WILSON AND MARSHALL TO HEAD DEMOCRATS

The Two Standard Bearers Renominated By Acclamation—Opposed By a Lone Delegate

Large Demonstration When Name of Wilson Is Presented To Convention—Firm Americanism Plank Inserted In Platform—Administration Achievements Are Lauded Highly

Convention Hall, St. Louis, Mo.—Woodrow Wilson was renominated for president by the Democratic convention. The nomination was made by acclamation. Thomas Riley Marshall two minutes later was renominated in the same manner for vice president. The nomination of Wilson was not unanimous—quite—Robert Emmet Burke, of Illinois, voted "no" when Senator Hughes, of New Jersey, moved to nominate the president by acclamation. When Burke, who came to St. Louis for the express purpose of voting against Wilson, had shouted his "No!" Chairman James thundered: "I declare Woodrow Wilson the nominee of this convention by a vote of 1,092 to 1." Burke was hissed by the assemblage.

Woodrow Wilson

State Bryan praised the laws enacted by the Administration in an address before the convention. All the speakers of the session, which followed the clock far around the corner of midnight, resounded the "Wilson has kept us out of war" keynote sounded by Glynn. A long delay in the completion of platform made it necessary to defer its adoption until after the nominations.

Program Is Held Up.

Differences of opinion in the resolution committee in the planks over Mexico, suffrage and prohibition were responsible for this hold-up of the schedule program. The delegates, many of them coatless, sweltered in a stifling atmosphere as they listened to a Niagara of oratory. Not only was the hall crowded to the very limit but thousands were gathered outside listening to the resonant echoes from silver tongues wagging within. At the outset of the session the police admitted outsiders by hundreds. Delegates, alternates and even National Committeemen were barred from entering the hall. Among these were Charles F. Murphy, Senator Robert F. Wagner and Sheriff "Al" Smith, of New York. Only a stern order by permanent Chairman James to recognize all badges broke the embargo and allowed the members of the convention to enter.

ARE READY TO GIVE BATTLE.

CLAIMS FILED BY CATTLE OWNERS

KENTUCKY STOCK-RAISERS ASK REIMBURSEMENT FROM THE STATE FOR LOSS.

SOME CLAIMS ALREADY PAID

For Stock Killed By Inspectors During Recent Epidemic of Foot and Mouth Disease.

(Special Frankfort Correspondence.)

Frankfort, Ky.—Cattle owners and dealers of this state who had stock killed during the epidemic of the foot and mouth disease have filed claims for the amounts due them from the state with Commissioner of Agriculture Cohen. The last legislature passed a bill providing for the reimbursement of owners whose stock was killed. Half of the claims were to be paid by the state and the other half by the federal government. The claims filed represent about one-third of those which the state will have to pay. They follow:

Knight & Mattingly, Louisville, $11,627.65; Granville Spurgeon, Louisville, $3.62; C. W. Owen, Jessamine, $1,164; Jacob Lyninger, Louisville, $130; Joseph Coe, $305; E. Buchanan, $216.25; John A. Bailey, $26.25; W. N. Hough, $250; Lee Scott, $690, all of Hardin county; Ed Craycroft, Meade county, $75; J. J. Jarvis estate, Jefferson county, $18.50; W. N. Offutt, Scott county, $50; Offutt & Knox, Scott county, $2,281.50, and United American Co., Jefferson county, $12.50.

1920 State Employes.

Kentucky's 1,920 employes draw an average salary of $702.67. This includes the pay of the governor, secretary of state, auditor, attorney general, state superintendent, clerk of the court of appeals, commissioner of agriculture, appellate judges and their office forces, heads of the State University and normal schools and faculties, members of the state board of control, prison commissioners, state hospital officers and attendants, prison officers and guards, game, forestry, geological survey, state board of health, tuberculosis, banking, insurance, insurance rating board, agriculture, state fair, automobile, capitol custodian, historical, hotel, library, railroad, public road ...

Capitol Ice Plant Proposed.

