

DEFEATED TAGGART

He ran the gamblers out of Indiana, closed up French Lick and signed a local option bill. He defeated Taggart for the Senate—and yet Taggart is his friend.

"There goes the Democratic machine to the junk heap," cried Taggart the day that Marshall forced the nomination of Kern for the Senate against the candidacy of the old boss, but Taggart himself swung in line and is to-day a supporter of Marshall, though some there be who doubt the personal sincerity of his support.

He told Taggart early in his first term that he thought it was bad taste for Taggart to be hanging round the Capitol where officials elected by the people were supposed to be attending to the people's business. This angered the boss, but the course of the Governor was so fair, and his determination to do his duty without fear or favor so apparent, that there was no handle for his rage. Though it smoldered, it did not break out in open hostility.

People were inclined to censure the Governor for what they took for a luke-warm policy, and even at the end of his first term there were some who condemned him as not radical enough. They said he was a progressive with the brakes on; others that he was what Wilson declared himself, "a conservative in motion."

Either definition suited Marshall. He asked for progress of a kind that did not call for red fire and brass bands, and he got it. In the last campaign he was able to point to a record of real progress and a programme that placed his state in the van.

PROGRESSIVE INDIANA

His friends claimed that no State in the Union has exceeded Indiana in the enactment of progressive laws. It ratified the Income Tax Amendment to the Constitution; it petitioned Congress to submit an amendment providing for direct election of Senators; it passed corrupt practices and campaign publicity acts. A most liberal Employers' Liability act was passed, abolishing the fellow servant rule, and abolishing the workingman's waiver. Child labor laws were strengthened, the Railroad Commission was empowered to fix rates and the Tax Board was given enlarged powers. Cold storage limitations were enacted, a standard of weights and measures was adopted, sanitary schoolhouses and medical inspection of pupils were provided for. Laws were passed making the block system of signals on railroads obligatory; a bureau for inspection of mines, factories and boilers was established; a commission was formed to advance agricultural and industrial education; building and loan associations were brought under the banking department of the State; a system of uniform accounting was established in all State departments.

Gov. Marshall raised a storm of protest when he signed the requisition papers which took the McNamaras to California and he was denounced as an enemy of labor, but when the plea of guilty was entered at Los Angeles his course was justified, and nothing but praise has been heard from that day.

When Bryan asked his famous questions that were calculated to smoke out the candidates Marshall answered frankly, and his course proved to be the best, as it made him many friends and no enemies.

SUNDAY BASEBALL

When the Legislature passed a law legalizing Sunday baseball he vetoed it because of a technicality, and when the defect was remedied and the bill sent to him again, in the midst of a great roar of approbation for his previous veto, he signed

it, on the ground that this is a representative Government and it is the business of the Legislature to pass laws.

It is in this way that Marshall has been a fighter. He has gone forward with the business of government regardless of personal consequences, and his views and opinions have at all times been an open book to his constituents.

His views on national issues have at all times been well defined, and he has not hesitated to call things by their real names. He has denounced judiciary-made laws, while at the same time denouncing the doctrines of recall of courts and of judicial decisions.

Tariff for revenue only, with an accent on the only, is the great issue of the present campaign, according to Marshall's speeches and declarations made more than two years ago.

Marshall is a Presbyterian. He is a domestic man—some even call him uxorious. He is a scholar and a philosopher. He has been honored with degrees from half a dozen colleges and universities, and is LL. D. of at least three, including the Notre Dame and the University of Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Marshall is the daughter of a court clerk. Marshall met her while practicing at the bar. He was well along in life then, but his ardent courtship of Miss Lois I. Kimsey, of

Angola, Ind., is remembered to this day. It culminated in their marriage in 1895, and their honeymoon is not yet over. They have no children, and it is this that makes it possible for them to be together all the time. They have never spent a day apart. Mrs. Marshall accompanies the Governor on his most arduous campaigns, on every trip, official or otherwise, she is his companion.

It was not until after his marriage that Marshall became politically ambitious and it is said that his success in politics is due to his wife, who has been able to drag him away from his more congenial pursuits of culture and philosophy to engage in the active duties of citizenship and become a militant exponent of the cause of Democracy as it is understood by the fathers.

A glance at some of the bills 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 hydrophobia.
 - 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.



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Mr. and Mrs. Thomas R. Marshall.