

# WILSON AND MARSHALL WIN

## Deadlock in the Democratic Convention Broken Down After a Hard Fight—Opposition to Wilson Beaten Down.

### LANDSLIDE ON 46th BALLOT

#### DEMOCRATIC TICKET IN CAMPAIGN OF 1912.

(For President—Woodrow Wilson, Of New Jersey, For Vice-President—Thomas R. Marshall, Of Indiana.)

#### FINAL BALLOT FOR PRESIDENT.

The vote for the presidential nominee on the forty-sixth and last ballot stood:

WILSON	990
CLARK	84
HARMON	12

After 45 ballots, at the call of the forty-sixth, Underwood's name was withdrawn by Senator Bankhead. Senator Stone released the Clerk delegates. Mayor Fitzgerald, of Boston, withdrew Foss.

John J. Fitzgerald, of New York, moved to make the nomination unanimous, but Missouri insisted upon a last roll call, 84 votes being cast for Clark, 12 for Harmon and 990 for Wilson.

The nomination was then made unanimous.

At 3:40 o'clock the convention adjourned until 9:35 P. M. After two ballots for Vice-President, taken early Wednesday morning, Governor Marshall was nominated.

The platform was adopted.

The convention adjourned at 1:55 A. M., having been in session since June 25, seven working days.

Baltimore.—On the forty-sixth ballot, and after all the other candidates opposing him had been eliminated, Woodrow Wilson, Governor of the State of New Jersey, was nominated for the Presidency of the United States by the Democratic National Convention.

The match was in and the powder was set off. There was a wild outburst of cheers from every section of the hall. Every delegation, with the exception of Missouri, was on its feet yelling and cheering.

Over in the Nebraska delegation Bryan sat with a broad smile on his face.

Senator Reed, of Missouri, blocked motion to make Wilson's nomination unanimous, claiming that Missouri wanted to be registered as voting for Clark to the last.

Chairman James was vainly pounding for order. Governor Francis, Stone and Reed went back to the platform. Reed was recognized.

"Without the slightest desire to indicate any feeling of resentment against this motion," he said, "we must object to it. We want a rollcall so that Missouri's vote can be recorded on this ballot for old Champ Clark."

Delegate J. J. McClelland, of West Point, Mo., demanded the right to make a statement. As a delegate from Missouri, he said:

"I want to say that no people ever loved a man as the Democrats of Missouri have loved old Champ Clark.

"No one deprecates the conditions that have arisen more than I. We are for Clark first, last and all the time, but if any man in Missouri stands for harmony and unity he should vote Wilson here."



Woodrow Wilson.

United States Senator Clarence W. Watson, of West Virginia, played a prominent part in the closing scenes of the most spectacular national convention of the Democracy in many years. Convinced that the whole people wanted the New Jersey man and believing that a long deadlock would be fatal to the party, he announced that he would swing the West Virginia delegation to Wilson. The break followed.

Illinois swung her solid delegation with the tide. Other delegations which had been solid for Clark disintegrated. Each of the succeeding ballots showed that the end was at hand.

And finally, when the venerable Senator Stone released the Clark delegates and when Underwood and Foss withdrew, the final ballot was taken.

Wild shouting, general good feeling and a high note of pathos dominated

#### CONVENTION CHAT

When supper was over and the dishes washed, Baltimore went downtown, baby in the gocart, mother without her hat on and father in his shirt-sleeves and vest, and saw the convention. Every night was carnival night while the convention was on.

Delegates at Baltimore received indignant messages about Mr. Bryan's defeat Tuesday in the convention.

the last hour of the convention. The pathos was furnished by the way the Missouri delegation "finished in style." To the end they voted for "old Champ Clark," and when they did it for the last time they stood up on their seats and shouted for the Speaker.

The true-blue Wilsonites, the New Jerseyites leading, joined in a tribute of spontaneous applause for the Missouri delegates.

When the deadlock of four days was finally broken things came with a rush. Senator Bankhead, of Alabama, precipitated it when he asked unanimous consent to make a statement.

Some of the Clark men, not understanding the move, raised cries of objection, but when telephatic thrills ran through the audience foretelling what was to come the auditorium grew silent as it has rarely been during the sessions of the convention.

