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DAVIS NOMINATION IS BLOW TO G. O. P.

Washington Leaders Would Have Preferred Any One To Able Lawyer-Statesman

Record in U. S. Court Cases Surpasses Contemporaries

Washington, July 9.—John William Davis—law professor, country lawyer, Congressman, Solicitor General of the United States, Ambassador to Great Britain, President of the American Bar Association—these rungs that mark his phenomenally quick ascent of the ladder to international prominence and fame convey but a fragment of the picture.

Cultured Statesman

The John W. Davis known to Washington is the quiet, cultured, forceful statesman who is profoundly respected and admired by men of all political parties. When a member of the House he spoke seldom but always to a larger attendance than any man of his day commanded.

Mr. Davis has probably won more cases before the United States Supreme Court than any of his contemporaries at the bar. He was dismissed by politicians a few months ago as a Presidential possibility because he was catalogued in the fast-vanishing breed of statesmen who live and act by principle instead of politics.

Republican politicians would have preferred any other nominee to Davis. Wherever Republicans were gathered this afternoon there was the same disappointment that out of the chaos of the convention, which had been a growing delight to them, should come the one figure who commands the respect and admiration of all parties, the man who was supposed to be safely eliminated as "too much of a statesman and not enough of a politician."

Samuel Gompers is away, but there was no doubt expressed at American Federation of Labor quarters that the A. F. of L. will be behind Davis. The Clayton Act is often called labor's "Bill of Rights," and its authorship is not forgotten among the Federationists. Nor is Davis's record in championship of liberal legislation affecting labor forgotten.

Party Prestige Saved

One of the most prominent Republican leaders declared this afternoon that the Democrats had retrieved all the prestige they may have lost during the convention deadlock by uniting on Davis. This Republican called Davis the best equipped man in either party for the Presidency.

Everywhere there was the greatest surprise that Davis should emerge triumphant from the maelstrom of Madison Square. Every professional had relied upon the eternal paradox that Davis was too big a man to be acceptable. For months prominent leaders of both parties have said in one breath that Davis was the best man the Democrats had and in the next that he could not be nominated.

One of Nation's Orators

Davis is one of the greatest orators in the country—not the fulsome, sonorous orator who makes the eagle scream and relies upon the tricks of the platform to appeal to the emotions of an audience, but a man who appeals to the reason and intelligence of any audience, from a street corner gathering of idlers to the most enlightened assembly of intellects that the universities or the professions can muster. No man has been in greater demand on commencement day at universities or when the members of the bar or of the other professions meet for reunion.

It is not to be overlooked, as a political asset, that Davis is handsome. The cast of his features, a frequent expression, his quickness of wit, his attractive smile have often been likened to Woodrow Wilson's. And it is a commonplace expression in Washington that Davis is the "Intellectual heir" of Wilson.

He is considered a thorough dry, but the Anti-Saloon League once accused him of being aligned with the "Liquor interest" because he fought for an amendment to the Interstate Commerce laws that would permit the transshipment of sacramental or such privileged alcoholic beverages as were then forever getting enmeshed in the laws' red tape.

Champion of the League

There has been no more ardent champion of the League of Nations

and the world court than Davis. It was in large measure the intellectual sympathy between Wilson and Davis that led Mr. Wilson to choose Davis for Solicitor General and then for Ambassador to England.

Davis was virtually drafted for every public post he has held. When, in 1909, the Democrats of the 2nd Congressional District of West Virginia met to name a candidate for the House, they focused on Davis, then busily practicing law in Clarksburg, without the knowledge or evident consent.

The story goes that his father, John J. Davis who had been a member of Congress, heard the news of the probable choice of his son and was strongly against having him diverted from the practice of his profession. The elder Davis sent his son a telegram at once, insisting he refuse the nomination. And, according to the story related now, a neighbor intercepted and pocketed the message so that it never reached its destination.

Deciding to accept Mr. Davis was elected by a large majority in what was conceded to be a Republican district. He was re-elected in 1912, but resigned Aug. 29, 1913, to become Solicitor General. His friends point with great pride to his part in the drafting of the Clayton Act. He was a member of the important Judiciary Committee which brought out this measure exempting labor unions from the operations of the Sherman Anti-Trust Laws and his friends claim its authorship for him though it did not bear his name.

Saved Eight Hour Law

In the proof of their contention that Mr. Davis is a liberal, they cite his part in the shaping of this measure and his fight to preserve the Adamson eight-hour law. As Solicitor General, Mr. Davis made one of the greatest arguments ever presented by the Government and is credited with the laurels for the victory in having the constitutionality of the law upheld by the Supreme Court.

Mr. Davis's record on suffrage has added to his popularity among women voters. He was Chairman of the West Virginia Democratic State Convention, which was the first to commit the party in that State to woman's suffrage.

