

MR. TAFT ACCEPTS THE NOMINATION

President's Speech to Senator Root and His Committee.

CAMPAIGN ISSUES DEFINED

Achievements of the Republican Party in This and Previous Administrations Lauded—Agitation by Democrats and Progressives Is Denounced.

Washington, Aug. 1.—President Taft today was formally notified of his nomination by the Republican convention in Chicago, and formally accepted the honor. The committee, headed by Senator Root, called on the president at the White House. Mr. Taft's speech of acceptance was carefully prepared for use as a campaign document. It was in part as follows:

Mr. Root and Gentlemen of the Notification Committee:

I accept the nomination which you tender. I do so with profound gratitude to the Republican party, which has thus honored me twice. I accept it as an approval of what I have done under its mandate, and as an expression of confidence that in a second administration I will serve the public well. The issue presented to the convention, over which your chairman presided with such a just and even hand, made a crisis in the party's life. A faction sought to force the party to violate a valuable and time-honored national tradition by entrusting the power of the presidency for more than two terms to one man, and that man, one whose recently avowed political views would have committed the party to radical proposals involving dangerous changes in our present constitutional form of representative government and our independent judiciary.

Achievements of the Party.

This occasion is appropriate for the expression of profound gratitude at the victory for the right which was won at Chicago. By that victory, the Republican party was saved for future usefulness. It has been the party through which substantially all the progress and development in our country's history in the last fifty years has been finally effected. It carried the country through the war which saved the Union, and through the greenback and silver crazes to a sound gold basis, which saved the country's honor and credit. It fought the Spanish war and successfully solved the new problems of our island possessions. It met the incidental evils of the enormous trade expansion and extended combinations of capital from 1897 until now by a successful crusade against the attempt of concentrated wealth to control the country's politics and its trade. It enacted regulatory legislation to make the railroads the servants and not the masters of the people. It has enforced the anti-trust laws until those who were not content with anything but monopolistic control of various branches of industry are now acquiescent in any plan which shall give them scope for legitimate expansion and assure them immunity from reckless prosecution.

The list of legislative enactments for the uplifting of those of our people suffering a disadvantage in their social and economic relation to others enacted by the Republican party in this and previous administrations is a long one, and shows the party sensitive to the needs of the people under the new view of governmental responsibility.

Public Mind Inflamed.

After mentioning in some detail these enactments under the Republican administrations, Mr. Taft continued:

In the work of rousing the people to the danger that threatened our civilization from the abuses of concentrated wealth and the power it was likely to exercise, the public imagination was wrought upon and a reign of sensational journalism and unjust and unprincipled muckraking has followed, in which much injustice has been done to honest men. Demagogues have seized the opportunity further to inflame the public mind and have sought to turn the peculiar conditions to their advantage.

We are living in an age in which by exaggeration of the defects of our present condition, by false charges of responsibility for it against individuals and classes, by holding up to the feverish imagination of the less fortunate and the discontented the possibilities of a millennium, a condition of popular unrest has been produced. New parties are being formed, with the proposed purpose of satisfying this unrest by promising a panacea. In so far as inequality of condition can be lessened and equality of opportunity can be promoted by improvement of our educational system, the betterment of the laws to insure the quick administration of justice, and by the prevention of the acquisition of privilege without just compensation, in so far as the adoption of the legislation above recited and laws of a similar character may aid the less fortunate in their struggle with the hardships of life, all are in sympathy with a continued effort to remedy injustice and to aid the weak, and I venture to say that there is no national administration in which more real steps of such progress have been tak-

en than in the present one. But in so far as the propaganda for the satisfaction of unrest involves the promise of a millennium, a condition in which the rich are to be made reasonably poor and the poor reasonably rich by the law, we are chasing a phantom; we are holding out to those whose unrest we fear a prospect and a dream, a vision of the impossible.

Looks Like Socialism.

In the ultimate analysis, I fear, the equal opportunity which those seek who proclaim the coming of so-called social justice involves a forced division of property, and that means socialism. In the abuses of the last two decades it is true that ill-gotten wealth has been concentrated in some undeserving hands, and that if it were possible to redistribute it on any equitable principle to those from whom it was taken without adequate or proper compensation it would be a good result to bring about. But this is obviously impossible and impracticable. All that can be done is to treat this as one incidental evil of a great expansive movement in the material progress of the world and to make sure that there will be no recurrence of such evil.