The Senator paid a sincere tribute to Congressman Underwood and then released his delegates.

Senator Stone, following, did the same thing for Champ Clark, and it was really all over but the shouting.

The only note of discord in the windup was that produced by Theodore A. Bell's endeavor to explain his vote in the final ballot. Bell had made himself disagreeable to some of the Wilson men and they were unwilling to grant him a hearing, but Chairman James gave him a certificate of character and he was allowed to proceed.

The most remarkable thing about the prenomination ceremonies was the entire absence of William Jennings Bryan from participation in them. He sat in his chair smiling, evidently well pleased with the result.

The name of Underwood, of Alabama, was withdrawn from the contest at 2:25.

The speech of withdrawal was made by Senator Bankhead, who had placed Mr. Underwood in nomination.

In his address to the convention Senator Bankhead urged that no one would suggest Mr. Underwood for the Vice-Presidency and explained that Mr. Underwood felt he could be of more service to the country in his position on the floor of the House.

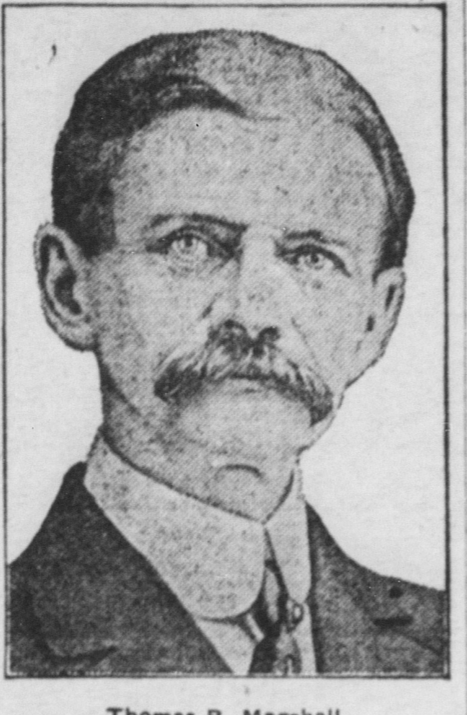
At 2:28 Senator Stone released all Clark men from their obligations to Clark. That opened the way for Wilson's nomination.

Right on the heels of Stone's action Governor Foss of Massachusetts was withdrawn.

As soon as Foss' name had been withdrawn Congressman Fitzgerald, of Brooklyn, said: "And I move that we nominate by acclamation that distinguished representative of Democracy of New Jersey, Governor Woodrow Wilson."

able series of sessions in recent political history.

The balloting for the Vice-Presidency continued through two roll calls. Then the Indianian was selected by acclamation. Governor Burke, of North Dakota, had been a promising



Thomas R. Marshall.

candidate for two hours, but his strength faltered him in spite of the support of William J. Bryan.

#### WOODROW WILSON.

**Birthplace.**  
Born in Staunton, Va., December 28, 1856.

His father was the Rev. Joseph R. Wilson, a Presbyterian minister; his mother was a Woodrow.

**Education.**  
When 18 years old he entered Davidson College, North Carolina, but one year later matriculated at Princeton, graduating in 1879.

The next two years were spent at the University of Virginia, studying law. He won the Thomas Jefferson medal for oratory.

**As Lawyer.**  
Two years at Atlanta, Ga., practicing law, satisfied him with the business, and he turned again to the study of law and government at Johns Hopkins.

**His Marriage.**  
While at the Baltimore university he married Ellen Louise Axon, of Savannah, Ga.

They have three daughters, Margaret, Jessie Woodrow and Eleanor Randolph.

**In College Faculties.**  
Drafted as one of the original faculty of Bryn Mawr College and helped to organize the course of study there.

Next went to Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., as head of department of history and political economy. Back to his alma mater to occupy the chair of jurisprudence and political economy was his next move.

In 1892 he was elected president of Princeton, the first layman to fill that post.

**What He Did For Princeton.**  
He effected sadly needed reforms in the business affairs of the university and lifted the curriculum out of chaos. Introduced the "preceptorial system."

Began his fight on the quadrangle system and to put all students on a man-to-man footing of democracy.

Proposed that clubs be taken over by university, but outside wealth defeated his plan.

