

The Mount Airy News.

VOL. XXXIII

MOUNT AIRY, NORTH CAROLINA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1912

NO. 9

VICE PRESIDENT MARSHALL AND HIS WIFE.

Democratic Vice Presidential Candidate and His Wife Team Together in Life's Work.

Indianapolis, Aug. 24.—Just about the time that thousands of friends of Governor Thomas Riley Marshall are on occasions anxiously wanting to rush to shake his hand in congratulation a smiling woman steps before him, and if one could hear what she whispers in his ear it would be something like, "Now, hurry, in Tom, and change your clothes."

And Tom Marshall forgets to shake hands with his enthusiastic friends until he has carried out the orders of Mrs. Tom.

Indiana has honored four of her sons as vice-presidential candidates on the Democratic ticket, but the crowds that greet Governor Marshall in the big coliseum in the state fair grounds, Indianapolis, on Tuesday promise to be the greatest in the history of the party.

The west wants to show the east what she can do in notification honors, and, while Mrs. Marshall is happy, of course, over the honors for her husband, she is also worried, for her husband comes mighty close to being father, husband, son and partner all in one. And when a woman has that kind of a combination on her hands to care for she has every right to be worried.

Governor Marshall will never gain any honors as a hammer thrower. He is not built that way.

While all the country will be reading the vigorous words of Governor Marshall, which tell the voters what he expects Democracy to do in carrying out the pledges for the next four years, it's worth while to know what part a woman is taking in the affairs of the campaign; how Tom Marshall happened to be in the position in which he stands today.

The good people of Columbia City, Ind., never thought Thomas Riley Marshall was a "marrying man." For forty years he had lived with his parents nursing both his father and mother, who were invalids, which was the reason Governor Marshall was not a marrying man.

Meeting Mrs. Marshall.

After the death of his parents Governor Marshall dived deeper into his law practice, and one day an urgent case took him to Angola, Ind. His duties called him to the county clerk's office, and there he met Miss Lois Kimsey, daughter of the county clerk, who was assisting her father in the office.

From that day Governor Marshall had more business around the county clerk's office in Angola than any lawyer in half a dozen nearby counties.

Governor Marshall was forty-two years of age when he was married. Mrs. Marshall being nearly twenty years his junior.

The Marshalls had been married only a few weeks when the future candidate for vice-president was called to an adjoining county on a case that would consume some five or six weeks of his time.

"Now, I did not want to be starting off like that," Governor Marshall explained to a friend one day, "so I just told Mrs. Marshall that I thought she should go along. And she did."

Since then Governor Marshall has never made a trip without Mrs. Marshall going along. They have traveled all over the county together; they go to banquets and political meetings together until the friends of the Indiana executive refer to him and his wife as the "parade."

"Tom Marshall is not over-strong," explained one of his friends. "While not a delicate man, his constitution is not of the most vigorous type."

When he gets into a political battle he forgets his weakness. He gives all that is in him, and that will tell on any man. Mrs. Marshall soon discovered that the governor would become heated in making a speech and the next day his voice would become husky. She decided that he had better give up some of the hand-

shaking and take care of his health first. So when you find him making a speech, when he is finished he does not stay around to hear the applause of the audience. Rather he hurries to his room and changes his clothing.

"Some people have said that Tom Marshall is not a handshaking politician. He is not. His wife thinks it is more important to guard his health than to carry out the old time policy, and she is correct, as she is in most all other things."

"Home Air" Prevails.

The Marshall home is typical of the mistress. It is a home of books, and still one does not feel "bookish." One of the Marshall friends said he always felt like eating when he entered the Marshall home in Columbia City or the executive mansion at Indianapolis.

Mrs. Marshall believes in a home first, and the "home air" prevails.

But it is not only as a wife and the mistress of a home that Mrs. Marshall shows her ability. She is a politician, and a clever one. She also has a remarkable memory.

Governor Marshall has earned the reputation of being in a class of story tellers all by himself. He can remember stories, but he forgets names. A name is something to be cast aside with Governor Marshall, and this is one of the regrets of his life, if he has any regrets. The governor is not a fatalist, but if he could he would like to remember names; but, not having that ability, he does not worry, for Mrs. Marshall is the rememberer of the family.

She has a peculiar ability along this line. Not only does she remember the last name, but any combination of names comes as second nature to her, and she carries this ability on down to the children. She is always seeking the governor.

While the governor is shaking hands and trying to remember whether his caller is Jones or Smith Mrs. Marshall is busy supplying the information and seeking about all the relatives.