In this regard we have made great progress and reform, as in respect to secret rebates in railways, the improper conferring of public franchises, and the immunity of monopolizing trusts and combinations. The misfortunes of ordinary business, the division of the estates of wealthy men at their death, the chances of speculation which undue good fortune seems often to stimulate, operating as causes through a generation, will do much to divide up such large fortunes. It is far better to await the elimination of this evil by natural causes than to attempt what would soon take on the aspect of confiscation or to abolish the principle and institution of private property and to change to socialism. Socialism involves the taking away of the motive for acquisition, saving, energy, and enterprise, and a futile attempt by committees to apportion the rewards due for productive labor. It means stagnation and retrogression. It destroys the mainspring of human action that has carried the world on and upward for 2,000 years.

Opponents Offer No Remedy.

I do not say that the two gentlemen who now lead, one the Democratic party and the other the former Republicans who have left their party, in their attacks upon existing conditions, and in their attempt to satisfy the popular unrest by promises of remedies, are consciously embracing socialism. The truth is that they do not offer any definite legislation or policy by which the happy conditions they promise are to be brought about, but if their promises mean anything, they lead directly toward the appropriation of what belongs to one man, to another. The truth is, my friends, both those who have left the Republican party under the inspiration of their present leader, and our old opponents, the Democrats, under their candidate, are going in a direction they do not definitely know, toward an end they can not definitely describe, with but one chief and clear object, and that is of acquiring power for their party by popular support through the promise of a change for the better. What they clamor for is a change. They ask for a change in government so that the government may be restored to the people, as if this had not been a people's government since the beginning of the constitution. I have the fullest sympathy with every reform in governmental and election machinery which shall facilitate the expression of the popular will as the short ballot and the reduction in elective offices to make it possible. But these gentlemen propose to reform the government, whose present defects, if any, are due to the failure of the people to devote as much time as is necessary to their political duties, by requiring a political activity by the people three times that which thus far the people have been willing to assume; and thus they propose remedies which, instead of exciting the people to further interest and activity in the government, will fire them into such an indifference as still further to renege control of public affairs to a minority.

Hostility to Judiciary.

Instead of giving us the benefit of any specific remedies for the hardships and evils of society they point out, they follow their urgent appeals for closer association of the people in legislation by an attempt to cultivate the hostility of the people to the courts and to represent that they are in some form upholding injustice and are obstructing the popular will. Attempts are made to take away all those safeguards for maintaining the independence of the judiciary which are so carefully framed in our constitution. These attempts find expression in the policy, on the one hand, of the recall of judges, a system under which a judge whose decision in one case may temporarily displease the electorate is to be deprived at once of his office by a popular vote, a pernicious system embodied in the Arizona constitution and which the Democrats of the house and senate refused to condemn as the initial policy of a new state. The same spirit manifested itself in the vote by Democratic senators on the proposition, first, to abolish the commerce court, and second, to abolish judges by mere act of repeal, although under the constitution their terms are for life, on no ground except that they did not like some of the court's recent decisions.

Another form of hostility to the judiciary is shown in the grotesque proposition by the leader of former Republicans who have left their party,

for a recall of decisions, so that a decision on a point of constitutional law, having been rendered by the highest court capable of rendering it, shall then be submitted to popular vote to determine whether it ought to be sustained.

Again, the Democratic party in congress and convention shows its desire to weaken the courts by forbidding the use of the writ of injunction to protect a lawful business against the destructive effect of a secondary boycott and by interposing a jury in contempt proceedings brought to enforce its order and decrees. These provisions are really class legislation designed to secure immunity for lawlessness in labor disputes on the part of the laborers, but operating much more widely to paralyze the arm of the court in cases which do not involve labor disputes at all. The hostility to the judiciary and the measures to take away its power and its independence constitute the chief definite policy that can be fairly attributed to that class of statesmen and reformers whose absorption and control the Republican party escaped at Chicago and the Democratic party yielded to at Baltimore.

Such Innovations Rejected.

The Republican party, Mr. Taft continued, stands for none of these innovations. It refuses to make changes simply for the purpose of making a change, and cultivating popular hope that in the change something beneficial, undefined, will take place. The Republican party believes in progress along the lines upon which we have attained progress already.