"Mother" Jones, famous labor leader, turned to Davis during one of the periodic labor disturbances in the West Virginia coal fields and engaged him as counsel both for herself and for Eugene V. Debs when the two were indicted for alleged treason and inciting to riot.

As a diplomat few men gained greater credit at home and abroad than Mr. Davis. President Wilson chose him in the summer of 1918 to be one of the three members of a commission to enter into negotiations with Germany for the exchange of prisoners and for adopting a mutually satisfactory standard for the treatment of war prisoners not released. It was considered a difficult mission and Davis discharged the responsibilities so effectively that it had much to do with the decision of President Wilson to make him Ambassador to England.

WOMAN PRESIDENT OF COTTON MILLS

Mrs. Sternberger Named As President of Revolution Mills Greensboro.

Mrs. Bertha S. Sternberger was yesterday elected president of the Revolution cotton mills and her 18-year old daughter, Miss Emelia Sternberger, was elected a director.

The election of Mrs. Sternberger is believed to be the first instance in North Carolina, possibly in the south of a woman's being made head of an industrial organization of the size of the Revolution cotton mills. And Miss Emelia Sternberger is believed to be not only the youngest director of such an enterprise but the only young woman of her age in the United States to occupy such a position.

Mrs. Sternberger succeeds her husband, E. Sternberger, who died May 27. He was for many years president of the Revolution cotton mills. Mrs. Sternberger is recognized as a woman of unusual business judgment.

The Revolution cotton mills has 2,048 looms and 71,000 spindles and is one of the largest mills in North Carolina. Greensboro Daily News.

Democratic Conventions

The recent New York convention was the eighteenth national assembly of the democrats since the republican party was born. Of the seventeen previous conventions, four were held in Chicago, four in St. Louis, one in New York, two in Cincinnati, two in Baltimore, one each in Kansas City, Denver and San Francisco, and one in both Charleston, S. C., and Baltimore, removing from the former city to the latter after a deadlock.

Of the presidential nominees of the seventeen democratic national conventions since and including 1856, five were elected and twelve defeated. The nominee of the 1856 convention, James Buchanan, was elected, but the choice of the next six conventions, from 1860 to 1880, were defeated. The standard bearer of 1864 Grover Cleveland, was elected but he was defeated upon his renomination in 1888 again heading the ticket in 1892 Cleveland was successful. Beginning in 1896, the nominees of four democratic conventions were defeated. Then came the election of Woodrow Wilson, choice of the 1912 and 1916 conventions.

Below we give our readers a brief summary of previous democratic conventions—places where held, nominees ballot on which he won, and his fate at the polls:

1856—Cincinnati, James Buchanan of Pennsylvania, nominated on the seventeenth ballot, defeating for renomination Franklin Pierce who had beaten him on the 49th ballot four years before at Baltimore. Buchanan was elected over John C. Fremont of California, first nominee of the new republican party.

1860—Charleston, S. C., after 57 ballots with no nomination, convention adjourned to Baltimore, where Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, was nominated on second ballot. A convention of anti-Douglas democrats, also held at Baltimore, nominated John C. Breckenridge of Kentucky, without opposition on the first ballot. Both candidates were defeated by Abraham Lincoln.

1864—Chicago, George McClellan of New Jersey, nominated on the first ballot. George H. Pendleton, of Ohio, nominated for vice-president on the second ballot. Defeated by Abraham Lincoln.

1868—New York, Horatio Seymour of New York, nominated on twenty-second ballot. Defeated by U. S. Grant of Illinois.

1872—Baltimore, Horace Greely of New York, nominated on first ballot. Defeated by U. S. Grant.

1876—St. Louis, Samuel J. Tilden of New York, nominated on second ballot. Defeated by Rutherford B. Hayes, of Ohio.

1880—Cincinnati, W. S. Hancock of Pennsylvania, nominated by acclamation after the second ballot. Defeated by James A. Garfield of Ohio.

1884—Chicago, Grover Cleveland of New York, nominated on second ballot. Elected over James G. Blaine of Maine.

1888—St. Louis, Grover Cleveland renominated by acclamation; Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio, nominated for vice-president. Defeated by Benjamin Harrison of Indiana.

1892—Chicago, Grover Cleveland again nominated on first ballot. Elected over Benjamin Harrison.

1896—Chicago, William Jennings Bryan, Nebraska, nominated on fifth ballot. Defeated by William McKinley of Ohio.

1900—Kansas City, William J. Bryan nominated by acclamation. Defeated again by William McKinley.

1904—St. Louis, Alton B. Parker, New York, nominated on first ballot. Defeated by Theodore Roosevelt of New York.

1908—Denver, William Jennings Bryan, nominated for third try at presidency. Defeated by William H. Taft, of Ohio.

1912—Baltimore, Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey, nominated on forty-sixth ballot. Elected over William H. Taft and Theodore Roosevelt, the latter the nominee of the Progressive party.

