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MRS. TOM'S PART IN THE ELECTION

Governor Marshall's Wife Has the Memory for Names.

ROMANCE OF THEIR LIVES

The Notification of the Indiana Executive For Democratic Vice Presidency Honors a Record Breaker.

By J. C. HAMMOND, Of Democratic National Publicity Bureau.

Indianapolis.—Just about the time that thousands of friends of Governor Thomas Riley Marshall were anxiously wanting to shake his hand in congratulation on his acceptance as candidate for vice president on the Democratic ticket, a smiling woman stepped before him, and if one could have heard what she whispered in his ear it would have been something like "Now, hurry, Tom, and change your clothes."

And Tom Marshall forgot to shake hands with the enthusiastic friends until he had 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



THOMAS R. MARSHALL.

greeted Governor Marshall in the big coliseum in the state fair grounds, Indianapolis, on Tuesday were the greatest in the history of the party.

The west wanted to show the east what could be done in notification honors, and, while Mrs. Marshall was happy, of course, over the honors for her husband, she was also worried, for her husband comes mighty close to being father, husband, son and partner all in one. And when a woman has that 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 was reading the vigorous words of Governor Marshall which told 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 happens to be in this position in which he stands today.

The good people of Columbia City, Ind., never thought Thomas Riley Marshall was a "merry 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. He felt his first duty was to his parents.

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 Kinsey, 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 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 country together; they go to banquets and political meetings together until the friends of the Indiana executive refer to him and his wife as the "pards."

"Tom Marshall is not overstrong," 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 be husky. She decided that he had better give up

some of the handshaking and take care of his health first. So when he finished making a speech, when he has 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. "If Governor Marshall ever occupied the White House people would not know that historic institution," declares an admirer. "Mrs. Marshall would have it a real home. People would feel comfortable even in the midst of the gold and glitter."

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 worrying man. He is somewhat 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 name 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 and cousins of any one she knows.

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 asking about all the relatives.

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

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 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 belongs to the old fighting stock of Virginia.

Governor Marshall is not a dodger. He has his opinions, and he lets them be known. 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 his duty to say so and get the saying over at the first possible moment.

Having exhausted his supply of adjectives in denouncing Taft, Roosevelt is now leading a campaign of denunciation of every one who does not agree with himself.

Farmers have pulled against the short end of the yoke long enough. Wilson and Marshall promise to see that the pulling is made more nearly even.

Woodrow Wilson says this is not a time to be afraid to "speak out in meeting." That he was not afraid is demonstrated by his logical speech in accepting the Democratic nomination.

Roosevelt was willing to crawl from the White House to the capitol in 1908 if he could help his friend Root. Today he would like nothing better than meeting Root up a dark alley.

The Democrats are depending on the small contributor to help elect Wilson and Marshall. The appeal is being made to the people, and the people are responding.

The Democrats are not taking the election of Wilson for granted. They are working and working harder than in a score of years and working as a united party.

Farmers have awakened to the folly of the so called blessings of a protective tariff.

Winning with Wilson means more than a mere Democratic victory. It means restoring real prosperity.

Children cry for Fletcher's Castoria.



BREAKING IT OPEN AGAIN —C. R. Macaulay, New York World.

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 it only agrees 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 the marriage license. Governor Marshall accompanied his wife to the county clerk's office and watched her with care as she noted the records in the big book and filed out the license and watched her as she carefully signed her father's name, with her own as deputy.

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 cocaine and other drugs.
- To provide free treatment for hydrophobias.
- To establish public playgrounds.
- To improve pure food laws.
- To protect 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 has also 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 efficient headlights on engines.
- To require standard cabooses.
- To provide weekly wage, etc.

And Governor Marshall has consulted with his "partner" on all 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.

The divided Republican party is like the boy "blowing against the wind." There will be a lot of bluster, but it will not take votes away from Wilson and Marshall.

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LOCAL ROAD PROBLEMS.

Mr. Miller Endorses Road Course Published in Democrat.

Editor Hickory Democrat:

I have been reading that home course in Road Making by Logan Waller Page, Director Office of Public Roads U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, with much interest, and would like to call special attention to two paragraphs in Lesson No. 6, July 4th, as follows:

One of the most frequent faults with our present earth roads is that they are located where they should not be. Grades are too often unnecessarily steep, drainage is poor or entirely lacking and streams are seldom crossed at the most favorable bridge site.

To relocate these roads entirely or even to a large extent is out of the question. The general location of the present roads must be maintained because of the farm improvements which have been made along them. But wonderful improvements can be made by modifying the location of short sections here and there. Instead of going over a steep hill it is often feasible to go around it on a much easier grade without materially increasing the distance.

I am glad to see that there is at least one in high authority that respects the civil rights of American citizens. There are some people that call themselves good road cranks, and verily, I believe that we have some real (good road) cranks at the head of our road improvement proposition. Director Page fully expressed my sentiment. Make changes where it can be done without the damage of farm improvements.

