

# SELECT WILSON AND MARSHALL TO LEAD THEM

Democrats Name Their Candidates at St. Louis Amid Scenes of Wildest Enthusiasm.

## AVOID THE FRIDAY "HOODOO"

Nominations Were Made Only Few Minutes Before Midnight on Thursday—President Wilson at Once Notified of the Convention's Choice.

St. Louis.—By strenuous suppression of oratory and rushing proceedings the Democratic national convention dodged Friday as the day on which it renominated President Woodrow Wilson and Vice President Thomas Riley Marshall.

The superstitious party engineers beat the clock by only a few minutes, but it was enough to avoid the hoodoo.

### Wilson Named at 11:52 P. M.

Mr. Wilson was nominated by acclamation at 11:52 p. m. Thursday.

Mr. Marshall was only a trifle behind crossing the line at 11:55.

In this lightning sprint Mr. Marshall made a record. Senator Kern was due for a nominating speech. Sensing the approaching midnight he threw his eulogy on the floor and simply said: "I renominate Thomas Riley Marshall." Somebody seconded. Somebody moved to make it by acclamation. And it was done, the whole job of nominating a vice presidential candidate taking up just 180 seconds.

### Friday Superstition Averted.

Thus the ancient superstition against Friday nominations was averted, although President Wilson had made it known that he regards Friday as his "lucky day."

Dramatic scenes attended the naming of the ticket. William Jennings Bryan in an impassioned panegyric placed his O. K. upon the president and his administration.

The Nebraskaan, who resigned from the cabinet, was not a delegate to the convention, but he was called to the platform by unanimous consent. He lauded Wilson to the skies for keeping the nation out of war, lauded the Wilson Mexican policy and extolled the economic legislation from tariff to currency act.

Bryan at times spoke under the strain of emotion. It was the first convention in 20 years in which he has not been an active figure, but the ovation and the outbursts that punctuated his remarks indicated that he is still a powerful force behind the scenes of the party he once dominated.

### Wescott Names Wilson.

The Nebraskaan through with his speech, John W. Wescott of New Jersey placed Mr. Wilson in nomination. As the time grew short Wescott, cutting short his peroration, shouted: "I nominate Woodrow Wilson."

Then followed a great demonstration that lasted 46 minutes. Delegates and galleries were roused to a high pitch of enthusiasm and emotionalism. They yelled and shouted and paraded and sang. Some of them wept in an ecstasy of feeling.

### Harmon Seconds Wilson.

Former Governor Judson Harmon of Ohio, who was a candidate for the presidential nomination at Baltimore four years ago, made the first seconding speech for President Wilson.

The next was by Gov. H. C. Stuart of Virginia.

Senator Hughes of New Jersey moved that the rules be suspended and the nomination made by acclamation. The motion was carried with a tremendous roar.

The only objection came from Robert E. Burke of Chicago, the only anti-Wilson delegate in the convention. He shouted "No."

Senator James declared President Wilson nominated at 11:52 p. m.

### Kern Names Marshall.

Senator John W. Kern of Indiana then was recognized. He moved that the nomination of Vice President Marshall be made by acclamation. No nominating speech was made.

Vice President Marshall was declared nominated four minutes after the nomination of President Wilson.

Numerous seconding speeches which had been prepared were not made.

Former Gov. Martin H. Glynn was made chairman of the committee to notify President Wilson of his nomination.

Roger C. Sullivan presented a resolution expressing thanks to former Governor Glynn, Senator James and other officers of the convention.

A resolution was adopted giving state committees authority to fill vacancies.

## ORIGIN OF POLITICAL "BOOM"

Term First Used in Connection With Movement for Third Term for Grant.

The word "boom," as applied to a political movement, so far as known, was first used by the editor of a Republican newspaper in St. Louis, Mo., pending the return of Gen. U. S. Grant from the trip around the world undertaken by him in 1876, immediately following his retirement from the presidency of the United States. The term was used so persistently and so cleverly that it soon began to lodge in popular thought, and to take on the meaning which the editor intended to convey when he declared that the movement looking to a third term for Grant was "booming," or when he employed the invention as a noun and spoke of "the Grant boom."