Governor Marshall has no brothers or sisters, and his parents being dead leaves him somewhat barren of relatives.

Ideal Partners.

Governor Marshall's friends are enthusiastic over his home life. When he has started on talking of his wife a new light in the Hoosier executive comes to the surface.

"They come near being the ideal married partners."

"I was talking to Tom one day," explained one of his most intimate friends. "We were leaning back, and Tom had been telling some of his good stories to illustrate various topics of our conversation. We were waiting for Mrs. Marshall to come back from a shopping tour, and I happened to remark that I liked Mrs. Marshall better every time I met her."

"Well, now that's the way she strikes me, Jim," he said. "We have been married some sixteen years, and as time goes that is a long or short period, just as you think. To me it is but a fleeting day. Then I think back over my married life and find I have grown to know Mrs. Marshall better every day. A man must not only love, but he must also respect his partner in this life—respect her in all things. She must have wonderful qualities to make the love and respect grow deeper and better each day. That's been my history."

"The fact that Mrs. Marshall has been in sympathy in my work, my play, my life, is good. But I have been in sympathy with hers. Ours is not a one-sided life. We have been partners and that's the way it should be in this world."

Mrs. Marshall has watched over his administration of the affairs of Indiana with a jealous care. There has been nothing of the spectacular in his administration. It has been a sane government. The laws that he has fought for and won show the spirit of the man. They are uplifting. They deal with the improvement of man, woman and child.

While Governor Marshall is

described as a "tender hearted" executive, nevertheless he is a fighter.

He's Not a Dodger.

Governor Marshall is not a dodger. He has his opinions, and he lets them be known. His actions in the election of Senator Kern to the United States Senate demonstrated his ability as a fighter. He was against the organization on this fight. And he won. And in winning he took Thomas Taggart by the hand, and the two men forgot their differences of opinion in the twinkling of an eye.

That's Governor Marshall's way. While he is an organization man, he knows that organizations are not perfect; that they can make mistakes. If they make mistakes he thinks it is duty to say so and get the saying over at the first possible moment.

Mrs. Marshall is not satisfied with her domestic duties alone. She wants to do her share in problems of the political and business world. Mrs. Marshall is said to have discussed in detail with her husband his actions on the Baltimore convention, and when it was seen that Marshall was the man who was going to go on the ticket with Wilson he wanted to know what his wife thought about it.

"It won't be any harder than being governor of Indiana, and if the party thinks you are the man they only agree with my opinion," she said, and that settled the matter with Governor Marshall.

Mrs. Marshall had the honor of being the first woman in Indiana to hold an office. She was appointed county clerk of Steuben county by her father and held that office for a number of years.

When Governor Marshall and his wife were about to be married she decided that her last official act of the office would be to make out a marriage license. Governor Marshall accompanied his wife to the county clerk's office and watched her with care as she noted the cards in the big book and filled out the license and watched her as she carefully signed her father's name with her own as deputy.

She Wrote: He Paid.

Mrs. Marshall, having blotted the ink, said "Now we can go." "Not yet," laughed Governor Marshall.

"Why, we are all fixed," explained Mrs. Marshall, pointing to the license.

"Yes, but I have to pay for it," replied the governor. "It's all right for you to make it out but it's up to me to pay the fee." And he did.

Mrs. Marshall is a keen student and having established the practice of going with her husband on all his trips, be they short or long, they make it a point to carry along some book.

Mrs. Marshall is as much of a humanitarian as the governor. A glance at some of the bills that have been passed by the 1911 Indiana legislature gives an insight into the governor.

To curtail child labor.

To regulate sale of cold storage products.

To require hygienic schoolhouses and medical examination of children.

To prevent blindness at birth.

To regulate sale of opium and other drugs.

To provide free treatment for hydrophobia.

To establish public playgrounds.

To improve pure food laws.

To protest against loan sharks.

To provide police court matrons.

To prevent traffic in white slaves.

To permit night schools.

To require medical supplies as part of a train equipment.

Governor Marshall also has played an active part in providing for protection of labor, as is exemplified by the following acts:

To create a bureau of inspection for workshops, factories mines and boilers.

To establish free employment agencies.

To require full train crews.

To require safety devices on switch engines.

To require standard cabooses.

To provide weekly wage, etc.

And Governor Marshall has

consulted with his "partner" on these bills.

He is quoted as saying a man can't go far wrong in taking the advice of a wife—if she is his partner as well as his wife.

Patrick Men in Desperate Fight.

