

## Mrs. Marshall Did Fine Work When the Campaign Was Hot

WHEN the general apportionment of rewards, official, political, social or spiritual, occurs along about inauguration time there will be a comparatively obscure woman deserving of a big share. This statement relates to the happy new governmental family of president, vice president, cabinet officers, etc., and brings to the fore Mrs. Thomas Riley Marshall, wife of the vice president elect.

Mrs. Marshall is the particular, energetic and courageous member of the victorious Democratic ranks who deserves rewards and who probably will get them. Before she became "governor's lady" Mrs. Marshall put up the finest kind of a stumping tour with her husband. And in the presidential campaign also she was an ever present, willing aid to the governor.

It is expected Mrs. Marshall will hold a prominent place in the social life of Washington for the next four years.

Mrs. Marshall's entrance into public life came with Mr. Marshall's determination to be governor. This meant that Mr. Marshall would have to stump the state. At the time the Marshalls had been married fourteen years, and always they had taken all of their trips—pleasure or otherwise—together.

Mrs. Marshall never had stumped a state, but she saw no reason why she should not do so. There are no children in the Marshall home to demand her care; therefore she "mothers" her husband, who is not averse to second childhood under the circumstances. She argued that he needed her in his travels, and he knew that he did. She went along.

She is not conscious today that she gathered in votes for her husband, but she did. The people of the farming communities, the small towns and the cities in Indiana found her direct and



Photo by American Press Association.

MRS. T. R. MARSHALL.

comfortable without either quality having been assumed for the occasion. Her fame scattered as rapidly over the state as did that of her husband, and the beauty of it was she was having a perfectly splendid time. The women liked her, too, and gave her a round of luncheons and dinners while the men were making her husband earn his foods in campaign talks.

### Miners Ask For Her.

One evening in the coal mining town of Clinton Mrs. Claude Matthews, widow of a former governor of the state, gave a reception in honor of the candidate and his wife. All the big people of the community were bidden. The guests had come and gone, and Mrs. Matthews, tired from much traveling and entertaining, had slipped upstairs to get ready for rest. Outside there sounded the tramp of many feet, and there came a knock at the door. Four hundred miners fresh from their work had come to shake hands with the man who wanted to be their governor.

"Where's the woman?" they asked. "We want to see the woman too."

Mr. Marshall sent word to Mrs. Marshall that more callers had arrived. Down the stairs she came in her evening gown, to be confronted by a small army of men black with the dust of coal. Mrs. Marshall never changed expression. She took her place at Mr. Marshall's side and grasped 400 blackened hands in turn. When the last man had passed Mrs. Marshall's gloves were ebony and down her dress was sprinkled coal dust, but in the party she had found one real enthusiast.

### Meets "Joe—Democrat."

He had grasped her hand so firmly and had smiled so broadly that she had asked:

"And what is your name?"

"Joe," came the answer.

"Joe what?" she questioned.

"Joe, Democrat," he answered, believing that the "what" had referred to his political belief.

"Joe, Democrat," and his coworkers were a rousing Democratic vote for Governor Marshall at the next election, but the governor is of the opinion that the vote was not cast for him alone.

## CZARINA A HOPELESS CRIPPLE

Empress of Russia Loses Use of Limbs—Czar's Other Sorrows.

In addition to sorrow over the awful tubercular affliction of the little crown prince, the czarina of Russia is suffering the misfortune of an incurable illness herself. Reports which have reached court circles of London in the nature of family communications from the czar's household indicate that the czarina is a hopeless cripple. It is declared that as the result of partially unsuccessful operations she has lost the use of her limbs.

In the first place, the czarina is in worse health than ever. It was reported a few months ago that she had



THE CZARINA.

Improved under the treatment of unlicensed specialists, but instead of having improved the neuritis inflammation of the nerve substance itself has increased and so affected the czarina's limbs that she cannot walk.

The empress is moved from room to room in the palace while recumbent on a couch. At other times, reclining in a beautiful boat shaped sleigh, she is driven in the park at Tsarskoe-Selo.

Next among the distresses of the czar is the fact that his younger sister, Grand Duchess Olga, wife of Duke Peter of Oldenburg, finds herself unhappily married. She has asked the czar for permission to secure a divorce, so that she may marry a young officer of the cuirassiers. The emperor has angrily refused permission.

But it is against his brother, Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch, that the czar's hottest anger is directed. Last month after the confirmation of his marriage with the divorced Mme. Sheremetvskala, Grand Duke Michael made an irrevocable marriage settlement on her. This so infuriated the czar that, despite their mother's appeals, he struck his brother's name from membership in the imperial household.