Our good roads cranks say that good roads will benefit and enhance the value of property. That is true in general but not so in particular. Suppose, for instance, you take a small farm and in order to satisfy those that seem to care nothing for the civil rights of a citizen the road is changed from the front to the rear of his house, thereby necessitating the cost of several hundred dollars to re-arrange his buildings, to say nothing about the damage for new road bed in improved farming land. No one with any home pride would care to front the road with the rear of his house. Now then, in this case the public is benefited but the individual is damaged. Who should bear this damage, the individual or the public? Common sense would say the public, notwithstanding the fact that the good roads crank would say otherwise. Good roads would benefit the public, and in order that all citizens fare alike the public (county or township) should pay the damage.

In connection with our road improvement in Hickory township we have the proposed State Central Highway proposition. It is claimed by some that there is a law forbidding the building of public roads within 300 feet of a railroad. For my part I am from Missouri, and I am not by myself either. Right here I would like to quote one paragraph in a letter from the Assistant Attorney General in reply to my letter of inquiry:

"August 14, 1912
"Mr. P. L. Miller,
"Hickory, N. C.

"Dear Sir:—In reply to your letter of the 12th inst., I beg to say that I know of no general statute forbidding the building of public roads within 300 feet of any railroad that applies to Catawba county. I cannot say whether there is any local statute on the subject." If there is such a law it must be local, and if so, when and who had the law passed? The citizens of Catawba county are due this information. Let the ones that know answer.

There is no excuse for such nonsense. The automobile is here to stay, and the man or woman that can pass the auto in the road is just as safe, or more so, in passing the train even though the road be within 50 feet of the railroad. If our road commissioners would produce the most and best results with the limited amount of money at their command they will only make changes in roads where it will not damage farm improvements even though they improve some parts of roads that are within 50 feet of the railroad. If in 100 years the railroad company would happen to need some part of the road for railroad purposes they would just replace the road. Director Page says you cannot change the road where,

ROLLA WELLS IS EARLY ON THE JOB

Democratic National Treasurer Is After Small Contributor.

THE PEOPLE ARE TO HELP

There is to Be No "Tainted Money" Used in Electing Wilson and Marshall.

New York.—A small, smooth shaved, middle-aged man with a coat of tan that gave evidence of much outdoor life recently came into the Waldorf carrying a suit case early in the afternoon and registered as Rolla Wells, St. Louis, Mo.

The smooth shaved little man, who is to be the watchdog of the Wilson campaign money from now on, was asked for vital statistics, whereupon it was learned at first hand that he is a banker and ex-mayor of St. Louis, is fifty-six years old, was graduated at Princeton in 1876, or three years before Governor Wilson was graduated; that he has two sons who are Princeton men and a grandson who some day will be a Princeton man; that he had no notion of seeing New York this summer until the Wilson organization selected him as its treasurer and that just at present the one thing that sticks out in the appointment in his mind is that the new job cut in seriously upon a most beautiful vacation which he and Mrs. Wells had been enjoying in a camp at Little Traverse Bay, Michigan.

Mr. Wells believes in getting at his desk at 8 o'clock in the morning.

"We are going to raise our campaign fund through the small contributions," said Mr. Wells.

"I am sure that a large part of the money will be raised by popular subscription."

"The people have confidence in Woodrow Wilson, and they will give what they can of their means to elect such a man president."

"I am a great believer in publishing broadcast, before and after election, the various contributions made."

"There are men who can well afford to give the committee \$5,000, but I want to assure the public that we are not going to have any tainted money."

"We are appealing to the people, and we are relying on them to help elect Wilson and Marshall."

"I have two boys who have been graduated from Princeton, one five years ago and one seven. But it is not because ours is a Princeton family that I like Governor Wilson. He is a great big man and the type that we should have in public life."

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there is farm improvement. Justice to the civil rights of the citizens say no. What say the road commissioners? I hesitate to be personal but I am informed that one of the Hickory township commissioners said that they were not going to do any grading, and that they were going to survey the roads and that the one it hit was fortunate and that the one they missed was unfortunate.

How does this compare with Logan Waller Page, Director Office of Public Roads, U. S. Department of Agriculture? How does it compare with the civil rights of the people? Why not survey a reasonable straight road from Newton township line to Hickory for that State Central highway, and if it must be, put it 300 feet from the railroad, do some grading, call for personal contributions, ask the state and county for aid and it is very probably that our National government will make some appropriation for road improvement and this state central highway will likely get the benefit of the National appropriation. Why make the distance between Hickory and Newton 15 miles when it is only 10 and infringe upon the civil rights of the citizens in order to not do any grading. The distance may not be an item with the automobilist but it is quite an item with which the most of us will have to use. The building and up-keep of the extra mileage will soon more than pay the cost of grading a reasonable straight road and would be a credit rather than a discredit to the county and community.