One of the most serious difficulties that ever happened here was that between Mr. R. L. George and Big "Jim" Haley, at the depot, last Thursday afternoon, as a result of which Mr. George is at the Mothers' home, lingering between life and death, after having undergone an operation in which a large piece of his skull was taken off to remove a blood clot which was forming and would have killed him in a short time, and Haley has been tried before the justice of the peace on a charge of felonious assault and committed to jail awaiting the action of the grand jury.

From the evidence that came out before the justice of the peace in the preliminary trial Monday, the general gist of the facts seems to be as follows:

The two men had first engaged in a fist fight as a result of a dispute over an account Haley owed George, and had been separated some distance, when Haley armed himself with a wagon standard and George drew his revolver and rushed upon him and struck him in the face with it, and upon George dropping the revolver down toward his side and turning his head slightly away, Haley hit him a terrible blow on the left side of the head with the standard, and as he fell, Haley struck him again with the stick, and a third stroke after he had fallen to the ground, and the pistol George had in his hand went off about the time he struck the ground, then fell from his head and Haley picked it up and left, warning people not to follow him.

Dr. R. S. Martin was called immediately and examined and dressed his wounds. Afterwards a thorough examination was made by the local doctors here, and Dr. Lawrence, of Winston-Salem, and Dr. Smith, of Westfield, N. C., both brothers-in-law of the injured man. Mr. George's father, Mr. R. W. George of Francisco, N. C., arrived here on Friday, and it was the opinion of all that an operation was necessary. So he was removed to the Home, and a telegram was sent for Dr. Hooley, a noted specialist of Richmond, who came on the late train Saturday night and the operation was performed at once.

In his evidence before the justice, Dr. Martin testified that Mr. George had one chance in two to get well, and later advised say that he is slowly improving.

Hurled to Death.

Flint, Mich., Aug. 30.—In the presence of hundreds of people, 14-year-old Chester Betts, son of Bert N. Betts of Flint was accidentally caught by the guy rope of a balloon today and carried about 2,000 feet in the air before the rope untangled and hurled him to his death. He crashed against the roof of a barn and was still alive when spectators reached him, but he soon expired.

The tragedy occurred at a county fair and when the balloon and aeronaut shot upwards, many people thought the youth dangling at the end of the rope was a dummy. The heroic efforts of the balloons to rescue the boy soon disclosed the truth to the crowd below. The big gasbag crept higher and higher the aeronaut, in peril of his own safety could be seen working desperately to pull the dangling form to the trapeze. Finally the rope swirled away from the lad and the tiny form dropped downward like a stone.

What We Never Forget

according to science, are the things associated with our early home life, such as Bucklen's Arnica Salve, that mother or grandmother used to cure our burns, boils, scalds, sores, skin eruptions, cuts, sprains or bruises. Forty years of cures prove its merit. Unrivaled for piles, corns or cold-sores. Only 25 cents at Peoples Drug Co.

JUST PLAIN TRUTH.

Laurinburg Paper Gives it Regardless of Prejudice.

Laurinburg Exchange.

This paper has taken no sides editorially in the Senatorial fight now on in this State. Naturally we have our personal preference, just as most others have. We are not now going to undertake to wage anybody's fight for them or espouse the cause of either of the three aspirants. We give the people credit for wanting to know the truth regardless of personal preference. With this idea in mind we are going to state what appears to us to be the exact truth about a matter concerning which there has been considerable talk.

The record of Senator Simmons is attacked on the ground that eleven times he has voted with the Republican majority and his Democracy is brought into serious question by his opponents on that question. Senate Document No. 275, 62nd Congress 2nd session, which is a public document issued by Congress gives a record of every year and many votes in the Senate on the Reciprocity and tariff bills during the Sixty-second Congress and a tabulated statement of the votes of the Democratic Senators.

We must accept this record as true. What is stated therein must be accurate. From this we learn that of the thirty-eight other Democratic Senators voting at all, thirty-two of them voted with the Republican majority a greater number of times than did Senator Simmons. Senator Bacon of Georgia, whose Democracy has been endorsed for the fourth consecutive time by his party in his nomination for Senator, voted 28 times and against them 17 times. Senator Culberson, known leader of the Progressive wing of the party whose progressiveness cannot be questioned, voted with the Republican majority 17 times and against them 9 times; Senator Gore, who stamped the nation over for Governor Wilson and a recognized Progressive, voted with the Republican majority 42 times and against them 13 times; Senator Kern voted with them 26 times and against them 20 times; Senator John Sharp Williams voted with them 24 times and against them 11 times; our own Senator Overman, voted with them 24 times and against them 20 times—and so the record runs on. Compare this with the record of Simmons who voted with them 11 times and against them 32 times. How fair-minded, true loving men are expected to excuse the thirty-two out of the thirty-eight Democratic Senators and condemn Simmons on this account is past finding out.

