

# THOS. R. MARSHALL

**Democratic Candidate For Vice President**  
**Was Born In Manchester, Ind., In 1854,**  
**Was Graduated From an Indiana**  
**College and Has Practiced**  
**Law Since 1875.**

**T**HOMAS RILEY MARSHALL was born in Manchester, Ind., March 14, 1854. He was graduated from Wabash college and was admitted to the bar in 1875. He began the practice of law in Columbia City, Ind., and that city is still his home, though of course while he is governor of the state his official residence is in Indianapolis.

Governor Marshall is an alert, spare man, with smooth, iron gray hair, a gray mustache and a pair of large bright eyes, which look keenly through gold rimmed spectacles. He has a jaw which overhangs his collar on either side and reveals a disposition of aggressiveness. He is a man who speaks his mind like the brisk Hoosier lawyer that he is.

Tom Marshall (as they call him in his home town) lives in an Indiana

other conflict occurred when he was first elected, because as governor he insisted on making his own appointments to office. While some of the old machine politicians questioned the political value of the appointees, neither Republican or Democrat ever questioned their fitness for the office for which they were chosen.

**Another Scholar in Politics.**  
 Although possessing more practical knowledge of politics, because of his experience in Indiana affairs, than Governor Wilson of New Jersey, Governor Marshall is, like his distinguished running mate, something of the scholar in politics. Education is one of his hobbies, and his public documents have won him something of literary fame. He is a trustee of Wabash college, Indiana, and has the degree of doctor of laws from Wabash.

## MARSHALL'S THEORIES ABOUT GOVERNMENT.

As an old style Democrat, I'm opposed to the government going into business except as a last resort. I believe that some wisdom on the part of the railroads will make such action unnecessary. Government ownership of railroads and telegraph and telephone lines is the last thing I want to see.

Governments were not instituted to do business. Governments were instituted to see that you, if you are a corporation, can't skin me, and that I can't skin you. They were not instituted to confiscate railroads. If government is to be plain business it's time that the American people knew it. The crying need of this hour and of this people is an immediate divorce of government and business.

I am an income taxer. Personally I would much prefer to have the income tax for the benefit of the state. However, I am in favor of giving this power to the national government, so that those who have incomes may take some of the burdens from those who have none.

I do not approve of a ship subsidy. Payment of \$100,000,000 per annum will not equal the Atlantic traffic alone. The way to build up our merchant marine is to change our navigation and traffic laws. If you're going to have ship subsidy, why not have Illinois put a duty on oranges, so that Illinois owners of hot-houses can go into the orange business? Or close up all the windows of this statehouse that the electric light company can make money, or kill the horses so as to force the use of automobiles?

for revenue only. "Whenever congress," he says, "under the guise of raising money, makes an enactment that in reality raises no money, but simply makes you and me dig into our pockets and hand over our small coin to the protected manufacturers, it has ceased to be a government of equal rights and fair play. Any system of tariff legislation now or hereafter enacted, which is so devised as to enable a larger or smaller portion of the American people to take tribute of the residue of the American people, is not conducive to the common good."

**Initiative, Referendum and Recall.**  
 Governor Marshall has decided views with respect to the initiative, referendum and recall. He would employ the initiative and referendum only as a last resort in remedying the known evils of representative government, placing his reliance first in an improvement of the standard of public service. To the proposed recall of judges he is unalterably opposed.

In discussing the question of the insular possessions Governor Marshall said:  
 "I never made but one speech on imperialistic doctrine, and that time my friends acted as though I had given them a dose of hashish. The people care as much about the yellow brother as about Rameses III."

**Broke Low Weight Record.**  
 Until a dozen years ago Governor Marshall was 50 per cent up and 50 per cent down physically, but he practiced law continuously and had a large business for "a country lawyer," as he calls himself. He had sciatica, dyspepsia and malaria intermittently, and his weight during a period of fifteen years was 101 pounds, some ounces less and some ounces more at times.

"Once after a lively run of typhoid fever," he said, "I broke the adult records in the neighborhood by balancing the beam at eight-eight pounds scant. I doctored for years with regulars, specialists, old women and quacks and then bought a fifty cent bottle of medicine and was cured."