An ice plant may be constructed at the Capitol power plant. John V. McDermott, chief engineer, submitted a proposition to the Capitol Commission, which directed him to get estimates on the cost. The ice plant would be installed in place of the present refrigerating plant, now gone into disuse. A contract for relaying granitoid sidewalks about the Capitol and Mansion grounds was let to W. S. Polsgrove for 10¼ cents the square foot. A contract for awnings for the Mansion was let to the Louisville Tent & Awning Company for $294. A contract for pointing up loose marble in the Capitol corridors and removing stains from the stairways was let to H. B. Crumbaugh for $212.

Forest Fires Decrease.

Less than half as many forest fires, burning over less than a third of the acreage and doing little more than a third as much damage as last spring, were reported to State Forester J. E. Barton by local forest wardens this spring. Most of the fires were caused by brush burning, but the fact that there were only fifty-six this spring as compared to 142 up to June 1, 1915, shows that the educational campaign conducted by Forester Barton, as well as the surveillance of his wardens, has resulted successfully. The acreage burned over this spring was 10,632. Last year it was 27,126. The damage done this year was estimated at $33,041, and last year $88,958.

Money For Negro Schools.

The general education board notified State Superintendent Gilbert that it has complied with his request for more money for upbuilding negro schools, and will appropriate $2,950 this year, $2,000 for salaries of negro county supervisors and $950 for the benefit of county teachers' training schools. Bourbon will get $350, one-third the cost of a teachers' cottage, where they can reside during the term; Nicholas will get $300 for the same purpose and the remaining $300 go to another.

Coal Contracts Awarded.

The State Board of Control of Charitable Institutions let contracts for coal for the different institutions under its control. The contracts follow: Feeble-Minded Institute, Frankfort, 3,500 tons, at $2.40 a ton, Hoge Coal and Feed Co.; Lexington State Hospital, 7,500 tons, at $2.40 a ton, Cabin Creek Coal Co.; Lakeland State Hospital, 10,000 tons, at $2.45 a ton, Tway Coal Co.; Western State Hospital, 7,500 tons, at 85 cents a ton, Gordon Coal Company.

PRESIDENT HAS HAD BUSY LIFE

Long Career as Educator Before He Entered the World of Politics.

IS A VIRGINIAN BY BIRTH

Eighth Man From That State to Be Chosen Chief Executive of the Nation—Practice of the Law Was at One Time His Vocation.

Born at Staunton, Va., December 28, 1856.
Graduated from Princeton, 1879, degree A. B.
Studied law at University of Virginia.
Studied history and political economy at Johns Hopkins university.
Practiced law at Atlanta, Ga., 1882-3.
Married Ellen Louise Axson of Savannah, Ga., June 24, 1885.
Professor of history and political economy Bryn Mawr college, 1885-8, and at Wesleyan university, 1888-90.

... reer. He first attended Davidson college, where he put in one year of hard study.

After this one year at college, Woodrow remained at home during the next twelve months, transferring to his younger brothers a part of the learning he had brought with him from Davidson.

This brings his biography up to the year 1875—a momentous year for Woodrow Wilson and for Princeton university. It was the year he entered Princeton.

He had not been at Princeton long before he found out just what he wanted to do. And that thing was to be a public man; to devote his life to the service of his country.

This determination came with a thrill upon reading in an English magazine a series of articles on the British parliament, presenting in graphic language the dramatic scenes enacted in the British legislature. He never forgot the picture. He hunted up everything in the library he could find bearing upon this subject and devoured it, and from that day to this has never wavered in his determination to play an active part in the stirring scenes on his country's political stage.

Mr. Wilson began his preparation at once. He subordinated his regular college work to the task of fitting himself for public life.

He devoted all his energy and every faculty he possessed to the furnishing of his mind to the end that he might be an authority on government and the history of government and be a leader in the affairs of his country.

No man ever subjected himself to sterner discipline ...

THE KITCHEN CABINET

Whene'er a noble deed is wrought,
Whene'er is spoken a noble thought,
Our hearts in glad surprise
To higher levels rise.
—Longfellow.

DAINTY PUDDINGS.

Boil a cupful of water and pour into it six tablespoonfuls of cornstarch, mixed with a cupful of fruit juice; cook until clear, add sugar to taste and fold in the beaten whites of three eggs; cook two or three minutes to set the eggs, then add a pinch of salt and pour into a wet mold to cool. Serve with a custard sauce made of the yolks of the eggs. Serve cold.