Government Will Build Post Roads.

Raleigh, Aug. 30th.—E. W. James, engineer with the post roads, of the highway division of the United States government was here today in conference with Senator Simmons, relative to the immediate inauguration of post road construction in North Carolina under the bill that recently passed Congress, largely through the efforts of Senator Simmons, whereby the government will provide one-third and the localities two-thirds of the cost for constructing model post roads to a limited extent.

The plan now is to build three, 20 mile stretches of model road in the three divisions of the State, coast, hill and mountain regions, the road to be regular rural mail routes. Twenty or more counties have already made application for such roads declaring they have the money in hand ready to apply to the work at once.

Senator Simmons says the government expects to be in position to select the North Carolina roads to be improved within the next 30 days and believes that this is just the beginning of a great movement for post roads improvement that will sweep the country very soon through judicious Federal aid.

Better Salaries For Rural Mail Carriers.

Washington, Sept. 1st.—Under authority conferred by the post-office appropriation bill, Postmaster General Hitchcock today increased the salaries of rural letter carriers on standard routes from \$1,000 to \$1,100 a year thus affecting 30,000 men with proportionate increases to carriers on shorter routes. The order will become effective September 30.

This will mean an increased disbursement of \$1,000,000 a year. It is the second salary advance for rural carriers made in the last four years. At the close of the last fiscal year in June 30, there were 42,631 rural mail carriers, the aggregate pay being \$40,655,740. When the rural delivery system was instituted sixteen years ago, 83 carriers were employed at an annual cost of \$14,840 the maximum individual pay being \$200 a year.

This increase provides rural carriers adequate compensation for additional burdens to be imposed by the parcel post system, effective January 1.

"The parcel post system on rural mail routes can be conducted practically with no extra expenses to the government, except the increased salary allowance to carriers," said Mr. Hitchcock. "In my judgment this additional cost will be more than offset by an increased revenue, thus insuring the maintenance and, from time to time the extension of the rural delivery system as a self-supporting branch of the postal service."

Mr. Hitchcock has directed, also, that rural mail carriers, on the completion of the twelve months service, be granted fifteen days leave with pay. This will require the additional expenditure of \$80,000 a year in the payment of substitute carriers.

Carroll County Slayer Caught.

Winston-Salem, Aug. 29.—Kenny Bowman, who shot and killed Lee Duggin, at Rome school house, this county, last June, was arrested early yesterday morning, two miles south of Fall Mills, Tazewell county, by S. D. Reynolds and G. J. Marshall, of Patrick county. He was arrested near the home of his uncle, Davis Bowman. He made no resistance and said he shot Duggin in self defense. He was lodged in jail here at 2 p. m. today.

Bowman said he had practically dismissed the killing of Duggin from his mind and that he went where he pleased; that he had been in Peachontas several times and when arrested was leaving his Uncle's home, going down on Tug to work.

The Carroll Journal Says:

Just as we go to press, Mr. L. D. Reynolds and G. J. Marshall arrived in town with McKenny Bowman, who on June the 30th killed A. Lee Duggins at Rome school house, this county and for whom there was a reward of \$150.

The details of the capture, as best they could be obtained are: Reynolds and Marshall, both of Mayberry, Patrick county, had gone to the coal fields to search for Bowman, who had been at large since the murder and who it was suspected was at an uncle's at Fall Mills, Tazewell county, and to which place they went. They watched the house a part of the night and just at daybreak they heard McKenny talking to his uncle, and his uncle invite him to come again. Reynolds and Marshall then rushed down on them and captured Bowman, who had just started to leave. They brought their man on to Radford and then drove through the country.

Many Driven From Home.

Every year, in many parts of the country, thousands are driven from their homes by coughs and lung diseases. Friends and business are left behind for other climates, but this is costly and not always sure. A better way—the way of multitudes—is to use Dr. King's New Discovery and cure yourself at home. Stay right there, with your friends, and take this safe medicine. Throat and lung troubles find quick relief and health returns. Its help in coughs, colds, grip, croup, whooping-cough and sore lungs make it a positive blessing. 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottle free. Guaranteed by Peoples Drug Co.