## GOVERNOR MARSHALL AS SEEN BY HIMSELF.

I don't shoot. I wouldn't step on a worm if I could help it. Seven years ago I established a reputation as a fisherman. We were on the lake at Petoskey. Mrs. Marshall caught a fine string of perch and pike. I caught five dogfish. I have never fished since. I shall never fish again.

It is well that I didn't run for governor at the age of forty-five, instead of nearly ten years later. In all probability I would have ruined myself. Deficient in philosophy and in balance, I would have spent all my accumulations in a headlong struggle to win. As it was, the state committee asked me for \$1,800. My stump-fare, hotel bills and a few cigars for the boys. So Thomas R. Marshall was elected governor of Indiana in 1908 at a personal outlay of only \$3,500.

I am a fatalist. In lawsuits and everything else I do all that I can while I am in the fight, but I never worry about the outcome. I am not responsible for results. If my client is accused of murder and the jury is out I go to bed and to sleep and get the news after breakfast in the morning. What is to be will be, and staying awake will not change it.

## SILK MADE FROM WOOD PULP

Material is Brought From Norway and Manufacture is Carried On in United States.

In the manufacture of artificial silk, wood pulp from Norway is utilized, being shipped here in bales, according to the Textile Manufacturers' Journal. This pulp is cut into thin sheets, each individual sheet is carefully weighed and a certain quantity placed in a metal tank for chemical treatment.

The various chemical solutions used are mixed in huge iron tanks, from which they are pumped under ground through a series of lead pipes to the departments requiring the various compounds. This pulp having been macerated and digested, is submitted to still further chemical action under certain fixed temperatures which are not allowed to vary even one-half of a degree.

When it is ready for final transformation into silk the solution closely resembles molasses in color and consistency. At this stage it is pumped from the tanks to the spinning frames. Here specially constructed pumps are attached to each spindle, which carefully measures out the required quantity of the solution.

This is forced through tubes with an outlet containing just as many perforations as there are to be filaments in the thread. Through these it is passed to a tank running the length of the frame and containing a chemical mixture which fixes the solution instantaneously into a thread.

This strand is carried over a wheel down through a tube to a rapidly revolving spindle; the rate of speed is about 5,000 revolutions a minute. From this the strands are afterward unwound on reels into skeins. The air in the spinning room is completely changed every three minutes, being pumped off through hoods placed over each of the spinning frames. This is done to remove any possible fumes and to provide thorough ventilation for the operatives.

One of the interesting features in connection with the entire operation is the fact that the yarn is handled as little as possible. The specially constructed stoves and bleaching arrangements are ideal, and when the skeins are finally carried to the large drying room on the fifth floor one marvels at the change which has so rapidly taken place. From here they are taken to the sorting room, where each individual skein is carefully examined by skilled operators.

## Office Holding in China.

In some respects the Chinese appear to have distinct advantages over us. For instance, when a Chinese public office holder has failed to give satisfaction in his officeholding—when he has shown that he is the wrong man in the right place—he is invited to commit suicide, so that a better servant of the people may succeed him. The request is not a mere formality. When it is made in the proper way and backed by a proper expression of public opinion it has all the force of a decision of the supreme court. The man who is condemned has no escape save flight, and if he runs away his family is forever disgraced and degraded.

If we could import this Chinese custom there would undoubtedly be a great improvement in the general business of office holding. It would make muckraking almost unnecessary, and senatorial investigations would become obsolete. Moreover, it would give the office a real chance to seek the man. The task of the voter would be simplified, because there would cease to be a multiplicity of candidates for each office. If the Chinese system could be adopted without the accompaniment of the pigtail it might be worth trying.