Prune Whip.—Stew a half a pound of prunes until soft, then set aside to cool after draining off the liquor. When perfectly cold chop very fine. Beat the whites of six eggs to a close firm meringue, add six tablespoonfuls of sugar and add the prunes. Bake half an hour in a deep buttered dish, covered for 20 minutes so that the souffle has risen to its full height. Send to the table immediately with a sauce made of a cupful of whipped cream, sweetened and flavored.

Rhubarb Pudding.—Roll out a thin ...

Libby's Vienna Style Sausage

No bother to get summer meals with these on hand

Vienna Style Sausage and Potted Meats

Libby's

Just open and serve. Excellent for sandwiches.

Insist on Libby's at your grocer's.

Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago

Libby's Potted Ham

THE HIGH QUALITY SEWING MACHINE

NEW HOME

NOT SOLD UNDER ANY OTHER NAME

Write for free booklet "Points to be considered before purchasing a Sewing Machine." Learn the facts.

THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO., ORANGE, MASS.

AGENTS MAKE MONEY

REPUBLICANS NOMINATE HUGHES; PROGRESSIVES TAKE ROOSEVELT

Supreme Court Justice Chosen on Third Ballot Fourth Day of Convention and Resigns Bench—The Colonel Named by Acclamation at Same Time—Harmony Efforts Are Fruitless Despite Eagerness to Patch Differences.

Chicago.—United States Supreme Court Justice Charles Evans Hughes was nominated for president on the third ballot by the Republican convention. Charles Warren Fairbanks of Indiana was nominated for vice president.

The Hughes vote was 949½, and it required only 494 to nominate. The roll call was ended at 12:39 p. m., Saturday, and it showed only scattering opposition. Roosevelt had 18½ votes; Lodge had 7, DuPont 5, Weeks 3, La Follette 3.

Justice Hughes was told of his nomination by newspaper men while he sat at luncheon with his wife and two daughters at their home in Washington. He received the news without evident emotion, saying that he would later make a formal statement.

As soon as the Hughes victory was known to the large audience at the Coliseum the band started playing "My Country 'Tis of Thee," and the audience ...

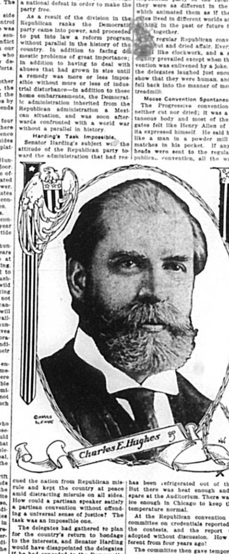
got out of the city as rapidly as possible. And Chicago prepared to catch up on its sleep and go back to home cooking.

This place has closed its eyes on a scene of mad politics. Yet there was a noticeable lack of enthusiasm as compared with the Republican convention of four years ago. The claims of candidates were not presented as aggressively as were the claims of President Taft and ex-President Roosevelt, the rival candidates in 1912. The tone is different.

At the last convention each side was asserting its claims to the control of the party machinery; each side was insisting that it was voicing the sentiment of the party. It was a conflict—one of the most memorable in our political history—between men who felt that the life of their party depended on the success of their efforts.

Each Side Afraid.

Each side was afraid that the other ...



Charles E. Hughes

But the subject and the occasion were lacking. The subject was a restoration of the Republican party to power and there is no inspiration in such a subject to bring forth an epoch-making speech. The Republican party was put out of power because it had been guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors. It had converted popular government into a predatory oligarchy; it had betrayed the people and given them over to spoliation at the hands of the special interests. Favor seeking corporations had been permitted to take control of the instrumentalities of government and employ them for private enrichment.

The injustice finally became so rank and the swollen fortunes so conspicuous that a large portion of the Republican party revolted.

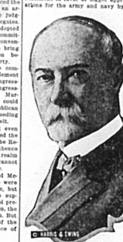
More than half of the Republicans had the independence to leave the organization and, by bolting, they expressed their determination to rid the party of corporate domination, even if it were necessary to pass through a national defeat in order to make the party free.