This means that Grand Duke Michael has lost an annual allowance of 200,000 rubles (about \$100,000), the free use of five residences in Russia, a large staff of attendants and horses and carriages.

Besides this, the grand duke has been stripped of his rank in the army. He has gone abroad incognito. He really is in exile.

## ARMY HORSE A FINE JUMPER.

Marshal Ney, Saved From Death, Learns Clever Feat.

This is the story of an army horse that can do some clever jumping and that has had an unusual history.

Marshal Ney, the animal in question, at the army post of Fort Myer, was on the brink of being sent to a rendering plant when a sudden turn of fortune occurred for him. He had become grievously sick, and the veterinarians



Photo by American Press Association.

MARSHAL NEY CLEARING A TABLE.

had given him up. Lieutenant Shepard, stationed at Fort Myer, because of a sudden fancy for the animal begged for his life. The higher officers granted the lieutenant's request by giving him the horse to see what he could do with it.

That was two years ago. Now Marshal Ney can jump over a table fully laid with dinner and with a party of diners seated about it. He does this so neatly that the diners need not move an inch from their places nor fear for a second any danger. The picture shows Marshal Ney in the act of making his jump.

## St. Paul's Cathedral In London Again Reported Falling

ANOTHER report, repeating a warning uttered in 1902 and in 1907, several days ago startled Christendom with the news that St. Paul's cathedral, London, was sinking and that big cracks in its dome were widening.

This development caused immediate agitation by various societies and the public at large in London against the proposed construction of a subway close to the great pile. Next to St. Peter's in Rome, the Cathedral of St. Paul is perhaps the most notable sacred structure in the world. Certainly it embodies more historic lore relating to early religious affairs of England than any other. It contains monuments to a great number of England's heroes and the graves of others.

Thus when it is reported that the structure is on the brink of a great catastrophe the entire nation is shocked. Sir Francis Fox, the celebrated English engineer, who has had big experiences, such as piercing the Simpson tunnel, saving the Winchester cathedral and preserving the mosque of St. Sophia at Constantinople, is authority for the statement that St. Paul's is actually moving and in danger. The cathedral authorities consulted Sir Francis when it became known that the county council was contemplating the construction of the tramway underground near the big edifice.

His report showed that some of the huge buttresses were giving way and that quick remedial measures were necessary to insure safety for the building. He declared that as the earth to be removed for the proposed subway would amount to several thousand tons it was very likely that the equilibrium of the cathedral would be affected by it.

"The cathedral is overloaded and actually moving and cracking," he reported. "In my opinion, the subway proposed for the vicinity should on no account be permitted."

Cracks and various signs of an approaching wreck have attracted atten-



TOWER OF ST. PAUL'S.

tion to St. Paul's several times at wide intervals in the past.

In 1902 cracks five inches wide were first discovered. The church authorities sniffed and frowned at those who sounded the warning. They declared it was positively wicked to spread the sensation that imminent danger existed. Yet the report was well corroborated, and the statement that the historic fane was overloaded had clear proof.

It was recommended by several experts that an entirely new foundation be constructed of concrete to support the edifice. Nevertheless nothing adequate was done, and the cracks, which are located in the great dome, have perceptibly widened and lengthened.

Several other churches have suffered decay and final collapse in London, and all previously had been reported in danger. It was during the first agitation over St. Paul's condition that the famous Campanile of St. Mark's in Venice, fell into decay and finally tumbled down into the square of San Marco. Even in the face of this grave tidings on the danger to St. Paul's the English officials poo-pooed the warnings.

St. Paul's cathedral, according to some authorities, was in pagan times a temple of Diana. This theory was rejected by Sir Christopher Wren, who designed the present structure. He believed there had been a building on the spot, erected by Christians in the time of the Roman occupation, which was demolished by the pagan Saxons. It was restored by King Ethelbert in 610 and burned down in 981. The structure was rebuilt in the same year and again destroyed in 1087. A new structure was immediately begun, but not completed for 200 years. It was known as Old St. Paul's and had an existence to 1561. It was partially restored and finally destroyed by the great fire of 1696. The present church was started in 1675 and completed in 1710. It is 500 feet in length and 118 feet broad in the form of a Latin cross. The dome is 364 feet above the ground and 110 feet in diameter.

## Rich Witness Dodges Congress and Takes "Silent Treatment"

WILLIAM ROCKEFELLER, the Standard Oil millionaire, brother of John D., after having baffled the best efforts of many federal sleuths for a week, recently fell behind the oddest excuse ever offered by a notable person to avoid the witness stand. If the statements made by his physicians were true Mr. Rockefeller not only could not talk on the witness stand, but should never speak again for the rest of his life.