## The Public Shakespeare Wrote For.

Literary fame as a dramatist troubled Shakespeare not; but present necessities could not be forgotten; chief among them the necessity of pleasing his public. His average public, the one he had chiefly in view, whose average heart and mind he had to touch and delight, was that of the Globe, a large, much-frequented house which drew popular audiences, and where accidentally some ambassador might appear; but the fate of the play would depend not upon the ambassador's applause or some learned critic's blame, but on the impression of the crowd; a boisterous crowd, warm-hearted, full-blooded, of unbounded patriotism, a lover of extremes, now relishing the sight of tortures, now moved at the death of a fly, a lover of the improbable, of unexpected changes, of coarse buffooneries, quibbles, common witticisms easy to understand, of loud noises of any sort, bells, trumpets, cannon; men, all of them, of an encyclopaedic ignorance.—From a Lecture, "What to Expect of Shakespeares" by J. I. Jusserand.

## The Pig Tail Not Chinese.

If the Chinese revolution triumphs and the "pig-tail" goes at last, that will be an outward and visible sign both of reform and of emancipation from Manchu rule. For it must be remembered that what all the modern world regards as the chief distinguishing mark of the Chinaman is not Chinese at all, but a badge of submission to the Manchus not three centuries old. When Liao-Yang was captured by the Manchus in 1618, the inhabitants shaved the front part of their heads in token of allegiance, and all China followed, though the people of Amoy and Swatow districts long concealed the mark of conquest under cotton turbans.

## COON HUNTING ON DECLINE

Conservation is Proving Very Unpopular to Those Who Delight in This Sport.

Coon hunting is on the decline over in southern Illinois, according to a report from Owensville, because the farmers and land owners have become timber conservationists and refuse to allow their trees to be cut.

It used to be that a coon hunt was not a success unless the coon was treed in a monarch of the forest, the tree subsequently being cut down by the ready axes of the hunters to effect the capture of the game. In days when timber was plentiful the land owners were not so particular, and it was not uncommon for a hunting party to chop down half a dozen fine trees in a single night. The hunting party that would commit such a trespass nowadays probably would find itself in serious trouble with the courts. For trees such as the coon hunters used to cut now have a big market value. They are growing scarcer all the time, and the wise land owner is realizing the necessity of husbanding his resources in the timber line.

"In the good old days" an incalculable amount of good timber was destroyed in this way. It was not missed at the time, for trees grew almost everywhere, and lumber was not so much of an item as it is at present. The forests had to go in order to blaze the way for agricultural development. There was no special demand for timber, and vast areas of it were cut down and burned that the land owner might prepare for growing corn or tobacco. Much of this timber might have been saved if the farmer had cleared his land on any systematic plan, and would have made him independent in his later years. He did not realize the importance of conservation, so he cut and slashed indiscriminately, and the coon hunters helped him, along with the hickory nut hunters, the chestnut hunters, the grape gatherers, the seekers after slippery elm bark and a great variety of hunters engaged in denuding the wooded lands of their products.

It is well that the farmers of southern Indiana and the farmers elsewhere are beginning to take notice of the conservation movement. If the coon hunter must needs chase coons let him catch them on the level or climb the tree for his booty.

## Thrifty Squirrel.

Alfred McHenry has a park of several acres, in which a score or more of gray squirrels have taken up their abode. The other day Mr. McHenry bought two bushels of walnuts to be fed to the squirrels during the winter. He left the bag with the nuts in the back part of his buggy, which was pushed into the carriage shed.

Two days later when the occasion required the use of the buggy again he went to remove the two bushel bag of walnuts, when, lo and behold! there wasn't half a peck of the walnuts there. But there was a hole in the bag and an excited squirrel that chattered on a beam overhead seemed to have more than the ordinary amount of interest in McHenry's movements. The latter watched the squirrel and when he discovered that it had its home behind one of the rafters he climbed up a ladder and investigated. He not only found the squirrel's nest but all the stolen walnuts as well. The squirrel had transferred the nuts from the buggy up under the rafters all within 14 hours of daylight.—Williamsport Correspondence Philadelphia North American.