The president then devoted some time to a review of what has been accomplished during his administration, including a warm defense of the Payne tariff bill. In conclusion he said:

I can not think that the American people, after the scrutiny and education of a three-months' campaign, during which they will be able to see through the fog of misrepresentation and demagoguery, will fail to recognize that the two great issues which are here presented to them are, first, whether we shall retain, on a sound and permanent basis, our popular constitutional representative form of government, with the independence of the judiciary as a necessary key to the preservation of those liberties that are the inheritance of 1,000 years, and, second, whether we shall welcome prosperity which is just at our door by maintaining our present economic business basis and by the encouragement of business expansion and progress through legitimate use of capital.

Appeal to All Conservatives.

I know that in this wide country there are many who call themselves Democrats, who view, with the same aversion that we Republicans do, the radical propositions of change in our form of government that are recklessly advanced to satisfy what is supposed to be popular clamor. They are men who revere the constitution and the institutions of their government with all the love and respect that we could possibly have, men who deplore disturbance in business conditions, and are yearning for that quiet from demagogic agitation which is essential to the enjoyment by the whole people of the great prosperity which the good crops and the present conditions ought to bring to us. To them I appeal, as to all Republicans, to join us in an earnest effort to avert the political and economic revolution and business paralysis which Republican defeat will bring about. Such misfortune will fall most heavily on the wage earner. May we not hope that he will see what his real interest is, understand the shallowness of attacks upon existing institutions and deceitful promises of undefined benefits by undefined changes?

May we not hope that the great majority of voters will be able to distinguish between the substance of performance and the fustian of promise; that they may be able to see that those who would deliberately stir up discontent and create hostility toward those who are conducting legitimate business enterprises, and who represent the business progress of the country, are sowing dragons' teeth? Who are the people? They are not alone the unfortunate and the weak; they are the weak and the strong, the poor and the rich, and the many who are neither, the wage earner and the capitalist, the farmer and the professional man, the merchant and the manufacturer, the storekeeper and the clerk, the railroad manager and the employe—they all make up the people and they all contribute to the running of the government, and they have not any of them given into the hands of anyone the mandate to speak for them as peculiarly the people's representative. Especially does not he represent them who, assuming that the people are the unfortunate and discontented, would stir them up against the remainder of those whose government alike this is. In other campaigns before this, the American people have been confused and misled and diverted from the truth and from a clear perception of their welfare by specious appeals to their prejudices and their misunderstandings, but the clarifying effect of a campaign of education, the pricking of the bubble of demagogic promise which the discussions of a campaign made possible, have brought the people to a clear perception of their own interests and to a rejection of the injurious nostrums that in the beginning of the campaign, it was then feared, they might embrace and adopt. So may we not expect in the issues which are now before us that the ballots cast in November shall show a prevailing majority in favor of sound progress, great prosperity upon a protective basis, and under true constitutional and representative rule by the people?

