WILSON'S LIFE AS POLITICIAN BRIEF

President-elect Known Only as Educator and Writer Until Two Years Ago.

LAW CAREER ABANDONED

Inclination as Reformer Manifested on Taking Presidency of Princeton, Later as New Jersey's Governor.

EVENTS IN LIFE OF WOODROW WILSON.

1856—Born in Staunton, Va., December 28.
1873—Entered Davidson College.
1875—Entered Princeton University.
1879—Graduated from Princeton.
1882—Receives degree of bachelor of law at University of Virginia.
1883—Practiced law at Savannah, Ga.
1885—Married Miss Ellen Louise Axson at Savannah, Ga.
1885-1888—Adjunct professor of history and political enocomy, Bryn Mawr University.
1886—Degree of doctor of philosophy from Hopkins University.
1887—Degree of doctor of laws from Lake Forest University, North Carolina.
1888-1890—Professor of history Wesleyan University.
1890—Professor of jurisprudence and political economy at Princeton.
1898—McCormick professor of jurisprudence and politics, Princeton.
1902—Becomes thirteenth president of Princeton.
1910—Elected Governor of New Jersey, first Democrat to hold that office in 16 years.
1912—Nominated for President by Democrats, July 3; elected November 5.

That Woodrow Wilson did not make his plans from boyhood to "be President of the United States some day," as it is said aspiring politicians and statesmen have a way of doing, is indicated by the fact that early in life he abandoned a career as a lawyer to immure himself as a college professor, the word "immure" being used in its strictly political sense. Mr. Wilson had gone to a law school, had taken the necessary degrees, had been admitted to the bar and had hung out his shingle. He had a few cases, too, but he soon tired of it all. The study of law had proved extremely to his taste; the practice of law did not. So, after 18 months in his office in Atlanta, Ga., in which he had plenty of time for philosophy and for the further study of the theories of his profession, he closed the office, took down the shingle and returned to the landlord the key.

Since then, except for his brief incursion into politics as Governor of New Jersey and as the candidate for President of the United States, he has been famous chiefly as a college professor, college president and writer. His books and essays have been upon political, historical and economic topics, showing a continuance of his taste for politics in the abstract; but, until the New Jersey campaign came up, he never had been a candidate for an office. That, seemingly, had been put aside that memorable day down in Georgia when he took down his shingle and gave the key to the office back to the man he rented from.

Schooling Is Extensive.

Mr. Wilson had uncommon educational opportunities. His grandfather and his father were educated men, of prominence in the communities in which they lived. They were not rich, nor were they poor, and both appreciated the higher things of life. College training was among the ideals of both of them. So Mr. Wilson's father was what is termed an educated man, a minister, and in his way a leader among men. He gave his son the same advantages. Woodrow Wilson was not slow to take advantage of them. That is proved by the long list of letters he is entitled to append to his name—degrees won by scholarly attainments, and bestowed by various universities.

He was born in Virginia. Later his parents moved to Georgia and to the Carolinas. He went to Davidson College when he was 17. At 19 he entered Princeton, from which he was graduated at 22. He went from there to the University of Virginia, where he took the law course, receiving the degree of bachelor of law in 1882, at the age of 26. That was the year he began the practice of law at Atlanta. He abandoned that profession to become adjunct professor of history and political economy at Bryn Mawr. He was professor of political economy in Wesleyan University for a time. From there he went to Princeton in 1892 to become professor of political economy. The title of his chair was changed in 1898 to professor of jurisprudence, and he became McCormick professor of jurisprudence and politics upon the endowment of that professorship. During that time he gave lectures at Johns Hopkins University, which was one of the universities to bestow the degree of LL. D. upon him. He did a good deal of writing at the same time. Among his works, the best known have been "Congressional Government, a Study in American Politics," "The State—Elements of Historical and Practical Politics," "Division and Reunion," "George Washington" and "A History of the American People." He published some other literary and political essays.

Reforms Attempted at Princeton.

When in 1902 Professor Wilson became the thirteenth president of Princeton, he was the first layman who ever had been honored with the place. His talent as a reformer quickly manifested itself. He made two attempts to inaugurate sweeping changes in the college system. In one he failed; in the other he was signally successful. The one that went by the board was the plan of establishing the "squad" system for undergraduates. There was a general onslaught upon it. The alumni resented it as an attack upon the students' clubs. Some of the trustees, and many of his co-workers on the teaching staff disagreed with him, and the storm of opposition became so strong he was compelled to withdraw it.