## Prize Snake Yarn.

The Prevaricators' Society of Ballarat and Woolloomooloo was proceeding in peace and harmony till the snake story man spoke. "Some pe...le," he said, "consider the snake hasn't got any sense; but they're wrong. For instance, once when I was in India, I saw a Hindu mother place her year-old baby outside the hut to sun himself, and to keep his spirits up she gave the little chap a big feeding bottle of milk. Well, as I watched, I saw a snake insinuate itself close up to that child. My heart was in my mouth. I feared for the baby. But, bless you, the snake was only after the milk! He just slipped the teat out of the child's mouth and into his own, and then the thoughtful and kindly reptile put the end of his tail into the child's mouth by way of a comforter!"

With a great sob the president of the society arose and handed the laurel which encircled his brow to the snake-story man.

And then they passed silently into the night.—Tit-Bits.

## Penalty of Initials.

"It has been my observation," said the pretty girl, "that the greatest difficulty a girl experiences at a co-educational college is disposing of the quantities of shaving soap sent her by manufacturers who copied the names of the entire student body from lists where boys and girls alike are registered by their initials and distributed the samples of soap impartially with the request that the recipient write a testimonial to the effect that it is the best shaving soap she ever used."

## Philosophical.

A German and his wife came into a nice little fortune through the death of the wife's father, who was sick a long time and suffered a good deal.

A neighbor tried to express his sympathy, but was interrupted. "He suffered much," said Karl. "He's better off and so are we."

## GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

**Alleged sugar frauds at Philadelphia, under investigation by Secretary of the Treasury McVeagh and Attorney General Wickersham for the last year, have been settled by the payment of nearly a quarter of a million dollars to the United States government by sugar refining companies involved. This announcement was made by the Treasury Department Monday.**

**While being initiated into the order of Woodmen of the World at Honeypath, S. C., last Friday night Furman Bagwell became excited at the display of firearms as a part of the ceremony and fired upon those who were taking part in the initiation, inflicting fatal wounds upon a close friend, Milton Taylor, who died of his wounds Monday. Taylor's father says that he does not desire to prosecute Bagwell.**

## Monument Unveiling.

**White Pond Camp No. 222, Woodmen of the World, will on Sunday, August 11, at 4 p. m. unveil the monument erected to the memory of W. Monroe Miller in the cemetery at Piney Grove Baptist church, Dillon county S. C. The public is invited.**  
 F. R. Horne, C. C.

**The name—Doan's inspires confidence—Doan's Kidney Pills for kidney ills. Doan's Ointment for skin itching. Doan's Regulets for a mild laxative. Sold at all drug stores.**

**Farmers, mechanics, railroaders, laborers, rely on Dr. Thomas' Eucletic Oil. Fine for cuts, burns, bruises. Should be kept in every home. 25 and 50 cents.**

## Testimony of W. H. McKinnon While on His Death-Bed After 8 Months on a Languishing Bed of Consumption.

Born December 25, 1884; died May 20, 1912.

May 16th, he called all his friends around him and told them that he was saved, did not have to die to be saved. "I am already saved. All of you that have religion, work it; and all of you that have not got religion, get it. I want you all to come to heaven. If you go to hell you will not see me. I am already saved."

May 17th, he called his father, mother and wife to his bed and told them how he wanted them to raise his children.

"I want you to raise them in the fear of God and educate them if you can. Mamie, I want you to stay here and pa and mama help you raise these children, because you can't raise them yourself. I don't want none of you to grieve after me. You can shout at my burying in the spirit, but don't grieve because I am gone, for I will be in heaven. Papa, I want you to tell W. C. Currie to send and get Rev. W. C. Williamson to preach my funeral. I want him to tell all of the people that I am in heaven. I did not have to die to be saved; I am only waiting on the Lord. Cousin Mingo, I want you to talk at my burying, and tell all the people that I am saved. Harp on it and don't be afraid to tell the people that I am in heaven, for I will be there. Come on to heaven where I am, for I will be there."

"Papa, you and mama have done all you can for me. You have spent your money and done all you could for me. I am out of your hands now, you can't do any more for me now, I am in the hands of the Lord. You can only stand around me, and look at me until the Lord takes me home. I have conquered both death and hell by faith. I have the keys of both death and hell. I am not afraid to die. The judge passed sentence on me last night. I know when I am going. If I had not been ready when the sentence was passed I could not have got ready. I now would have been doomed to hell. Awful would have been my condition."