The possessor of millions almost equalling the assets of his brother, he was in hiding from the arm of the law effectually, while a score of sleuths blockaded his New York and Tarrytown houses and others kept the telegraph wires hot. In the end the millionaire, then on his way to Honduras, sent word that he would accept the service through the medium of his attorney from those who sought him.

The quest for Mr. Rockefeller engaged the attention of the entire country. He was wanted as a witness before the Pujo congressional committee, investigating money trust conditions. His testimony, it has been declared, would go a long way toward showing the true cause of the panic of 1907 and would also throw much light on a recent copper syndicate scandal.

The manner in which federal sleuths conducted their search for Mr. Rockefeller formed a national comedy. Swarms of them infested the neighborhood of Mr. Rockefeller's Fifty-fourth street mansion in New York, keeping sentinels in front and rear of a half dozen residences thereabouts. The Hawkshaws candidly suspected the millionaire's neighbors of having secret passages connecting their places with Mr. Rockefeller's. At one time they seriously contemplated obtaining the right to break in the Rockefeller house



WILLIAM ROCKEFELLER.

doors. Then, to their chagrin, it was discovered that the quarry was on a ship headed for Honduras.

The "silent treatment" was the excuse presented by physicians as a reason why Mr. Rockefeller should not be forced to testify. To talk, it was declared, would greatly inflame the millionaire's larynx and aggravate the illness with which he was afflicted.

Dr. Walter F. Chappell of New York, one of Mr. Rockefeller's physicians, started the country by declaring that his millionaire patient must refrain from speech for the rest of his life.

Any effort on his part to converse, said Dr. Chappell, would cause a laryngeal spasm and might bring immediate painful death. It was explained that Mr. Rockefeller's larynx was covered with a number of little knoblike protuberations. His nervous condition is such that even in writing his thoughts on a pad, the millionaire is greatly hampered. He is unable to write more than three or four words at a time legibly, it is declared.

He was a pretty sick looking man when he reached Key West to embark for Honduras. He took no visible pleasure in the fact he had outwitted all the sleuths of the government and had been calmly resting on Jekyll island, off the Georgia coast, while they were surrounding his various homes in the north and predicting his "capture" every hour or so.

News of the special train which had headed south from Jacksonville reached Key West quickly, and there were many persons waiting to meet it when it arrived. An aged, gray haired man, who looked very feeble, was helped out of one of its parlor cars.

"Yes, I am Mr. Rockefeller," he said, when correspondents addressed him. When asked where he was going he replied in a faint voice he was not on his way to Bermuda or to Cuba—as had been reported—but was going to Honduras for the sake of his health. Soon after the Rockefeller party arrived a yacht which had anchored out in the harbor was seen to get in motion. Almost at the same time the steamer Halifax for Havana, Cuba, got under way. Since small boats had taken parties out to each, it was impossible to tell which craft the long missing witness had boarded. But the Halifax soon wireless back that he wasn't aboard, while the yacht refused to reply to messages.

## TIMELY HINTS FOR FARMERS

### Clean Milking Pays.

Attention to some simple things will make the milking process a cleaner one—the keeping of the stable as clean and free from odors as its construction will permit; the handling of feed and bedding, especially hay and straw, just before milking fills the air with dust. Dust must be present in order for the bacteria to get in which cause souring of milk.

Keep the cows clean and well groomed. An occasional brushing will help to do this, but it should not be given just before milking because of the dust. Wipe off the flanks and udder of the cow with a damp cloth in order to remove all loose hairs, dandruff and foreign materials that stick to her, instead of allowing them to fall into the milk. Clipping the flanks and udder is advisable.

Use a covered pail. A hood of tin covering a part of the top is all that is necessary. The old style flaring top open pail catches all the dirt possible. Experiments in which the actual amount of dirt and bacteria allowed to enter the milk in covered and open pails has been determined show a very decided advantage for the covered pail. The milker himself may do much to contaminate the milk by milking with unclean hands and dirty clothes. A milker with filthy habits should never be given a seat in the cow stable.—Farm Press.

### Sheep on the Farm.

The care of a flock of sheep is a job a good deal less sweaty and laborious than the swing of the scythe and the hoe in an unending effort to kill off the weeds. In the presence of such a flock the weeds rapidly disappear and the grasses take the possession of the ground. Some farmers are said to hesitate about starting a flock of sheep because of the possible reduction of the duty on wool and the decline in price that perhaps would follow. But this would cut no figure in the case.

Mutton always commands a profitable price, and the combined returns from mutton and wool, added to the services of the sheep in keeping down the weeds and enriching the land, will perhaps make the flock a highly valuable contributor to the prosperity of the farm.