In the other campaign for reform he won. He established the "preceptorial" system, which called for the appointment of 50 additional teachers at a cost to the University of $100,000 a year. It was designed to give each student the benefit of a personal contact with a teacher. The alumni liked it so well that they came forward with pledges that money for the undertaking would be forthcoming. The plan ever since has been conceded to be a success.

New Jersey Campaign Noteworthy.

Mr. Wilson had been an educator a quarter of a century when he resigned to enter the campaign for Governor of New Jersey. He was nominated by the Democrats of that state in 1910, at a time when there was a general demand for reforms. He fought the "machine" in his own party and won. There was some disposition to look askance at the schoolmaster in politics, but it was a Democratic year in his state, and he went in on a wave of anti-Republican sentiment and a reaction against existing local political conditions. With a plurality of 49,000, he became the first Democratic Governor New Jersey had had in 16 years. He continued his fight on the "machine," despite a reverse or two.

Although he contended for various reform measures, he came into prominence as Governor most largely in the campaign to elect a successor to Senator Kean. James E. Martine, who was relatively unknown, had made the fight in the popular primary, which was then a new thing, and which was being ignored by the political bosses—and Martine had won. James, Smith, Jr., who was the leader of the state "machine," and who claimed the credit for permitting Wilson to be nominated by the state convention, wanted the place. Wilson espoused the cause of Martine, alienating some of his former support. Martine won again. Wilson lost ground in the succeeding legislature. His foes said he had been "rebuked." His friends called it "knifed."

Among the laws enacted while he was Governor of New Jersey were a workingmen's compensation act, a direct nominations law, a corrupt practices act, a public utilities commission bill, and a law providing for the commission form of government in cities.

Governor Wilson's home life has been quiet and nearly ideal. He married Miss Ellen Louise Axson in Savannah in 1885. They have three daughters, Margaret, Jessie and Eleanor.

HOME AND FAMILY OF NEW PRESIDENT-ELECT.

ABOVE—MRS. WOODROW WILSON AND DR. AND MRS. WILSON BEFORE THEIR HOME IN PRINCETON. BELOW—LEFT TO RIGHT, MISSES JESSIE, ELEANOR AND MARGARET WILSON, THEIR DAUGHTERS.

SOUTH DAKOTA IS UNCERTAIN

Wilson and T. R. Close—Republican Not Sure of Governorship.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Nov. 5.—Slow returns from scattered precincts of South Dakota indicate Roosevelt and Wilson running a neck-and-neck race.

Returns from 175 out of 1653 precincts give Wilson 8882, Roosevelt 8214.

Byrne (Rep.) and Johnson (Dem.) for Governor are running virtually even.

Rosevelt Second in Maryland.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 5.—Woodrow Wilson carried Maryland by from 20,000 to 25,000 plurality, estimated from figures received up to 11 o'clock tonight. Roosevelt ran second.

South Carolina 50,000 Democratic.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 5.—Indications are that Wilson has carried South Carolina by a majority of more than 50,000.

Arkansas Wilson's by 60,000.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 5.—Wilson carried Arkansas by about 60,000 majority.

JOY INSPIRES GUNS

Wilson's Body Guard, a Texan, Would Shoot a Bit.

GOVERNOR IS RESERVED

Returns Are Read to Victor as He Is Seated Around Banquet Table With Friends in Brilliantly Lighted Room.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 5.—Governor Wilson sat tonight with a party of friends around a brilliantly-illuminated dinner table. As the election returns began to come in, earlier than was expected, the first results the Governor got were favorable and his comment was, "That's very encouraging."

The returns that continued to come from Massachusetts, Connecticut and New York all favored Governor Wilson and the party about the dinner table showed its pleasure.

Captain "Bill" McDonald, the Texas ranger, who is the Governor's bodyguard, read a stack of returns and felt so happy that he exclaimed:

"I wonder if I'd get arrested if I just shot off my guns. If it keeps up this I will just have to turn them loose."

Captain McDonald is a close friend of Colonel Roosevelt, but differs with him politically.

The Governor was not over-confident. When shown the returns from New York he smiled: "I'm supposed to carry the city by three to one in order to win the state," he said as he continued his dinner leisurely.

Students Hold Celebration.

The celebration of victory by Princeton's students began at 11 o'clock tonight, when the bell in Nassau Hall, where the Continental Congress met, began to toll a signal of Wilson's victory. Tolling the bell is an established Princeton custom when the college is successful in any contest.

Students began to gather with band instruments, pennants and torches and formed a parade that passed down through Bayard Lane, past the Grover Cleveland house to Governor Wilson's residence. Friends who were with the Governor while the returns were coming in found difficulty in getting him to concede that he had won.

Governor Goes Slowly.