The idea had come to him from a common expression used by the people along the Mississippi river. When that stream was at flood tide and

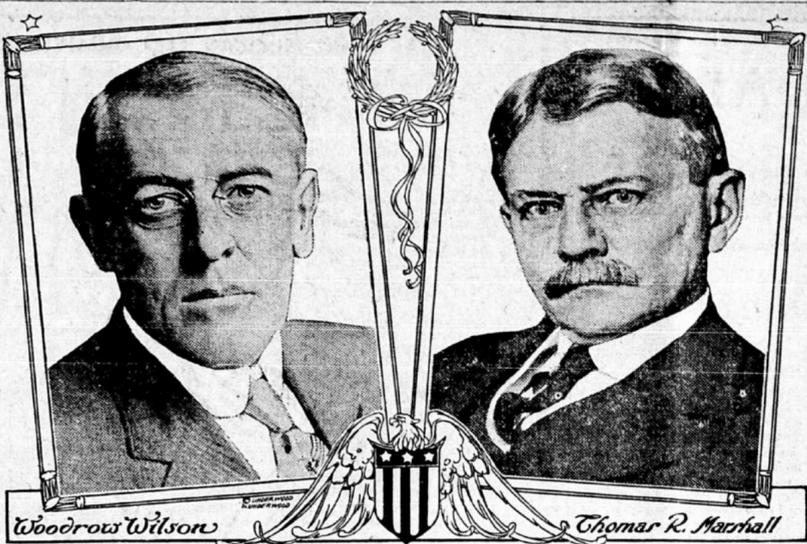
sweeping everything before it it was said to be "booming." The St. Louis editor aimed to convey the thought that the movement for the nomination of Grant for the presidency in 1880 was like the onward sweep of a great river under such conditions, and therefore a boom. The term soon came into general use, and has been applied in the United States ever since, like the spontaneous and preconcerted or organized movements looking to the placing of some person in an office of importance, not necessarily, but generally, the presidency.—Christian Science Monitor.

## LITERARY CHAPS DISGUST OLD TEXAS DEMOCRAT.

St. Louis.—"The old party is going to ruin," declared a Texas delegate emerging from the Coliseum after the opening session.

"What makes you say that?" asked a friend.

"Well, I happened to look down into the press seats," drawled the Texan in a much-disgusted tone, "and I saw youths wearing wrist watches writing pieces for the papers. I tell you, when



Woodrow Wilson and Thomas R. Marshall

## STEPS IN CAREER OF PRESIDENT WILSON

Born December 28, 1856, Staunton, Va.  
Went to school Columbia, S. C., 1870.  
Entered Davidson (N. C.) college, 1873.  
Entered Princeton, 1875.  
Graduated A. B., 1879.  
Entered law school University of Virginia, 1879.  
Began law practice in Atlanta, 1882.  
Spoke before tariff commission favoring free trade, 1882.  
Entered Johns Hopkins university, 1883.  
On Bryn Mawr faculty, 1885.  
Received Ph. D., 1886, from Johns Hopkins.  
Professor history and political science, Wesleyan university, 1888.  
Chair of jurisprudence, Princeton, 1890.  
LL. D. from Lake Forest university in 1887; Tulane university, 1893; Johns Hopkins, 1901; Yale, 1901.  
Elected president of Princeton, 1892.  
Nominated governor of New Jersey, November, 1910.  
Elected governor of New Jersey, November, 1910.  
Nominated for president of the United States July 2, 1912.  
Elected November, 1912.  
Inaugurated March 4, 1913.  
Renominated, St. Louis, June 15, 1916.

