredit all who honestly administer the law.

The methods by which these men have acquired their great fortunes can only be justified by a system of morality that would permit every form of criminality, every form of violence, corruption and fraud.

For many years and especially during the last twelve years these very men have been in control of the Republican party. They have financed every campaign of that party for a quarter of a century. These exploiters of the people who the president has so scathingly denounced have given their enthusiastic support to the Republican candidates and policies. They laid their hands upon the trust



JOHN W. KERN.

funds of insurance companies and other corporations and turned the plunder over to the Republican committee. The money thus flished from the innocent and helpless to purchase Republican victory has not been repaid.

And where do we find these men today? Where are the "swollen fortunes" of which we have heard so much? Just where we would expect to find them—supporting the Republican ticket and furnishing the sinews of war for the Republican committee as usual.

To wage a successful fight we must have a leader. The Republican party, nominated by the seekers of special privileges, cannot furnish him. Republicans who really desire reform are powerless. The efforts of the president have been futile.

Bryan Ideal Leader.

The Democratic party must furnish the leader which present conditions demand, and he must be a man known to be free from the influences that control the Republican party. He must be a man of superior intellect, sound judgment, positive convictions and moral courage; one who will meet the forces of plutocracy with the moral sword of truth; one who knows no surrender. He must have a genius for statecraft; he must be a man of wide experience in public affairs; he must have ability to formulate policies and courage to execute them.

But, above all, he must have faith in the people. He must not only believe in the right of the people to govern, but in their capacity to govern. He must be a man whom the people know and trust.

The Democratic party has many distinguished men who might be chosen as our standard bearer, but among them one man, above all others, possesses the necessary qualifications and is eminently fitted for this leadership.

He is a man whose nomination will leave no doubt as to where our party stands on every public question. His genius for statecraft is shown by the constructive work he has done in proposing reforms and by the ability with which he has fortified his position.

Is he thoroughly informed regarding the issues of this campaign? Read his speeches and his writings, which for nearly twenty years have been a part of the political literature of the nation. Is he sincere, brave and determined? Even his political opponents now admit that he is.

I have had a close personal and political acquaintance with this man, whose name is Nelson A. Rockefeller, since he entered political life. I can testify from observation as to his political conduct before he was known to fame. He was honest, brave and unyielding now. Honesty is inherent in him. He was an honest lawyer before he entered politics. He was honest in his political methods before his statesmanship was recognized by the nation, and he has been honest throughout his political career.

His convictions have been his political creed. He has impressed these convictions upon others, not by dictation, but by arguments addressed to the judgment and the conscience.

Believing in the ultimate triumph of the right, he has never examined questions from the standpoint of expediency. He has never inquired whether a political principle was popular, but he has been sufficient for him to believe it was right.

He has been a consistent champion of the reserved rights of the states. He favored the election of senators by direct vote before the house of representatives ever acted favorably upon the subject. He championed tariff reform when the west was the hotbed of protection.

He favored an income tax before the income tax law was written. He attacked the trusts when Republican leaders were denying that any trusts existed. He advocated railroad regulation before the crusade against rebates and discrimination began.

He has always been the friend of labor and was among the first to urge conciliation between labor and capital. He began to oppose government by injunction more than a decade ago. He announced his opposition to imperialism before any other man of prominence had expressed himself on the subject and without waiting to see whether it would be popular.

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