1916—St. Louis, Woodrow Wilson renominated by acclamation. Re-elected, defeating Charles E. Hughes of New York.

1920—San Francisco, James M. Cox, of Ohio, nominated on forty-second ballot. Defeated by Warren G. Harding of Ohio.

1924—New York, John W. Davis.

FRANK OF ELECTRICITY KILLS TWO

Deadly Current Jumps to Army Flag Pole and Electrocutes Two Soldiers

Fayetteville, July 11.—Two enlisted men of the First Observation battery at Fort Bragg, were electrocuted and three others were seriously injured in an accident of a most unusual nature which occurred at that post today. The tragedy is thought to have been caused by the jumping of electric current from a high power wire to insulated telephone wires which were being used by the men to steady a galvanized iron pipe at the end of a flag pole on an observation tower.

The dead are: Corporal Ernest Brynildsen, of Glendale, Calif., and Private Herbert N. Ward, Charlotte.

All the injured men will recover, it was said at the station hospital where they were rushed immediately after the accident and given medical attention.

Private Ward and Corporal Brynildsen were killed instantly. They were on the platform at the top of the wooden scaffold holding the galvanized pipe which was being added to the length of the flag pole, when the current shot through the wires into the pipe. The shock caused the men to relax their hold on the iron piping, and it fell across the high tension wires nearby, sending the full force of the current through their bodies, causing instant death.

The pipe almost immediately fell to the ground of its own weight, breaking the circuit and probably saving the lives of the three men who held the guide wires. These were Farmer, Pearce and Whisnant, all of whom were severely burned.

Sergeant Hinton was standing on the ladder leading to the observation platform and was assisting in steady- ing the pipe, according to Private Thomas H. Miller, who drove the transport truck which carried the men to the observation station and was a witness of the tragic accident.

Miller says he heard a sudden lightning-like snap as the flag staff was lifted into place, and it was instantly apparent that the current had entered the insulated wire. He believes that the current of the high tension line "jumped" to one of the telephone wires being used to support the iron pipe.

A strong buzzing and snapping could be heard, he says, throughout the time the pipe was in contact, the wires creating an effect similar to that observed during a severe storm.

The First Observation battery, of which all the dead and injured men were members, was the first battery of its kind organized in the United States army. Its object imperfectly stated is to study the relation between sight and sound in order to aid military observers to locate enemy positions. The French originated the idea and it is said that they thus located the gun that fired on Paris.

AIR MAIL IS PROFITABLE

U. S. Realizes 40 Per Cent Above Expenses on First Flight East

Chicago, July 7.—A profit of more than 40 per cent, was realized by the Government in the first trip eastward from San Francisco of the air mail service planes, Postmaster James A. Power of San Francisco today reported to Second Assistant Postmaster General Paul Henderson in charge of the air mail service.

An attach at Mr. Henderson's office here stated that the report showed \$2,308.48 paid in revenue for the more than 8,000 pieces of mail carried on the initial trip eastward. "Not all the mail went through to New York," the informant said, "but presuming that it had and basing our estimate of the cost upon the determined figure of slightly more than 66 cents for each mile operated. The trip cost, the Government approximately \$1,770 or, to be exact \$539.68 less than the amount of revenue received.

Blood Poisoning Scare Due To Death of President's Son

New York, July 11.—New York's hospitals report a blood poisoning scare due to the death of President Coolidge's son. The scare shows no sign of dimishing and is not confined to children. All sorts of cuts and blisters usually treated at home or not treated at all are being taken to the hospitals because people are afraid of blood poisoning.

DAVIS NOMINATED ON 103rd BALLOT

C. B. BRYAN IS MATE

Bryan Nominated As Vice President—Nominations Made After Long Days of Balloting By The National Convention

Madison Square Garden, New York, July 10.—The Democratic national convention brought its tempestuous sessions to a close early this morning, placing before the country a ticket headed by John W. Davis, of West Virginia, with Governor Charles W. Bryan, of Nebraska, in second place.

Nominated on the 103rd ballot in the final dissolution of the deadlock which had gripped the convention for 10 days, Mr. Davis began his service as the leader of his party by upstating precedent and addressing the convention at its evening session and then going into conference with convention managers over choice of a nominee for the vice-presidency.

Governor Bryan was chosen for second place on the ticket after his friends had placed before Mr. Davis and his conferees an argument for selection of a western man of proven executive capacity, familiar with agriculture and in sympathy with the liberal sentiment of the country.

One Ballot

The nomination of the Nebraska governor, who is a brother of William Jennings Bryan, took only one ballot. The word that the leaders wanted him nominated was passed quickly about the convention hall and although active campaigns had been made for several other candidates the result was not long in doubt.