## DETAILS OF THE NIGHT SESSION.

St. Louis.—While the convention was assembling for the night session to nominate President Wilson it became known the Nebraska delegation planned to withdraw the vice presidency candidacy of Governor Morehead.  
Before the convention was called to order the Coliseum was so full that the fire department took charge of the entrances and permitted no more to come in. William J. Bryan was stopped at the door. Senator James learned of the Nebraska's plight and rescued him. Then the Nebraska got his usual uproarious reception.  
Chairman James rapped the convention to order.  
Rev. W. J. Hardesty, chaplain of the Missouri senate, offered prayer.  
Senator Thompson then moved a suspension of the rules to permit Mr. Bryan to speak. When the motion was put there were some "Noes," but the chairman ruled two-thirds had voted in favor.  
Senator James introduced Mr. Bryan as "one of the leading citizens of the world and America's greatest Democrat."  
In spite of the distracting influence of the mob at the doors and the laughs that rose occasionally when a bedraggled leader finally forced his way into the convention hall Mr. Bryan held his audience.  
Applause was frequent and thunderous. He spoke for forty-five minutes, finishing at 10:07.  
Glynn is the Keynote.  
In a hall gay with flags and bunting and with pictures of party leaders, past and present, looking down upon them from medallions around the balcony, the delegates to the Democratic national convention assembled on scheduled time Wednesday. The proceedings were formally started when William F. McCombs, chairman of the national committee, ascended the platform and rapped for order. He incited the first burst of enthusiasm of the convention when, in a short address introducing the temporary chairman, he predicted victory for the party in the fall.  
The keynote speech was delivered by former Gov. Martin H. Glynn of New York, the temporary chairman. He was frequently interrupted by applause when some point in his speech stirred the enthusiasm of the delegates. His eulogy of President Wilson started the biggest demonstration of the day. Following Governor Glynn's speech, committees on credentials, permanent organization, rules, and resolutions were announced, and that day's work was done.  
The delegates were a little slow in assembling for Thursday's session, and it was almost noon when Temporary Chairman Glynn called the convention to order. Permanent Chairman Ollie James was escorted to the chair and introduced. He immediately launched into his address. He lauded the president and defended his policies, particularly in regard to the controversy with Germany over the submarine warfare and our relations with Mexico. An enthusiastic demonstration greeted his praise of President Wilson, which lasted more than twenty minutes. At the close of Chairman James' speech the convention took a recess until nine o'clock in the evening.  
Before the nominating speeches began at the evening session the Demo-

## CRATS INDULGED IN A LOVE FEAST IN WHICH THE ADVENT OF HARMONY IN THEIR RANKS WAS CELEBRATED.

crats indulged in a love feast in which the advent of harmony in their ranks was celebrated. The leader of this demonstration of good will was William Jennings Bryan.  
Wilson Praised by Bryan.  
Mr. Bryan was cheered enthusiastically as he entered the press section with Mrs. Bryan shortly after nine o'clock. A few minutes later, upon the motion of Senator Thompson of Kansas, the convention suspended the rules amid tumultuous good feeling and invited Mr. Bryan to the rostrum. A committee conducted Mr. Bryan and wild cheering to the side of Chairman James.  
Mr. Bryan launched into a speech lauding the administration of the president.  
Following Mr. Bryan's address the convention got down to the real business for which it had been convened and the renomination of President Wilson and Vice President Marshall was quickly put through as recessed above. The convention took a recess until eleven o'clock Friday morning, when the report of the committee on resolutions was presented and the platform was adopted with little discussion and practically no opposition.

## "TOM" TAGGART PROVES TO BE CONVENTION RESCUER.

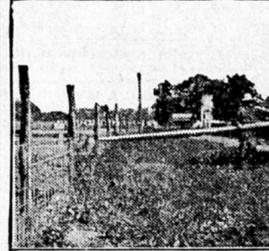
St. Louis.—Senator "Tom" Taggart, Indiana's popular citizen, was one of the most sought-after men in the convention. Delegates who wanted "just one more ticket for a friend" went to Tom; newspaper men wanting favors of all kinds sought him out; officials worried about arrangements poured their troubles into his ears, and the marvel of it all is that none went away dissatisfied. The Hoosier solon found time and means to grant every request, or, at least, pour enough oil upon the troubled waters to send his visitors away smiling.  
necessarily, but generally, the presidency.—Christian Science Monitor.  
Poor Man!  
"And what is that monument in the public square?" asked the young lady from the East.  
"That there monument," said the native, "marks the last resting place of Three-fingered Jim Nugent. He was the best sheriff this county ever had, and he died with his boots on!"  
"Dear me!" exclaimed the visitor. "How very uncomfortable."  
Hawaii Has Its "Shamrock."  
St. Louis.—The Hawaiians are distinguished by a bright orange-colored cord that they wear around their hats. A real Democrat from County Cook, Illinois, asked the meaning.  
"It is symbolic of our national emblem," said Lincoln McCandless, delegate from Hawaii.  
"What?"  
"In fact, we call it the shamrock of Hawaii," he continued.  
"I get you," replied the man from the great central market.