If nothing but a terrace road then go where you have the room to wind around without damaging farm improvements.

P. L. MILLER

MORGAN-DOAK.

Interesting Marriage at Rural Retreat by Young Man Well known Here.

Mr. F. Grover Morgan of Mauldin, S. C. and Miss Lettie Doak, of Rural Retreat, Va., were quietly married by the Rev. Alexander Phillips, D. D., at his home in Wytheville, Va., on the afternoon of Aug. 13.

The participants had been attending the Womans Missionary Convention of the Lutheran Synod of S. W. Va. in session at St. John's church near Wytheville, and, before returning home, decided to dispense with all superfluous ceremony and expenditure and the wedding was the result.

The bride, the ward of Mr. and Mrs. N. M. Buchanan, is one of the most popular and accomplished young ladies of the home community, and is a leader in the class of the Lutheran church at Rural Retreat; possessing many talents of the highest type, and making friends and admirers of all her acquaintances.

The groom is a member of the Senior class of the Lutheran Theological Seminary at Columbia, S. C., an '09 graduate of Lenoir College and expects to take the M. A. degree at the University of South Carolina next Spring. He has been canvassing in Virginia for the Lutheran Church Visitor beginning at the S. S. Normal Institute at Rural Retreat where they became acquainted. The couple will be at their respective homes in Virginia and South Carolina during the remainder of vacation, and will spend the winter in Columbia.

Miss DeVane and Miss Webb spent Saturday night and Sunday as guests of Mr. W. J. Shuford, later visiting the stock farm of Mr. R. S. Shuford.

In connection with the Farmers, the Girl's Tomato Club gave a demonstration of canning fruit. The Catawba County Canning Club numbers 40 girls of whom 25 were present, dressed in red uniform. This club was organized in January, 1912, to bring girls together socially and to teach them the art of canning. These girls are very proficient in their work. Miss Maude Eckard, county collaborator, and Mr. A. W. Cline gave a practical demonstration in preparing and cooking fruit and sealing the cans. Mrs. Chas. McKinnon, of Raleigh, State collaborator, lectured to the 25 girls, all dressed in red uniforms seated in a circle around her.

In 1910 there were 326 girls members of canning clubs. Today there are over 25,000 in this State between the ages of 10 and 20 years.

We do not know much about farms or farmers, but our visit to Newton has demonstrated to us that the Catawba County Farmers, their wives and children cannot be excelled and are a credit to this or any other county in this union. We are extremely well pleased that we attended the Farmers' Institute at Newton last Saturday.

Misses Max and Lois Brawley, of Statesville, are visiting in the city.

Flying Men Fall victims to stomach, liver and kidney troubles just like other people, with like results in loss of appetite, back-ache, nervousness, headache, and tired, listless, run-down feeling. But there's no need to feel like that as T. D. Peebles, Henry, Tenn., proved. "Six bottles of Electric Bitters," he writes, "did more to give me new strength and good appetite than all other stomach remedies I used." So they help everybody. Its folly to suffer when this great remedy will help you from the first dose. Only 50 cents at C. M. Shuford, Moser & Lutz and Grimes Drug Co.

FARMERS INSTITUTE WELL ATTENDED

Court-House Crowded at Newton Last Saturday.

R. W. SCOTT MAKES A SPEECH.

Messages of Misses Devane and Webb Listened to Intently—Demonstration in Canning by Miss Eckard and Mr. Cline.

Written for the Democrat by Dr. R. Wood Brown.

We visited the Catawba County Farmer's Institute last Saturday, and saw much and learned a great deal. The meeting was very interesting and the attendance large, almost taxing the capacity of the court-room. Mr. R. W. Scott spoke on diversified farming. The condition of the soil, rotation of crops and the necessity of proper fertilization was dwelt upon. Mr. Kerr in a very happy manner presented the poultry subject very acceptably, the choice of stock, and care of the bipeds. Mr. Kerr laid great stress on the fact that poultry was omnivorous, therefore not expensive; that there is not another farm animal which would eat almost everything except shoe leather.

Miss Devane dwelt on the necessity of giving the children of the Farmer a good education. She emphasized the fact that because a child was born on a farm, that was no reason why it should grow up illiterate. Miss Devane's remarks were well received.

Miss Webb spoke on the fireless cooker. We can endorse her statements because the fireless cooker is a boom to every housewife in city or country. Miss Webb with a miniature cooker made by herself, demonstrated how a home-made fireless cooker could be made out of material found in almost every household. Miss Webb understood her subject and was listened to with marked attention.

Mr. Walt J. Shuford in his pleasant way addressed the Institute. He spoke of the probability of there being an Agricultural Commission for Catawba county. He earnestly requested a large attendance at the Tenth Annual State Farmers Convention, Roundup Institute at Raleigh, August 27th to 29, inclusive. The railroad fare will be reduced from Hickory, rooms will be furnished free and meals only 25c.

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