

IREDELL COUNTY CITIZEN DIES IN A SANATORIUM

Was Marshall for Western District During Administration of Grover Cleveland. Statesville, Oct. 11.—Thomas J. Allison, former sheriff and well known Iredell county citizen, died yesterday at Long's Sanatorium where he had been a patient for some time, death resulting from a stroke of paralysis which he suffered more than three years ago.

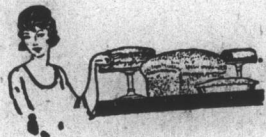


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Every piece is heavily plated with pure silver and in addition those most used have Solid Silver Inlay under the plate at the two rest points to insure permanent satisfaction.

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4 to 7 O'clock

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THIS WOMAN'S MARVELLOUS RECOVERY

All Due to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Truman, Minn.—"I was badly run-down, had pains in my side and back; sometimes I could hardly move around in bed. My husband got me Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and after taking it I was so much better I could do all my work again. I do my housework, have a garden, raise chickens, and in harvest time I worked in the field and helped pick corn. Sometimes I do chores and milk. I took the Vegetable Compound before and after my four-month-old baby was born, and it has always helped me wonderfully. I believe there is no better medicine made for women, and I hope every woman will give it a fair trial."—Mrs. AUGUST R. WIEDERHOF, R. No. 2, Box 84, Truman, Minn.

Women suffering from troubles so common to their sex should give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a fair trial.

The Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has relieved women of such troubles for the past fifty years. For sale by druggists everywhere.

You Know a Tonic is Good when it makes you eat like a hungry boy and brings back the color to your cheeks. You can soon feel the strengthening, invigorating effect of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC.

IF THE ELECTION IS DEADLOCKED.

New York World. The prediction is frequently made that the choice of a President will go to Congress. To explain what would happen in that case The World has prepared this summary of the electoral laws. It may be accepted as an accurate summary of the legal aspects of the problem, since it has been submitted to Louis Marshall, the eminent New York lawyer, who is one of the first authorities on the Constitution of the American and of the New York Bar Association, and pronounced substantially correct.

In the first place, what does a deadlock mean? The Constitution requires that the President must have a majority of the Electoral College to be elected.

A deadlock is always possible with three candidates in the field. Woodrow Wilson was minority President in 1912. He secured a total of 6,000,000 votes, as against a combined 7,500,000 for Roosevelt and Taft.

Why wasn't the 1912 election decided? Taft, however, made so poor a showing on the basis of States carried (he captured only Utah and Vermont) that in the Electoral College he had but eight votes. Roosevelt had eighty-eight votes, Wilson had 455, and in the Electoral College was an easy winner.

It is on the basis of States as units, that the election is decided? Yes. Coolidge and Davis might have a total of 240,000 votes in Nebraska, as against 130,000 for LaFollette; but if LaFollette had more votes than either Coolidge or Davis individually, then all of Nebraska's eight electoral votes, and not just a proportionate share of them, would go to the third party in the Electoral College.

What would deadlock the election now? There are 531 votes in the Electoral College. Of these 531, 194 are votes in the Solid South and in the border States which a Democratic candidate is reasonably sure of carrying. That leaves a remainder of 337.

A majority of the college is 266. Accordingly, this is the situation: If Davis carries the 194 votes of the Solid South and the border States, then Davis and LaFollette between them need seventy-two additional votes to block the election of Coolidge.

LaFollette is usually credited, as a minimum, with chances of carrying the five Northwestern States of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Montana and the two Dakotas. That is a block of thirty-nine votes. Thirty-three more for either Davis or LaFollette anywhere outside of the Solid South, would prevent the election of Coolidge.

Endless combinations can be suggested which provide those thirty-three. New York alone, for example, has forty-five votes to deliver.

On the other hand, Davis cannot win his own election in the Electoral College unless he has 194. He adds seventy-two more. And if LaFollette is given thirty-nine, then to win in the college, Davis must cut the Coolidge total to 226.

You can guess the answer any way you like, but it is clear that with every State LaFollette carries, both of his opponents have an increasingly small margin to play with. LaFollette's strength is probably not spread very evenly throughout the country, as Taft's was in 1912, but massed in separate States. That is why there is talk about a deadlock.

If no candidate receives a majority in the Electoral College, what happens next? The first step is for the House of Representatives to attempt to choose a President from the three high candidates. But note these facts:

First, the House does not vote as it ordinarily does, by individuals, but votes by States. Second, each State counts one vote and only one—New York, for instance, with its forty-three members, counts no more than Wyoming with its one.