Mr. Bryan passed the necessary two-thirds majority when Josephus Daniels changed the North Carolina vote to give it solidly to the Nebraskan. The North Carolina delegation previously had voted 4 for Mrs. LeRoy Springs, of South Carolina; Bryan 12 and Owsley 8.

The result of the ballot follows: Owsley 16, Berry 209 1-2; Sizer 10; Mrs. Springs 18; Davis 5; Bryan 739; Hylan 6; Flynn 15; Gerard 10; Morton Clark 1; Enright 5; Baker 7; Whitlock 1; Mrs. Miller 3; Mrs. Renshaw 3; Gardner 1; Uphaw 1; Pittman 6; Meredith 2. Total 1,097 1-2.

Mr. Bryan was declared nominated at 2:22 a. m. eastern daylight saving time. Then after a few last minute formalities the convention adjourned sine die at 2:24 a. m. and the delegates for the last time filed wearily out of the old garden where their nerves had been frizzled and their patience worn out by more than two weeks of the most stirring scenes in all political history.

On top of all the tumult and distraction that had gone before, the final day and night of the long grind proved a trying strain. After remaining in session until the early hours of yesterday, the convention had assembled at noon, and in a session lasting through the afternoon had nominated Mr. Davis by a vote that came in about equal proportions from the dissolving ranks of the

forces that had fought behind Smith and McAdoo.

The nomination was not entirely unexpected as the West Virginian had stood in third place in the balloting throughout a good part of the long succession of roll calls. When it had been made unanimous after the usual custom the standard of every state was carried around the hall in a great demonstration of party enthusiasm which appeared to submerge the bitterness of the titanic struggle fought out since the first fall of the gravel on June 24.

Beginning with Wednesday's balloting the movement to Davis gathered a momentum which could not be retarded and gradually but surely through the succeeding ballots the votes flopped over into the John W. Davis column as state after state either increased its offering to him or turned over its whole quota.

Wm. J. Bryan's opposition was swept away in the rain of Davis votes which swept over the convention. The attempt of the McAdoo forces to make E. T. Meredith of Iowa the heir to the McAdoo strength commanded a following which made only a bad third when the Davis flood was rising so fast that all other candidates were being swept before it. Iowa, Meredith's home state, withdrew him from the contest and voted for Davis.

The 103rd ballot was not completed, but when Davis passed a majority during the ballot the states flocked to him and the nomination was by acclamation.

BRYAN WISHES TO BE CLASSED AS BAPTIST

Member of no Church but Tells Newspaper Men He Was Brought up as Baptist

New York, July 11.—Although he is not a member of any church, Gov. Charles W. Bryan, vice presidential nominee of the democratic party, wishes to be classed as a Baptist, he said last night when questioned as to his religious affiliations. Mrs. Bryan and the governor's children are members of the First Baptist church of Lincoln, Neb., and Governor Bryan attends this church regularly with them, he said.

Governor Bryan's parents were Baptists and the governor was brought up in that religion, although he has never formerly affiliated with any church. The vice presidential nominee is a believer in Christianity and a believer in what the church stands for, he said, but he is not a modernist.

Get 400-Pound Turtle

Wilmington, July 9.—When a monster turtle, weighing about 400 lbs. crawled up on the strand to lay eggs on the northern extension of Wrightsville Beach last night at 11:30 o'clock Hugh Sweeney and Charles Whitford, of this city, and B. L. Gardner, of Greenville, S. C., captured the sea-going tortoise. The turtle, which well filled an ordinary push cart, was transported to a hostelry at the resort, where it will be served tonight as a soup and in steaks tomorrow.

Candidate Making Best Showing Will Be Elected, Asserts Borah

Voters Vote for Men, Not Platforms, Declares Senator and Will Elect Man They Believe Has Brains and Courage to Halt Corruption and Clean up Capital.

Chicago, July 11.—Senator Borah on his way to a fence mending excursion in Idaho paused here and gave advice to voters.

"In my opinion this campaign is going to turn more than ever before upon the impressions the candidates make in the campaign and the constructive policies of the individual candidates. The party platforms signify very little to the voters. Neither one of the platforms discloses any constructive program. I doubt if there are 100 people in the whole United States who would be deeply concerned over the platforms.

"The personality of the candidates and the impressions they make are much more potent than people think. When voters like a man, they will vote for him on any old platform. It is going to be an individual cam-

paign more than a party campaign. If the people find a candidate in whose honesty, courage and constructive ability they believe they will elect him. They want relief from crushing tax burdens, they want the mad, riotous waste and extravagance and corruption at their capital stopped.

"They know that our economic life, our railroad transportation, and coal and power problems call for courage and constructive leadership, and the man wins the fight who will convince the people between now and the end of November that he can do the job—that he knows how and has the ability and courage to do it.

"In my opinion La Follette is going to have a surprisingly large vote. It would be idle to speculate now on how large."