Again locked horns with Princeton leaders about graduate school. This struggle continued up to the time of his resignation to run for Governor.

**In Literature.**  
While at Hopkins he wrote, as his thesis, his work on "Congressional Government."

He produced "The State," his biography of George Washington, his "History of the United States" and "Division and Reunion."

**His Political Side.**  
Eight years ago and four years ago he was mentioned as Presidential timber.

Little less than two years ago he was nominated for Governor of New Jersey and elected.

**Under His Governing.**  
He was responsible for the defeat of James Smith, Jr., Democratic "boss," when he desired election to the United States Senate.

Public Service Commission created. Modern workmen's compensation act enacted.

Primary election laws extended. Corrupt practices act strengthened.

In addition, the State's school system has been reorganized; cold-storage laws regulated; contract labor abolished in penal institutions; indeterminate sentences for criminals provided; age, employment, health, safety and work hours of persons employed in mercantile establishments regulated; law making for regulation of blind adopted, and the civil service extended to employees of State, counties and municipalities.

**FATAL GAS EXPLOSION.**  
Escaping Gas Explodes From Lighted Lantern.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Two little girls were fatally hurt and 12 other persons were burned and bruised when gas, escaping in a conduit, exploded from a lighted lantern. The fire department had ordered the lantern hung over the conduit to warn passers-by, after one man, in trying to fix the leak, had been almost asphyxiated.

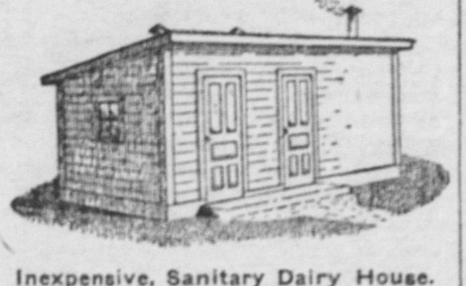
# THE DAIRY

## GOOD PLAN FOR DAIRY HOUSE

Demand Created by Recent Developments for Building Fulfilling Sanitary Requirements.

(By E. KELLY and K. E. PARKS.)

Recent developments in dairying have caused a large demand for a dairy house which will fulfill sanitary requirements and at the same time be practical and inexpensive. For those who are striving to improve the quality of their products, such a building is an absolute necessity. Milk which is poured or drained in the barn, or allowed to stand there, is apt to be



Inexpensive, Sanitary Dairy House.

contaminated by germs and to absorb stable odors. The best practice is to remove the milk to the dairy house as soon as each cow is milked. Milk should be cooled immediately, so the dairy house should be provided with proper facilities for this purpose.

While the dairy house should be conveniently located so that the milkers do not have a long walk from the barn, it must be so placed that it is free from contaminating surroundings. It should be built on a well-drained spot, and the drainage of the dairy house itself should be carried well away from the building. If possible the ground should slope from the dairy house toward the barn, rather than from the barn toward the dairy house.

The principal purpose in building a dairy house is to provide a place where dairy products may be handled apart from everything else. To carry out this idea it is necessary to divide the interior of the building so that utensils will not have to be washed in the same room where the milk is handled. Thorough cleanliness must always be kept in mind; therefore there should be no unnecessary ledges or rough surfaces inside the building, so that it can be quickly and thoroughly cleaned. Ventilators are necessary to keep the air in the milk room fresh and free from musty and undesirable odors, and to carry off steam from the wash room. Windows are of prime importance, as they let in fresh air and sunlight, and facilitate work. In summer the doors and windows should be screened to keep out flies and other insects.

It is imperative that there should be a plentiful supply of cold, running water at the dairy house. If it is not possible to have a regular water system, the supply may be piped from an elevated tank fed by a hydraulic ram, engine, windmill or hand pump.

For the proper sterilization of utensils an abundance of steam or hot water

is needed. A pail or can may be clean to the eye and yet may carry numberless germs which will hasten the souring of the milk, cause bad flavor in butter or cheese, or spread contagion. After utensils are washed clean they should be either scalded with boiling water or steamed.

The dairy house should be so built that labor is economized to the greatest extent. To do this the building must be arranged so that unnecessary steps will be avoided.