As a result of the division in the Republican ranks the Democratic party came into power, and proceeded to put into law a reform program without parallel in the history of the country. In addition to facing domestic problems of great importance; in addition to having to deal with abuses that had grown in size until a remedy was more or less impossible without more or less of indus...

"Let us forget our differences," was the Republican slogan. But will the public forget the riot of privilege? This is the program as outlined, in convention, if it is stripped of its drapery and plainly stated. The chief issue before the country will be whether the reforms which have been secured by twenty years' agitation are to be lost by the restoration to authority of those who by the misuse of power aroused the voters to revolt. No wonder those who are interested in the success of this program seek to divert attention from economic issues to so-called preparedness.

The two conventions in session in Chicago were vastly different bodies, as anyone discovered who attended them. The delegates to both conventions called themselves Republicans; they spoke in the same spirit of reverence of the history and traditions of the party, and they now look forward with equal hope and faith to the Republican party of the future, but they were as different in the spirit which animated them as if the delegates lived in different worlds and had nothing in the past or future to link them together.

The regular Republican convention was a cut and dried affair. Everything ran like clockwork, and a stately dignity prevailed except when the convention was enlivened by a joke. Then the delegates laughed just enough to show that they were human, and then fell back into the ...



Charles Warren Fairbanks.

HORSE CARDS

Berry's Pride.

a shire Draft Stallion, who is conceded to be the best draft horse ever offered for service in this community. Not only a perfect individual in every respect, but has proven himself a sire of the greatest merit; a sire of the most uniform set of colts ever produced here and a sure foal getter, scoring live foals 80 per cent. of mares served. We have refused several tempting offers for this horse, as we believe he is without a peer as a producer, standing 16.1 hands high, of perfect coloring, a dark dappled bay, star and blaze, two hind feet white, whose dam and sires combined weights were 4100 lbs. He himself weighing in his 3-year-old form 1800 pounds.

BERRY'S PRIDE is by King Albert IV. 8685; he by Intake Alberh 20596; he by Loching's Alberh 15695.

1st dam by Imported Hickson Blaze.

2nd dam by Imported Reeseller.

TERMS $10.00.

The Regulator 3420.

This Jack is the only son of the Jack which Mr. Sam Ralls, of Bath County, says was the greatest sire of show mules he ever showed. This Jack is 15 1-2 hands high, jet black, with white points and has already proven himself a sire of show mules, being the sire of the winner at Paris, Ky., in 1915, and this mule was pronounced to be the largest and best colt out last season and its dam being only half draft.

The Splendid Young Stallion

HAMBLETONIAN CHIEF

will make the season at

$10 To Insure a Living Colt

1st dam, Sallie Shanklin, by Clark Chief, Jr., ...

2nd dam, Cripple, by Turfman, 1066.

3rd dam, Jennie, by Warfield (Forman's)

4th dam, Nan, by Slasher, (McClelland's)

bred by W. L. Piper, Carlisle, Ky.

Sired by Egalite, 1668.

Egalite's 1st dam, Stockbridge Belle, by Stockbridge Chief, sire of dam of Gloucester, 2:17, Black Diamond 2:20 3-4, David R. 2:20 1-4 and others.

2nd dam, Sue Letcher, by Alexander's Norman 25, sire of Lula 2:15, May Queen 2:20, and the dams of Norval 2:17 1-2, Norman Medium 2:20.

3rd dam, the Letcher mare.

HAMBLETONIAN CHIEF is a great son of Egalite and a grandson of the noted Old John, or Clark Chief, Jr.

This is a splendid bred horse and is a grand individual. He is a beautiful bay, a heavy black mane and tail, 16 hands high and perfect in form.

Will make the season of 1916 at the Piper place, near Carlisle.

At the same Time and Place, the Fine Young Jack

BOB

will make the season at

$10 To Insure a Mare Mule

$8 To Insure a Horse Mule

Bob is four years old and a fine individual. Bob is by Nicholas Duke and out of a dam by Van Deren's Jack, he by Tibb's Jack. A splendid line of breeders.

Season money due when colt comes or mare is parted with. Lien retained on colt until season money is paid. Not responsible for accident, but care will be taken to prevent same.

W. L. Piper & Co.
Carlisle, Kentucky.

TAYLOR SIMMONS