He called his wife to his bedside and said: "Mamie, you have done all you could for me. I am out of your hands now. Mamie meet me in heaven. Cousin Mingo, Christ says to repent, believe and be baptised and you shall be saved. This is the sure way, this is the way that I have chosen."

"I don't want a preacher to preach my funeral that don't believe the whole Bible. Death is sweet. I have tasted it twice. It is sweeter than the honey in the honey comb. I asked the Lord to give me a dying testimony and He gave it to me."

J. M. Robinson,  
 Cornelia Whitehead,  
 Rachel King,  
 Polly Humphry,  
 Witnesses.

## Scotland County FARM

I offer for sale my farm in Laurel Hill township, Scotland county, consisting of about 100 acres—about 50 under cultivation. Situated on fine sand-clay public road, adjoining the Seaboard Railroad, one and one-half miles from town of Laurinburg. Very valuable and desirable. One of Scotland county's first-class farms. For particulars write

**J. B. MAXWELL,**  
 8-1-2mo\* Laurinburg, N. C.

**THE ORIGINAL LAXATIVE COUGH SYRUP KENNEDY'S LAXATIVE HONEY-TAR**  
 Red Clover Blossom and Honey Bee in Every Bottle.



THOMAS RILEY MARSHALL.

home, the kind which makes tears well up in the eyes and lumps adhere to the throat of such a Hoosier gentleman as James Whitcomb Riley. From rooms full of real chairs made to sit in and bookshelves full of real books to read one looks out of wide windows on a turfy lawn with growing shrubs and real trees down the Columbia City main street, which has branches interlaced for the three squares between Tom Marshall's house and Tom Marshall's office.

As Judge Marshall he went Whittier's unhappy jurist one better. He married the girl he met on the summer's day. She was Miss Lois Kinsey, who was taking notes of the trial over which Judge Marshall was presiding at Steuben in 1895. Her father was clerk of the court, and during the trial it was frequently noted that the judge came off the bench and visited the desk of the clerk. Not so long after Miss Kinsey became Mrs. Thomas Riley Marshall of Columbia City.

**Conflicts With Machine.**  
 Governor Marshall was elected to his present office in 1908. One remarkable feature of his administration lies in the fact that he has twice been in open conflict with the Democratic state machine under the leadership of Thomas Taggart, has twice defeated it and yet has in each instance brought his party with a united front to the polls at the succeeding election. In 1910 he forced the state convention to nominate John W. Kern as the party candidate for the United States senate to succeed Albert J. Beveridge. A campaign on this issue was waged throughout the state, and the governor won by a majority of only thirty in a convention of 1,750 delegates. The Democrats carried the state after a fight which won countrywide recognition for its intensity, and Mr. Kern was elected. The

Notre Dame university, the University of Alabama and the University of Pennsylvania. He is not a "mixer" in the political sense of that term, but he is an amiable, genial, generous and kind gentleman, who has no difficulty in attracting friendships of the most loyal and self-sacrificing character.

His friends point to the doings of the legislature of 1911, which was Democratic in both houses, as representing pretty fairly his views on public questions. This record in its important details was as follows:

It ratified the income tax amendment to the federal constitution; it petitioned congress to submit to the states a constitutional amendment providing for the direct election of United States senators; it passed a corrupt practices and campaign publicity law. An employers liability bill was enacted on liberal lines; the workman may sue and does not contribute and the law abolishes the workman's waiver and the fellow servant rule.

The railroad commission was empowered to fix rates, and the tax board was given enlarged power in such direction as the valuation of express companies. Child labor laws were strengthened; a cold storage limitation was imposed; a standard of weights and measures was established; sanitary schoolhouses with medical inspection of pupils were required; the block signal was rendered obligatory on all steam and electric railroads; a bureau of inspection for factories, mines and boilers was established; a commission to advance agricultural and industrial education was formed; building and loan associations were brought under state control; a system of uniform public accounting for all offices, large or small, throughout the state was perfected.

Governor Marshall believes in a tariff