

State Revenue From Tags and Gasoline Is A Bit Over 8 Million

Figures Exceed the Expectations of State Department—Officials Are Well Pleased

Raleigh, July 10.—Winding up the distribution of 1924 automobile licenses Secretary W. N. Everett of the department of state finds that the revenues from tags and gasoline last year were within \$500 of each other and the grand total reached \$8,077,000 in round numbers.

The figures exceed the guesses of anybody connected with the department. When it started work it set the state revenues from both sources at \$6,000,000. After a little work it was seen that the estimates were too low and then the department raised its sights a half million higher. Later it had to go to \$7,000,000 and then to \$7,500,000. It was afraid to guess any more, but the machine and the fuel used lifted the total to eight millions.

NAMING OF DAVIS AND BRYAN AS A BIG SPECTACLE

Way Democratic Ticket Was Chosen After Ten Days of Balloting Makes Narrative Without Precedent.

STIRRING SCENES STAGED IN MADISON SQUARE GARDEN

Famous Political Observer Pithily Outlines the Story of the Long Deadlock Between McAdoo and Smith and the Stampede When the Contenders Released Their Delegates. Convention Signalized by Many Events Unique in Annals of Politics.

THE TICKET

For President
JOHN W. DAVIS
of West Virginia

For Vice President
CHARLES W. BRYAN
of Nebraska

By WRIGHT A. PATTERSON

Convention Hall, New York.—"Alabama casts twenty-four votes for Oscar W. Underwood." One hundred and two times the great hall had rung with that shout. Seventy-seven times up to Saturday night, and it started again on Monday morning, for the committee that had been named on Saturday for the purpose of effecting some sort of a compromise between the contending candidates had been unsuccessful, and there seemed to be no hope for a solution of the difficulties in which the Democracy of the nation found itself.

But the break came at last, and on the one hundred and third ballot John W. Davis of West Virginia was named as the standard bearer of the party. The nomination was made unanimously by acclamation. His selection marked the conclusion of the greatest fight in American political history. It was followed by the selection of Gov. Charles W. Bryan of Nebraska for second place on the ticket, and the history-making gathering was at an end, after being in session for 16 days.

The contest in the Democratic convention broke all records and all precedents. The greatest number of ballots that had ever been cast in a political convention before was that of the Democratic party in 1860 at Charleston when 57 ballots were cast at that city and the convention was then adjourned to Baltimore where two additional ballots were taken resulting in the nomination of Stephen A. Douglas. The recent convention sets a record that is not likely to be equaled at least not in the present generation.

It broke all precedents in that the campaigns of the leading candidates were conducted by principals and not by managers. Mr. McAdoo and Mr. Smith were both on the ground; they were within one hundred feet of the entrance to the convention hall, and within fifty feet of each other and from these palates of vantage they directed their own campaigns, and were their own political strategists.

Back of it all lay the shadow of the Klan. The fight over the Klan plank in the platform had engendered an intense feeling on the part of the two contending factions, the one led by Gov. Smith and the other by Mr. McAdoo. When on Monday, June 29

DEMOCRATIC TICKET



John W. Davis

Charles W. Bryan

The first ballot was taken it showed Mr. McAdoo with the greater number of votes, but with Gov. Smith controlling directly or indirectly, at least a good third of the delegates. Neither of the two leaders could be nominated unless the other gave way, or unless one could break the seemingly solid phalanxes of the other. It was under such conditions that both took personal command of their forces instead of leaving the direction of the campaign in the hands of their managers.

Contenders for the Nomination

Aside from the two leaders there were, as serious contenders for the nomination Senator Ralston, backed by the solid Indiana delegation; Senator Glass, backed by Virginia; John W. Davis, backed by West Virginia; Ex-Governor Cox, backed by Ohio; Senator Saulsbury, backed by the six votes of Delaware; Governor Ritchie, backed by Maryland; Senator Underwood, backed by Alabama. Other favorite sons that had been entered in the big race dropped by the way side, but those named above stuck for ballot after ballot, with their managers expecting that some one of them would eventually be picked as the compromise candidate. They realized the intense feeling that had arisen between the opposing camps of the leaders, and did not believe it good political strategy to side with either, each one hoping that in the end their candidate might draw from both sides when the break came.

Monday, July 7, was a day of false hopes. At the close of the eighty-second ballot a resolution was adopted releasing the delegates from any instructions, and that was expected to bring about a break. It did, but it did not result in a nomination. It brought the McAdoo vote tumbling from 511 to 333 when the convention adjourned at night.

Tuesday afternoon McAdoo suffered a serious decline, his vote falling to 310. Ralston and then J. W. Davis were tried successively, each nearly reaching the 200 mark. Just before balloting began in the evening Franklin Roosevelt announced that if McAdoo would withdraw Smith would do likewise immediately. The only effect of this was to start another push for McAdoo, which carried his vote well over 400. Ralston ordered his name dropped.