**Rations for Dairy Cattle.**  
The following general facts should be observed in making up the ration for a dairy cow. A cow should be fed all that she will eat and digest well, giving due consideration to the cost, digestibility and composition of the food fed. The more palatable the food the greater quantity a cow will consume. Variety often increases palatability.

A part of the ration should be succulent in nature, as such food stimulates action in the intestinal tract, which stimulates vigor, thrift and health in the animal. Another important part of the food supply is water. Too often this is not given proper consideration.

**Silo and the Dairy.**  
The careful farmer who gives his personal attention to the making and feeding of silage and is not satisfied with the result is yet to be heard from. The silo seems to be edging mightily near the cornerstone of successful dairying.

**Do the Best We Can.**  
The best cows are none too good when measured by their profits, but all of us cannot afford to go out and buy the best; hence we should try and do the best we can with those we have until we can secure better.

# CARE OF MILK IN THE HOME

Frequently Contains Bacteria in Such Large Numbers It Is Not Safe for the Children.

Milk delivered in the cities in the summer months frequently contains bacteria in such large numbers that it is not a safe food for children, especially for infants whose food consists entirely of milk. When it is impossible to obtain milk entirely free from suspicion, it is advisable to pasteurize the milk.

Pasteurization should be done in such a way that disease-producing bacteria as well as those likely to produce intestinal disturbances are destroyed without injuring the flavor or the nutritive value of the milk. This may be accomplished in the home by the use of a simple improvised outfit.

Milk is most conveniently pasteurized in the bottles in which it is delivered. To do this use a small pail with a perforated false bottom. An inverted pail with a few holes punched in it will answer for this purpose. This will raise the bottles from the bottom of the pail, thus allowing a free circulation of the water and preventing bumping of the bottles.

Punch a hole through the cap of one of the bottles and insert a thermometer—a good one with the scale etched on the glass should be used. Set the bottles of milk in the pail and fill the pail with water nearly to the level of the milk. Put the pail on the stove or over a gas flame and heat it until the thermometer in the milk shows not less than 145 degrees nor more than 150 degrees. The bottles should then be removed and allowed to stand from 20 to 30 minutes.

The punctured cap should be replaced with a new one or the bottle covered with an inverted cup. After

30 minutes the milk should be cooled as quickly as possible. Set the bottles first in warm water, to avoid breaking by sudden change in temperature. Replace this water slowly with cold water. After cooling the milk should be kept at the lowest available temperature.

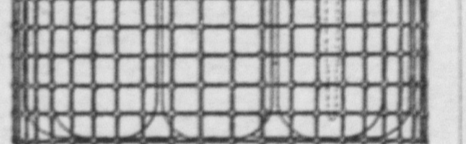
This method may be employed to retard the souring of milk or cream for ordinary purposes.

## KEEP MILK COOL IN SUMMER

Where Ice Cannot Conveniently Be Used Piece of Flannel Cloth, Immersed in Water, Is Good.

When ice or cold water cannot be obtained, or where a can of milk has to be left in a place where water and ice cannot be conveniently used, a wet cloth—preferably flannel—wrapped around the can is an aid in keeping milk cool.

One end of the cloth is best left extending from the bottom of the can and immersed in a pail of water. A large amount of the sun rays falling on the wet cloth is consumed in evaporating moisture, and is thus prevented from reaching the milk. So long as the cloth is kept wet it is a protection, but as soon as it becomes dry heat passes through it to the milk uninterrupted.



Wire Basket holding bottles for pasteurization of milk.

Important it is that the blood be kept pure. Gardell Tea is big enough for the job.

Love may find the way—but it isn't always able to pay the freight.

## DAIRY NOTES

Keep your cream test around 30 per cent.

Good fences and good pasture are a fine combination.

Foamy butter is a sign that the cream was too sour.

The more the study, the greater the success in dairying.

Soaking the churn in brine occasionally will help keep it sweet.

The best milk flow cannot be maintained without a variety of feeds for the cow.

In these days of fresh green grass, don't fall to keep plenty of salt before the cows.

Individual excellence is the only safe guide to be depended upon in selecting cows to build up a good herd.

To thoroughly clean milk utensils they first should be rinsed with cold water, to remove all particles of milk.

Fly time means milking after dusk, having a darkened milking shed, the use of some fly repeller, or else a fight with flies and cows.