# BENEFITS OF EXTENSIVE, INTENSIVE AND PRETENSIVE PLANS OF FARMING

Former Newspaper Reporter, Now Operating Farm Near Springfield, O., Relates Graphic Story of His Early Start and of the Trials and Tribulations Which Ultimately Lead to Success—Successful Improvement of Live Stock Based on Principles of Heredity.

(By G. H. ALFORD, State Farm Demonstration Agent, Maryland.)  
Riverdale farm, near Springfield, O., comprises 354 acres in two sections, one of 256 acres and the other of 98. This being a river bottom farm, and one peculiarly adapted to the growing of corn and alfalfa, these are the chief field crops.  
The schedule for 1916 calls for 168 acres of corn, 60 acres of alfalfa, 30 acres of oats seeded to alfalfa and 15 acres of barley seeded to alfalfa. The remainder of the land is utilized for permanent pasture, buildings, 125 gardens, etc. Thirty acres of the corn is raised on shares by farmers living nearby. The balance of the regular work is done by the hired men.  
Mr. Robbins normally employs two to three men during December, Janu-

ary and February, and five the rest of the year, not including threshers, corn cutters and huskers.  
Cost of Labor.  
To the regular farm help he pays more than the usual wages, but is careful to employ only the best men obtainable. His cash cost as shown by the pay roll averages only 1 1/4 cents per hour of labor. The actual cost is always over 20 cents, the difference being taken up by house rent, milk, garden, meat, potatoes and other perquisites allowed to employees. In making advance estimates on work to be done, or the savings that may be accomplished by the installing of new devices and methods, he uses 25 cents per hour of labor as the basis figuring.  
He considers it to be one of the privileges of operating a farm, that the boss is able to keep in close touch with the individual men who work with him.  
It is his observation that if a man does his work right and is paid fairly, he and his family live rightly. Right living is the most that there is to life anyway. He firmly believes that men who are employing as many workers as they can, teaching them to accomplish as much as possible, and treating them fairly, are each and everyone doing more for humanity than all of the fool agitation and misguided legislation in the world combined.  
Interesting Statement.  
The following is a very interesting statement by Mr. William H. Robbins, the owner:  
"It has been said that there are three kinds of farming: extensive, intensive and pretensive. All three have their advantages and I am inclined to the belief that the greatest appertin to agriculture of the pretensive variety. There is nothing that I would like better than to be able to run a model farm and not have to make it pay.  
"Probably the less said regarding my earlier career as a farmer the better. My father presented me with a part of what is now Riverdale farm



Filling Automatic Waterer From Road.

for her litter. For this reason, we do not want the ear of the hog to cover the eye so as to interfere with the vision. Likewise the fact that a hog's ears are muscularly well under its control is, to my mind, an indication of a well-balanced nervous organization. Good hearing is in itself necessary to the efficient brood sow, for if she inadvertently lies down on a pig, she will get up at once when she hears him squeal. It is also convenient to have hogs come when they are called. Regarding the feet, the hog that has good strong pasterns and is right up on his toes will willingly take the exercise which is necessary to his health, while a hog with weak pasterns will not. Also, the feet are an indication of the quality of the entire hog. It is difficult to clean properly the carcass of a curly-coated hog, curly coats showing under the microscope the corollary characteristic of viciously barbed roots. This last is a fact not generally known to hog men, and is by way of being a trade secret of one of the Chicago packing houses which saves money by discriminating in favor of smooth-coated hogs. I merely mention these minor matters in a general way. At first thought they might be termed fancy, but they are not.  
"I want to differentiate between animal breeding as it is generally understood, even by many so-called breeders, and what I term constructive or statistical breeding as it is practiced by us.  
Improvement of Stock.  
"Successful improvement of live stock is based on distinct principles of heredity, several of which I will mention in passing, without taking up the known and speculative biological reasons for them, or going into their discovery, which is exceedingly interesting and romantic.  
"First, we have the principle of variation, which is that in the mating of animals of dissimilar characteristics some of these will appear in a part of the offspring, and others will appear in