NOTES From MEADOWBROOK FARM



- Keep the hoe going.
- Feed the hogs a variety.
- The best feed is cheapest.
- Turkeys devour many insects.
- Separating cold milk means a loss of cream.
- This season of the year is trying on cows and dairymen.
- Get a die and stamp your initials on the cream or milk cans. Paint will rub off in time.
- The cow that can hold up well in milk production in August is a valuable animal.
- Selling all the hay and grain raised on the farm is a sure method of selling the farm.
- From 10 to 50 per cent. of cream is lost by "setting" milk in pans, say the experimenters.
- With the exception of the plow, the harrow is perhaps the oldest of tillage instruments.
- Less Kaffir corn in the feed as the weather gets warmer will keep hens from getting fat and lazy.
- Don't fall to divide the buttermilk between Biddy and the pigs. She relishes it as much as they.
- All fowls, chicks, ducks and ducklings that are kept in yards should have plenty of green food every day.
- A chicken takes naturally to having feed handed him, but the turkey is almost self-supporting until cold weather.
- Don't allow the hen-mother to drag around all day with her brood, as many chicks succumb through exhaustion.
- One advantage in keeping feed always before poultry is that they do not have to hurry so to get their meals.
- In building a wire fence for hogs put one barbed wire at the bottom and the worst rooter in the pasture won't root out.
- One mite on the back of a fellow's neck makes him just about wild. What must it be to have a million crawling?
- There is still time to put out a crop of roots for cow feed next winter. Rich light soil is the best place for them.
- Turkeys always find a ready sale and are almost clear profit. There is always a demand. The market is never glutted.
- Neat, clean crates and boxes help to sell fruit even though it may not be quite up to standard of excellence set by the grower.
- If the season is dry, haul a few barrels of water to those late planted trees. Don't let them suffer for water during a dry spell.
- If hogs are lousy, set a small post, wrapped tight with an old rope, in the ground and soak the rope with coal oil. The hog will do the rest.
- Overheating is to be avoided by cautious working and careful watching of work horses; with shade and water at intervals, is possible.
- If you use the litter in the house keep it dry and clean. Musty and moldy litter is particularly liable to cause trouble at this season of the year.
- Plymouth Rocks have been made to weigh seven pounds, dressed, at Thanksgiving time, by judicious feeding for growth and development while on range.
- Land plaster has a very small percentage of lime; lump lime has the largest percentage and hydrated lime next. Marl is usually a little richer in lime than ground limestone.
- As the pastures begin to drop off the cattle grow more uneasy. Look out for the fences. A herd of cattle will destroy more stuff in one night than you can grow in a whole season.
- Shall we salt stock? A friend says to feed the salt in the feed and not let them have access to it. His grounds are that he does not like to eat unsalted food, and then go into the pantry and eat a lot of salt, and he takes it that the sheep or cow is like him in this respect. This looks like good logic.

- Train the colt early.
- Train the horse carefully.
- Flies cut down the milk supply.
- You cannot begin to feed and train a colt too early.
- The cow that gives much milk must have plenty to drink.
- Climate is an element in the difficult art of turkey raising.
- Continue the spraying of grapes with bordeaux mixture to prevent rot.
- It's an ill wind that chills a newborn animal. Time of year cuts no figure.
- When chicks stand around listlessly and peep, lice are very often to blame.
- In hard times or prosperous years the man with a few good cows is well insured.
- A good cream separator with several good cows will soon abolish a mortgage.
- Be patient with the cows. They can't help giving you a swat in the face with their tails.
- Wet mashes are better for fattening fowls because they are more easily digested than dry feeds.
- Strips of cane sown at intervals, near the cow lot, will come in handy when pastures fall in early fall.
- No land is so rich that its owner can afford to waste the manure that is made by his farm stock.
- The work of lice is often mistaken for disease. When a fowl seems to be alling look for lice first.
- When cultivated cowpeas are to be cut for hay, the ground does not want to be ridged up very much.
- Move the colony houses and brood coops on to fresh ground every day or two and the chicks will grow faster.
- Feeding the chicks too much is worse than waste, as feed lying about will soon sour, and then comes trouble.
- Chickens at ten weeks old are ready for the broiler market and they ought to weigh two pounds by that time.
- Crops must be gathered in proper condition and sent to the market fresh and clean. Careful grading is essential.
- It costs a good deal of money to buy a satisfactory team. In most cases this can be avoided by the farmer raising his own.
- Two pounds of mixed shorts and bran per cow per day is not sufficient for cows that are expected to give liberal flows of milk.
- The breast of the Indian game is very much like that of the pheasant, or the prairie chicken. The heft of the meat lies on the breast.
- Veal calves in hot weather will grow better if kept during the day in a dark, cool stable, but the stable must be cleaned out and well ventilated.
- Unless the little turkeys are allowed free range all the time, they should be kept shut in on rainy days and mornings when there is a heavy dew.
- If the peas are obstinate about using the supports provided for them, give them a start up to the brush or wire, and they will cause no more trouble.
- In order to get the greatest profit from the pigs on the farm, it is necessary to encourage them to consume as much of the cheap feeds as possible early in life.
- Don't expect the hired man to work in hay and harvest till dark, and then milk a dozen cows after dark, and be very gentle about it. He isn't built that way.
- Clover should be cut for hay when in first bloom. If left much longer than this, the seeds form and weaken the plant, and there is also a loss, due to the shattering of dry leaves.
- To insure the highest per cent. of fertility in the eggs, stock ducks need bathing water, but this does not necessarily mean that they must have a stream or lake on which to disport themselves.
- The peanut is becoming more important as a feed for stock, especially in the southern states. The vines with the nuts attached are often cured and they make a palatable hay for all kinds of farm stock.
- One of the safe things to tie to on the farm is a good brood sow—pure bred. In a few years she and her offspring, if properly cared for, will put many dollars into the pockets of the farmers of the country.
- The silo will supply the animals with succulent food during winter or in times of severe drought when pastures fail. Every farm where a few animals are kept should have a silo to save the entire corn plant for feeding purposes. Why not build a silo and plant corn to fill it?