Third, it is not the new House that does the voting, but the old House—that is, the existing House, even though the election may have changed its membership substantially.

Who wins when the House votes? Once more a majority, and not a mere plurality, is necessary for the election of a President. How large a fraction of the present House LaFollette could control in such a contest is debatable. But for the sake of illustration, grant him his five States again. There are forty-eight States in the Union; twenty-five are necessary for a majority; each State counts one vote; set LaFollette's five aside, and all other Davis or Coolidge has to do to block the other's election in the House is

under cloak of sanity. He could not be convicted in North Carolina because he was insane; he cannot be brought back to the State because he is sane, and, escaping from the criminal department of the penitentiary, made no escape from the penitentiary or from an officer thereof. The Peacock case is destined to be brought up to confusion of the insanity plea in future North Carolina court proceedings.

Tract Bought For Fine Morrison Home. Charlotte, Oct. 12.—One hundred and eighteen acres of the Ernest Moore property just beyond Myers Park and 42 acres, lying between that tract and the outer rim of the park were purchased Thursday by Mrs. Cameron Morrison, wife of Governor Morrison, for a total price of approximately \$150,000.

A beautiful home for Governor and Mrs. Morrison will be erected on the property during the coming summer, it was announced at the Hotel Charlotte, where they were stopping.

The property purchased by Mrs. Morrison has a frontage of about a mile on Sharon road and extends toward Myers Park. The tract is about five miles from the square in Charlotte.

A home will be erected on this property in preference to another site recently acquired in Myers Park, it is stated.

to tally nineteen votes. For those nineteen, with LaFollette's five, would leave the other party only twenty-four, and twenty-four is one vote shy of a majority. Assume this happens. What follows next?

The House has until March 4 to break its deadlock if a deadlock should arise. The break could come either by LaFollette surrendering enough of his State delegations to Coolidge or Davis to furnish a majority, or by enough Coolidge States going over to Davis, or vice versa on the theory that a victory for the other side was better than confusion.

Suppose, however, that party lines hold fast. What happens in that case? The question goes to the Senate. Does the Senate choose a President? No; what the Senate does is not to elect a President but to elect a Vice President from among the two highest candidates. The twelfth Amendment to the Constitution provides: "A quorum shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice."

What happens if a Vice President is elected? He proceeds to act as President and the incident is closed. But it is not difficult to believe that if the deadlock was carried thus far it might go one stage farther.

To be sure, the contest is narrowed down by this time; one man is ruled out, and the choice before the Senate is now between the two highest candidates for Vice President. But suppose those two highest are Daves and Bryan. There are three Republican votes (LaFollette's, Frazier's and Ladd's) which would almost certainly go to Bryan; there are two Farmer-Labor votes (Shipstead's and Mangus Johnson's) which would go in the same direction. That would tie the voting, 48 to 48.

Or, to prevent a majority until party lines broke, these three Republicans, two Farmer-Labor men and perhaps several of their more insubstantial colleagues, might refrain from voting either way. The Constitution requires a majority of the whole membership, and not merely a quorum, for an election.

For the sake of illustrating all the possibilities which the situation holds, grant that another deadlock blocked the Senate's action. What would follow after that? It would take a fortune-teller to feel certain. For the Twelfth Amendment, which lays down all these complicated rulings, leaves off here and nothing takes its place.

It has been suggested that Mr. Hughes as Secretary of State would fall heir to the Presidency, thanks to the Presidential Succession Act and the provisions of Article II, Section 1, of the Constitution. But, if that is true, the same statute also requires him to call a special session of Congress, and in this case it might be the duty of the incoming Congress—the statute doesn't specifically affirm or deny it—to elect a New President and Vice President.

It has also been suggested that the Supreme Court might be asked to pass on both the interpretation of the Constitution and the constitutionality of the statute. But he question raised, the method of electing a President might be regarded by the Supreme Court as a non-judicial question over which it would decline jurisdiction.

Other theories suggest all manner of emergency methods for the appointment of an Electoral Commission, as in the Hayes-Tilden controversy to the theory that the present occupant of the White House simply continues, to hold office until his successor is elected.

Why is the law so vague? Because it was drawn vaguely and we have never improved on it. The plain fact is that the Constitution makes no provision for the election of a President in the case of a deadlocked Senate and a deadlocked House. Quite aside from the year 1924, and as a matter of good government, the Twelfth Amendment needs amending.

It bogs the issue. It puts extraordinary power in the hands of a Congress already voted out of office. It can work effectively only with two parties, not always then, and rarely if the two parties subdivide to three.