the rest, so that a breeder can, in successive generations, retain those characters which are desirable and discard the undesirable.  
"Second, the principle that like produces like, whereby man is enabled to mate animals of similar characteristics with a fair assurance of perpetuating them in future generations.  
"The two foregoing principles are simple in their conception and easily understood, but the practical application is quite complicated, and you will find that they are utilized by men who buy and mate even high-class animals and sell the produce. They are not constructive breeders because they never get beyond their starting point.  
"Third, we have mutation, which is the appearance of an entirely new hereditary character, and is not to be better than any other kind of farming. In the meantime market stuff looks good these days with the stock yards full and yelling for more.  
Dislike Whitewash.  
Lice and mites can't stand whitewash. It is cheap, so be lavish with it in the henhouse.  
Guard Against Loss.  
If ewes are underfed, abortion often follows. Guard against such loss by good feed and watchful care.

## LIVE STOCK BUSINESS PAYS

Some Men Have No Inclination Nor Taste for Pedigreed Stock—Others Make Good Money.

Shall a farmer go into the purebred live stock business? Well, it depends upon the man. Some men have no taste nor inclination for pedigreed stock. Others have. It is a long pull upward, but with the right kind of brains, organization, knowledge of breeding, ability to advertise—it pays

confused with atavism, or the reappearance of a characteristic of once dominant in the ancestry, but for several generations recessive or dormant.  
"In 1904 we started with a herd of Duroc brood sows. By 1907 we had replaced our grade herd with the progeny of these. Our present herd consists of 65 registered sows, with a normal annual production of about seven hundred pigs, all eligible to record.  
"Each brood sow in the herd has a number. For identification purposes an aluminum band, stamped with her number, is placed in each of her ears. These seldom have to be referred to, but they are there if we want them, and make our breeding operations independent of any one man, including myself.  
"A carefully tabulated record is kept of the conformation of every animal in the breeding herd, covering in all over thirty physical characteristics.  
"Before the breeding season each sow is listed on a separate form in a loose-leaf book. This form is designed for the keeping of a complete record of the sow and her litter from the time she is bred until her pigs are weaned.  
"Her name, age and herd number are entered, together with the date of littering, and her weight and condition at that time. Then, after careful consideration of her pedigree, conformation and the results of previous matings, we decide to what boar she shall be bred. This is indicated on the form, and also a second choice if deemed advisable. Subsequently the date of breeding is recorded.  
Acts as Daily Tickler.  
"After the sows are all bred and safe in pig the pages of the loose-leaf book, which have heretofore been in numerical order, are rearranged chronologically with reference to the dates on which the sows are due to farrow. It then acts as a daily tickler as to when we may expect litters, when we shall mark pigs, when turn them out and when to wean them, etc.  
"Just before the sow farrows, her weight is again entered. We are thus able to tell just which sow gains the best on a given amount of feed. We keep our sows gaining an average of a pound a day each during the 112 to 118 days of gestation. We can accomplish this by proportioning the amount of feed to the weight of the sows, which are carried in bunches of about twenty. However, there is a considerable variation in individual gains. Of course, the sows lose in weight at farrowing and during the time they suckle their pigs.  
"There is always an attendant with the sow when she farrows, which is frequently at night. All circumstances are noted, especially the number of pigs, and how many, if any, are farrowed weak or dead. The pigs are weighed when they are one week old, at which time they are also marked. We mark each pig by punching and nicking the ears in such a way that we can read the number of his dam almost as easily as if it were branded on his side. A nick at the root of the right ear means one, at the middle two, at the outside tip three, at the inside tip four, and a hole punched in the center five. A combination of the hole (5) and any one nick (1, 2, 3