DOULTRY

FAVOR INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS

Hardest of All Domestic Fowls and Do Equally as Well Confined as on Free Range.

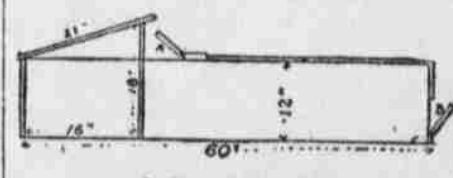
Indian Runner ducks are the hardest of all domestic fowls. As they do equally well in confinement or on free range, they may be profitably kept by persons in town or city as well as by farmers. They do not require pond or running water—just water to drink in, something deep enough so the whole head can be immersed, says the Interstate Poultryman. They may be kept more cheaply on free range, as they will find many things of little or no value, such as bugs, worms, grasshoppers, grass, etc. These they convert into large white eggs, which if not sold for hatching will command several cents above the market price of hen eggs and at Easter will bring twice as much. They do not differ in flavor from hen eggs, but are superior for all kinds of cooking. As a table fowl the Indian Runner duck is excellent. The meat is tender, juicy and fine-grained. Thus far the demand for breeding stock and eggs for hatching has been so great that the duck has not been raised to a great extent as market stock; but wherever it has become known as a table fowl it is wanted.

As egg-producers the Indian Runner females are too valuable to sell on the market until from three to nine years old. A flock from a good-laying strain will average from 240 to 250 eggs per layer per year, if properly managed. I find by actual test that the feed that will keep a Plymouth Rock hen in good shape will keep a Runner duck plump, so I think it safe to say that they can be kept as cheaply as any of the large breeds of hens in winter and cheaper in summer if on free range, as they will forage farther into the fields. We like them much better than hens, as they do not destroy crops, neither are they so much of a nuisance around the buildings as hens. The ducklings of this breed can be raised to a marketable size cheaper and more quickly than those of any other breed. As the ducks never set, the ducklings must be hatched by incubators or hens. Hens give the best results, often hatching every egg given them. The eggs are very fertile and may, if desired, be hatched any month in the year. Ducklings hatched in June or July often lay all winter, while, if hatched in March, they will lay in time to hatch ducklings from them by the 1st of October.

PLAN FOR A HEN HATCHERY

Door Placed in Front of Each Nest, Hinged With Leather and Held by Wooden Cleats.

Here is my plan for a successful hen hatchery: I take 15-foot lumber and make stalls for 12 hens which makes the nest boxes a little over 14



A Hen Hatchery.

inches wide, writes J. A. Crandall of Norwich, Kan., in the Farmers' Mail and Breeze. Slat and thin lumber may be used for the 11 partitions. Floor the nest department. Chicken wire is used to cover the top of runs except for the doors A, each of which is 25 inches long, enough to cover two runs. The doors B are the same length. There is also a door 8 by 19 inches in the front of each nest box and all doors are hinged with leather and held with cleats. The roof board is not hinged or nailed but held in place with cleats and may be lifted off.

DOULTRY NOTES

- Rape makes a good crop for late green food.
- Poultry is extremely profitable if properly handled.
- Poultry, fruit and bees form a combination hard to beat.
- Fowls have no sense of smell. They have nostrils, but not noses.
- A cement floor in the laying pen and roosting cloag is advisable.
- Don't let lice "get away" with your chicks, while you wonder what ails them.
- Keep the males separated from the growing pullets. Both will develop better.
- Ducklings generally begin molting when eleven weeks old and continue for about six weeks.
- Don't forget that wet and leaky coops do not tend to produce healthy chickens, but early death.
- It is a good plan to let all the breeding stock out of the yards to enjoy free range during the summer.
- Don't try to breed from poor stock. It takes too long and good stock is cheap enough for you to start right.
- Free range for the flock greatly simplifies the feeding problem, because the fowls can balance their ration, to a large extent, with the food they pick up.