It invites intrigue inside of Congress, and if it were invoked would stir up public anger and distrust. We have gone muddling from the problem, on each occasion when we faced it, only because the will to put our house in better shape has died down when the emergency is passed.

W. L. JENKINS IS FINED FOR GIVING BAD CHECK

President of Defunct Charlotte Bank Takes Appeal—Dry Law Violators Fined. Charlotte, Oct. 11.—W. L. Jenkins, president of the defunct Security Savings Bank, was fined \$100 and the costs in city court today on a charge of giving a worthless check. He gave notice of an appeal and was recognized without bond for his appearance in Superior Court.

The alleged worthless check for \$300 was said to have been given Mrs. Cora Burgess, prosecuting witness in the case. The defense claimed that the check was given just prior to the time the Security Savings Bank was closed and that Mr. Jenkins was a victim of circumstances and did not give the check in an effort to defraud Mrs. Burgess. Jenkins is now under bond on an indictment for embezzlement in connection with the failure of the bank.

J. S. Rust, W. H. and J. W. LaBouisse, S. E. Tanner, Jr., Gordon Watt and L. M. Lesene, leading young business men and prominent in the social life of the city, were fined \$50 and the costs each by Federal Judge E. Yates Webb today after they had pleaded guilty on charges of violating the prohibition law. The young men were arrested at the Bachelors' Club in Dilworth in the spring, at which time it was charged a quantity of liquor was found in their possession.

A woman is chairman of the London Education Committee. Standard bell metal contains 78 per cent copper and 22 per cent tin.

SENATORS GET SERIES CHECKS AND THEN DISBAND

Each Washington Regular Gets \$5,959.64 For Defeating New York Team. Washington, Oct. 11.—The world's champions of 1924, as a baseball team, disbanded today, leaving their record engraven in the permanent history of the sport and in the memories of its followers.

Prior to leave taking "Bucky" Harris appeared with a fist full of checks marking the winners' split of the world series "take." There were twenty-four checks, each for \$5,959.64, drawn to the twenty-two active members of the Senators, with two additional made out to Nick Altrock and Mike Martin, the club trainers.

Although most of the team insisted they were "fed up" on baseball for months to come, several already have started on exhibition tours of varying length. Harris left tonight for New Haven, where he and "Goose" Goslin are to participate in a game. Harris will return to Washington for the winter while Goslin will proceed to Salem, N. J., his hometown.

Walter Johnson, Joe Judge, George McGriff, Al Schacht and Nick Altrock left Friday night to join a team of professionals for an authorized barn-storming trip, while Sam Rice also hiked off right after the title for Canada, where he will join a European tour with the members of the Giants and White Sox. Muddy Ruel will also take this trip.

CABARRUS COUNTY FAIR Concord, N. C. OCTOBER 21, 22, 23, 24, 25

Table with 3 columns: Five Big Days, A Six County Fair, Five Big Nights

RACE PROGRAM table with columns for Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Special Days.

FREE ACTS EACH AFTERNOON AND NIGHT

Table listing acts: The Dellameab Troupe, The Earl Sisters, C. W. Sells & Co., Nightellion, The Ferriswheel Girls, Joe Kiljoy & Co., Troop F. 109 Cavalry, Eldridge Elephant, Costello's Dogs, Florence & Co., Wiscasset Band, Sterlingworth Fireworks.

Table with columns: Races at 1:30, West & Co. Shows, Night Program at 6:45

Elaborate Fireworks Every Night! WE ALWAYS HAVE MORE THAN WE ADVERTISE

NORTH CAROLINA STATE FAIR Raleigh, N. C., October 13-17

SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM ANNOUNCES

Reduced Round Trip Fares.

Tickets on sale October 12th to 16th. Also on 17th from stations and for trains of that date scheduled to arrive Raleigh, N. C., on or before 1:00 p. m.

Final return limit October 19th, prior to midnight of which date return trip must be completed.

Annual Football Game October 16th, University of N. C., vs. N. C. State College.

See big Agricultural Displays and fine pure-bred stock exhibits. An Educational Opportunity—A Pageant of Progress. Races Every Day. Fireworks every night.

Tickets good on all regular trains in each direction. For further information apply to Southern Railway Ticket Agents. R. H. GRAHAM, Division Passenger Agent, Charlotte, N. C.

J.C. Penney Co. advertisement featuring 'Ginghams' and 'Better Cooking with Half the Fuel'.

Cole's Hot Blast Down Draft Range advertisement with image of the stove.

Kellogg's Bran advertisement: 'Finally found health in Kellogg's Bran after suffering long with constipation'.

THE PENNY COLUMN GETS 'EM EVERY TIME