The best dairy appliances in the world are of little use to us if we do not learn how to use them to the best possible advantage.

Do not turn the cows on the lush grass long at a time; neither is it well to shut off their grain as soon as grass comes. Taper off slowly.

One advantage of succulent feed is the fact that it not only provides the cow with more moisture, but at the same time is more appetizing.

# WAGGISH.



Percy—What a sad dog you are. Always short!

Reggy—Well, I'm no dachshund, I'll admit.

## TERRIBLE ITCHING ON LIMBS

Glen Wilton, Va.—"Five years ago I was in a terrible state of suffering with blotches on my limbs, of the most intense stinging and itching. I could not rest day or night; the itching was so severe that it waked me out of sleep. I could never get a full night's rest. I actually scrubbed the very flesh so severely that in a short time the affected places were so sore I could scarcely walk with any ease or comfort. The places were a solid red up to mass. I would scratch the parts until they would bleed. I tried home remedies but got no good; the itching just kept on getting worse. I used some salve which simply was no good at all."

"I happened to see the Cuticura Soap and Ointment advertisement and wrote for a free sample. Almost like magic I commenced getting relief. I bought a 50c box of Cuticura Ointment and some Cuticura Soap and I was entirely cured from a torment that would be hard to describe." (Signed) W. P. Wood, Mar. 9, 1912. Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston."

**Cheerful Outlook.**  
"Father, dear," said Amaranth, "Willie Smithers is going to call at your office this morning to ask you for my hand. Isn't there some little hint I can give him before he goes so as to make it easier for him?"

"Yes," said Mr. Blinks, "tell him to take ether before he comes. It will save him much pain."—Harper's Weekly.

**Baby Cried Day and Night**  
with Colic till she was 3 months old, then we got Kopp's Baby's Friend and that cured her. Used it also when she was teething and cannot speak too highly of it, so writes Mrs. L. P. Plummer, Rockland, Me. Sold by druggists, 10c, 25c, and 50c, or sent direct by Kopp's Baby's Friend Co., York, Pa. Sample by mail on request.

**Hope Eternal.**  
Every new day and night of joy or sorrow is a new ground, a new consecration, for the love that is nourished by memories as well as hopes.—George Eliot.

**TO DRIVE OUT MALARIA AND BUILD UP THE SYSTEM**  
Take the OLD BRANDY GIBBER'S TARTARIC CHILL TONIC. You know what you are taking. The formula is plainly printed on every bottle, showing it is a simple Quinine and Iron in a palatable form, and the most effective form. For grown people and children—35 cents.

**Well Defended.**  
He whose study is among the shadows and lights of nature has an unsuspected coat of mail defending him among all the turmoil.—Mrs. Oliphant.

A girl expects a man to think her hair is naturally curly even when he knows that he knows it isn't.

Whenever You Use Your Back

Does a Sharp Pain Hit You? It's a sign of sick kidneys, especially if the kidney action is disordered, too, passages scanty or too frequent or off-color.

Do not neglect any little kidney ail for the slight troubles run into dropsy, gravel, stone or Bright's disease.

Use Doan's Kidney Pills. This good remedy cures bad kidneys.

**A TYPICAL CASE—**  
T. M. Harley, 215 East Fifth Ave., Roma, Ga., says: "I have used Doan's Kidney Pills and they cured me of a kidney ail which had been with me for many years. I had been unable to walk and my back was very painful. Doan's Kidney Pills, eight boxes cured me and the trouble never returned."

Get Doan's at any Drug Store, 50c a Box

**Doan's Kidney Pills**

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FOR SALE—1184 A. BOMERRETT CO. MD. or city; \$9 a. cult.; 10 r. h. barn, 2 silos, 100, 250, 500, etc. WELLS, Ex. 318, Chicago.

FOR SALE—60 A. ALL CULT. CUMBERLAND CO. Va., ad. Cumber. Co. Va. 10 r. h. barn, 10 a. bear fruit orch., mach. Prussia, Ex. 319, Chicago.

**IT'S EASY** washing clothes—just boil and rinse. Cleanly gloves, Panama hats, white shoes. Formulas, E. W. COOK, Vienna, Georgia.

W. N. U., BALTIMORE, NO. 28-1912.