McAdoo Releases Delegates

The convention persistently defeated all motions to adjourn, and shortly before 3 o'clock Wednesday morning there came a message from McAdoo saying that, though he was not willing to abandon his friends by withdrawing, he would now permit them to vote as they saw fit. The one hundredth ballot showed a great decline in the McAdoo vote, but the Smith legions, a trifle suspicious, stood firm. At his point the delegates consented to adjourn, because they saw Mr. Bryan was about to address them and they were exhausted.

On the two succeeding ballots, Wednesday afternoon, both McAdoo and Smith practically disappeared from the list, and Davis began gathering votes in big blocks. The trend toward him was so strong in the early stages of the one hundred and third ballot that everyone began climbing aboard, and before the call of the roll could be completed he was declared the nominee of the convention by acclamation.

The above paragraphs tell the news of the great gathering of America's Democracy, but they do not tell the story of the convention or paint a picture of it. To accomplish either purpose with a cohesive, chronological account is scarcely possible in the comparatively limited space that can be given it. In preference to attempting such a thing I will attempt to give the reader an idea of what happens when the Jeffersonians assemble, by

to take any serious offense at what was said about himself and his Republican colleagues.

For his keynoting efforts, for telling the delegates and the world of the iniquities of the Republican enemy, Senator Harrison received a full meed of approval from the delegates and the audience, expressed in a typical Democratic demonstration.

It did not seem that Senator Harrison had overlooked anything that could be said in opposition to the Republicans, but along came permanent chairman, Senator Walsh, on Wednesday with a new list of charges, or at least a new vocabulary. While he spoke the sun streamed down upon

the class roof of the convention hall and turned it into a bake oven, but his denunciation of the political enemy caused the delegates to forget, for the time, their differences over platform planks and favored candidates. They shed coats and, in many cases, collars as well; they displayed black and green and blue "galuses," and despite the heat enjoyed to the full everything the leader of the oil investigations gave them as first hand information. For it all they paid him to the full in convention coin—a long, a loud, a terrific demonstration.

Troublesome Platform Questions

Klan or anti-Klan, that was the big and troublesome platform question. The Tammany braves said anti-Klan, Mr. Brennan and his followers from Chicago said anti-Klan, as did many others of the recognized state leaders and individual delegates. These people wanted a definite denunciation of the Klan in the platform, and they fought for it. The subject was fought out in the Resolutions Committee during long, hot hours of the days and nights before it was presented to the convention. But the question came before the convention in an informal way long before the Resolutions Committee was ready to report. Fordney Johnston, of Alabama, exploded a real bomb when, in making the first of the nominating speeches, that for Senator Underwood, he read into the speech the anti-Klan plank the senator wished written into the platform. In this the Ku Klux Klan was openly and emphatically denounced. It stopped the proceedings right there for a full half hour. There came a wild roar of approval, mixed with a howl of derision. A Massachusetts delegate grabbed the state standard and started for the platform. Other delegates with state standards quickly followed. A parade resulted in which all or part of the delegates, carrying the state standards of the following states, participated: Massachusetts, Maine, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Alabama, New York, Montana, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, New Jersey, Arizona, Ohio, Michigan, New Mexico, Maryland, North Dakota, District of Columbia, Nevada, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Iowa, Vermont, Puerto Rico, Mississippi, Canal Zone and Hawaii. The incident produced the first festive encounter of the convention. When one of the Missouri delegates grabbed the state standard to join the parade other delegates from the state attempted to stop him, but he insisted, and for a few mo-

ments it seemed there was to be a bit of a riot. At the same time things were happening over in the Colorado section where there was a radical division of sentiment on the subject of the Klan. In the melee that occurred, and before the police could stop it, the state standard was broken. It was one of those interesting incidents that are characteristic of militant Democracy.

Long Balloting Begins

With the long fight over and the platform finally adopted, the convention was down to the place in the program for which all had so patiently waited. The chairman announced the clerk would call the roll of states for the first ballot for a nomination of the party's candidate for the presidency. All realized that the first ballot did not mean a great deal. There were complimentary votes for favorite sons, and who would soon drop out of the race, though some of them might get back into the race when the leaders had exhausted their strength and demonstrated that they could not win.

It is impossible to cover the history of the ballots as one followed another. Candidates dropped by the wayside, and new favorites arose, and they, in turn, dropped back again. On came the 103rd and last call of the states for the presidential nomination which resulted in the naming of John W. Davis as the standard bearer of the party.

There was no dearth of candidates for second place on the ticket. On the first ballot Charles W. Bryan, brother of William Jennings Bryan, obtained a two-third's majority, and the great gathering of the Democrats, after being in session for 16 days, came to a close.

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