### Silage For Horses.

The Pennsylvania station experimented with feeding horses silage, and here is what Professor Cochei says of feeding it to draft horses:

Silage which is made from mature corn, is free from mold, has not been exposed to air too long before feeding and is properly supplemented with other feeds which will make up the deficiency in protein can be fed to horses with safety when care is used to have them become gradually accustomed to it.

Horses fed silage as a portion of their ration consumed less grain, made their gains at lesser cost per pound, were sleeker and better finished than when fed on rations not containing silage.

## WARMING SLOP FOR HOGS IN WINTER.

### Conduces to Thrift In Breeding and Fattening Animals.

A great many of our best feeders, says Farm, Stock and Home, now make it a practice to feed sloop, or at least considerable water, up until the very last of the feeding process, and the majority of them warm the water they use. Warm water helps to break down the feed better, and it induces a better circulation of blood to the digestive tract than does cold water.

One of the great difficulties always encountered with breeding sows during the winter is to get them to drink sufficient water. They should drink a great deal of it, not alone because they need it for body functions, but also that they will be kept satisfied without eating so much dry feed as to make them overfat. Water fills without furnishing many nutrients.

Under ordinary conditions as soon as water begins to get real cold hogs refuse to drink much of it, and so they require a larger ration of other feed before they are satisfied. If, on the other hand, the water is warmed and is mixed in sufficient quantity with their feed they will take it into their systems without the slightest objections and will be much better off for it.

The feed bill will also be smaller at the same time. Whether the sloop is warmed for fattening stock or not, we would certainly advise that it be for the breeding stock.

### Disking Stubble Field.

If you have any stubble ground that wasn't plowed last fall go over it with a disk before plowing next spring. This will not only aid in conserving moisture, but it will also enable you to produce a better seed bed later on.

The best farmers are disking before plowing as well as after plowing nowadays. The great problem is to save moisture. Your crop may be measured by the amount of moisture you conserve in your soil. There isn't going to be an oversupply next year.

## Two Women Editors of Suffrage Paper Have Done Successful Work

LOOK well to your laurels, Mr. Hearst, Mr. Bennett, Mr. Pulitzer, Jr., and Mr. Munsey. You have now a staff of dangerous competitors in your midst.

This is to introduce two of the editors of the first woman's publication devoted exclusively to politics. They are Mrs. Nora Blatch De Forest and Miss Beatrice Brown, respectively general secretary and business manager of the Women's Political World, the remarkable new publication. The Women's Political World made its initial appearance several days ago. Its main offices are in New York city.

The new paper is eight pages in size, with a half page cartoon as the leading feature, regular state capital correspondence and all kinds of vigorous editorials. Politicians have known for years that women are capable of high class oratory. Now they are to learn



Photos by American Press Association. MISS BEATRICE BROWN, AT TOP, AND MRS. NORA BLATCH DE FOREST.

that the fair sex can just meet them halfway and—if they're too rude—put them to flight in a battle of editorials.

Completing the staff of the new magazine are Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, president; Elizabeth Ellsworth Cook, vice president; Marsha Townsend, treasurer; Eunice Dana Brannan, chairman of the finance committee, and Caroline Lexow, field secretary.

Mrs. De Forest is daughter of Mrs. Blatch, the president. The younger woman has had a notable career as a mechanical engineer. She is the only woman member of the American Society of Engineers and has designed many steel skyscrapers in New York.

Miss Brown has gained prominence in New York as an active worker in women's club affairs. She is very highly experienced in newspaper work by reason of having done much independent writing for the various papers. The work of the intrepid woman editors for the near future will be principally devoted to obtaining woman suffrage in New York state in 1915, according to a statement over the first editorial column.

That this is imminently possible is supported by the recent action of the judiciary committees of the state legislature in reporting the bill giving equal suffrage to women. This move now puts the suffrage question in line to go through the legislature and be put up to the whole people in a referendum vote in 1915. Obviously the suffrage hosts had better keep up a campaign before the whole people, who shall in two years be the final judge of the big question.

Just to give you an idea of the viewpoint and the editorial processes of the Women's Political World, here is one of the editorials of the first issue:

"We congratulate our plucky sisters on the success of their undertaking—the pilgrimage to Albany. It has advertised the cause throughout the world. It has shown that women accomplish what they set out to do in spite of rain and snow, in spite of some ridicule and adverse prophecies by the way. They have stirred up the rural districts between New York and Albany and have shown the farmers that suffragists are not all tenderfeet. They have accomplished much good without harming themselves. We hope that there may be many more pilgrimages throughout the state to help win the referendum in 1915."

In another editorial a politician who said the "hike" would lose 100,000 votes for the suffrage cause is laughed at. "This man missed election by 200,000 votes," it reads.