## ROYAL E. NUFF.

or 4) means six, seven, eight or nine. By using this same system for tons in the left ear, as well as for digits in the right, we can get any number to one hundred without having more than two marks in each ear.  
System of Marking.  
"This is our own system of marking, and I believe is the only one that limits the number of marks in an ear to two and does away with the necessity of referring to a key. It is not necessary to identify pigs otherwise than with the number of the dam up to the time they come to breeding age.  
"A history of the litter as such is kept up to the time the pigs are eight weeks old, when they are weaned, particular attention being paid to trouble or losses of any sort. There are about a thousand and one things that can adversely affect a pig, and the elimination of these requires constant study.  
"At weaning each individual pig is weighed, as well as the sow. The conformation of each pig is tabulated on the attendants' record, and a score is given to the litter.  
"We replace about one-fourth of our herd each year with younger animals, and it matters not how much we may think of a sow, she goes to the butcher if her production record puts her in the chute line.  
"While this is useful in eliminating the least profitable breeding animals, its greatest value to us lies in its application to the scientific study of pedigrees in the selection of those that replace them."

## Handling and Feeding Calves.

More care and necessary attention is required in handling and feeding the calves after being weaned than in feeding the grown cattle and yearlings.

## Have One Variety.

To have every chicken on the farm of one variety looks better and does better than all varieties mixed together in each chicken.

## Making Profit on Lambs.

If you can make your lambs weigh 50 pounds when they are four months old, you are making a fine profit on them. You can do it.

## Moist Mash for Ducks.

Ducks, both young and old, must have moist mash most of the time for they will not do well on hard grain.

## Cause of Worms.

Worms in sheep or hogs are caused by infected pens or pastures. Watch these places.

## Fail Pigs at Self-Feeders.

when I was nineteen years old. I did not want it. What I did want was to continue working at reporting, which had been my job for over a year. However, he rather adroitly got me to promise to give up the newspaper work and handed me the farm at the same time. I found after I started in that it was a good deal like being pushed off the dock and told to learn to swim.  
His First Venture.  
"My first venture was a trip through Iowa buying stock cattle. It was a sad experience, and one that I cannot think of to this day without a feeling of deep pain. What they did to me was certainly a plenty. However, I learned several things, among them how to tell the difference between steers and heifers.  
The rest, so that a breeder can, in successive generations, retain those characters which are desirable and discard the undesirable.  
"Second, the principle that like produces like, whereby man is enabled to mate animals of similar characteristics with a fair assurance of perpetuating them in future generations.  
"The two foregoing principles are simple in their conception and easily understood, but the practical application is quite complicated, and you will find that they are utilized by men who buy and mate even high-class animals and sell the produce. They are not constructive breeders because they never get beyond their starting point.  
"Third, we have mutation, which is the appearance of an entirely new hereditary character, and is not to be better than any other kind of farming. In the meantime market stuff looks good these days with the stock yards full and yelling for more.  
Dislike Whitewash.  
Lice and mites can't stand whitewash. It is cheap, so be lavish with it in the henhouse.  
Guard Against Loss.  
If ewes are underfed, abortion often follows. Guard against such loss by good feed and watchful care.

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"The two foregoing principles are simple in their conception and easily understood, but the practical application is quite complicated, and you will find that they are utilized by men who buy and mate even high-class animals and sell the produce. They are not constructive breeders because they never get beyond their starting point.  
"Third, we have mutation, which is the appearance of an entirely new hereditary character, and is not to be better than any other kind of farming. In the meantime market stuff looks good these days with the stock yards full and yelling for more.  
Dislike Whitewash.  
Lice and mites can't stand whitewash. It is cheap, so be lavish with it in the henhouse.  
Guard Against Loss.  
If ewes are underfed, abortion often follows. Guard against such loss by good feed and watchful care.

## Fail Pigs at Self-Feeders.

when I was nineteen years old. I did not want it. What I did want was to continue working at reporting, which had been my job for over a year. However, he rather adroitly got me to promise to give up the newspaper work and handed me the farm at the same time. I found after I started in that it was a good deal like being pushed off the dock and told to learn to swim.  
His First Venture.  
"My first venture was a trip through Iowa buying stock cattle. It was a sad experience, and one that I cannot think of to this day without a feeling of deep pain. What they did to me was certainly a plenty. However, I learned several things, among them how to tell the difference between steers and heifers.  
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