Dudley S. Malone, son-in-law of Senator O'Gorman, of New York, came out of the room where the returns were being read, and said laughingly:

"The Governor refuses to be elected."

His message to Chairman McCombs was his first statement admitting that all doubt of his election had passed.

MICHIGAN CONCEDED TO T. R.

Incomplete Count Puts Wilson in Second and Taft Third Place.

DETROIT, Nov. 5.—Returns from 145 out of 2115 state precincts show Taft 12,347, Roosevelt 20,330, Wilson 16,066.

This does not include the incomplete count in many Detroit precincts. It is conceded that Roosevelt will carry the state.

KANSAS FOR T. R. BY 10,000

Capper, Republican, Leads for Governor and Stubbs for Senator.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 5.—Returns at 10:30 tonight indicated that Roosevelt would carry Kansas over Wilson by probably 10,000 plurality. Taft apparently was running a poor third.

Capper (Rep.), for Governor, was leading Hodges (Dem.) and Stubbs (Rep.), for United States Senator, was slightly ahead of Thompson (Dem.).

TAFT WINS VERMONT BY 924

Complete Returns Give Taft 23,247, Roosevelt 22,373, Wilson 15,397.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Vt., Nov. 5.—President Taft carried Vermont by 924 votes. Complete returns show the following results:

Taft 23,247, Roosevelt 22,373, Wilson 15,397.

Colorado Wilson's by 120,000.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 5.—On the basis of reports received from 101 precincts in Colorado, including 27 in Denver, figured on an estimated total vote of 270,000, Colorado should give Wilson 120,000, Taft 78,000, Roosevelt 75,000.

Wilson Ahead in Nevada.

RENO, Nev., Early returns indicate that Wilson will carry Nevada by a safe majority; Roosevelt probably will be second.

Mississippi Democratic by 105,000.

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 5.—The Democratic majority in Mississippi is estimated at 105,000.

M'COMBS IS ELATED

Early Message of Jubilation Sent to Wilson.

ELECTION IS ANNOUNCED

Democratic Chairman Says He Has Word From Mr. King That Oregon Is Wilson's by 10,000. Makes Other Claims.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—Early returns from New York and the seaboard states were the cause of much exultation at Democratic National headquarters. Chairman McCombs soon after 7 o'clock sent word to Governor Wilson that his election was indicated by an overwhelming vote. Later he made the following statement:

"Victory is now complete. The returns are coming in so fast that I cannot keep up with them. Governor Wilson has carried Massachusetts, Maine, Connecticut, New York, Maryland, New Jersey and all of the South. National Committeeman W. R. King wires that Wilson will get 10,000 plurality in Oregon. I believe we will carry Pennsylvania for Wilson.

"I have reports which are sufficient to elect Governor Wilson overwhelmingly without official returns from the Western states, which are not in."

With Chairman McCombs were Vice-Chairman McAdoo and United States Senator O'Gorman, who were plainly elated over the returns. Mr. McCombs at 10 o'clock said he was not prepared to concede Illinois to Roosevelt, as he had been quoted as having done.

T. R. HAS LEAD IN KANSAS

Democrats Say Final Count Will Give State to Wilson.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 5.—Returns at midnight indicated that the Progressive National ticket and the Republican state ticket had been victorious in Kansas. Progressive leaders claimed the state for Roosevelt by a plurality of from 10,000 to 15,000, but the Democrats maintained that the complete vote would place Wilson in the lead. W. R. Stubs (Rep.), was leading William H. Thompson (Dem.) in the race for United States Senator.

For Governor Arthur Capper (Rep.) and George Hodges (Dem.) were running about even.

The Republicans were claiming the election of at least five Congressmen but no definite returns on Congressional contests had been received.

The state equal suffrage amendment won in every precinct.

TAFT'S MARGIN WIPED OUT

Wilson More Than 100 Ahead in New Hampsire at Midnight.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 5. — Although President Taft had a great lead by the early returns in New Hampshire, the margin was wiped out and at midnight Governor Wilson was more than 100 votes ahead. Returns from 80 towns and wards out of 290 gave Taft 8603, Wilson 8742, Roosevelt 3358.

The new Legislature probably will be Republican.

TEXAS STRONG FOR WILSON

Vote for Taft and Roosevelt Nearly Evenly Divided.

DALLAS, Tex., Nov. 5.—Returns indicate that Wilson has carried Texas by 170,000. The vote for Taft and Roosevelt is nearly evenly divided.

The Socialist vote probably will reach 10,000, an increase of 50 per cent over 1908.

Debs Fails to Vote.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Nov. 5.—Eugene V. Debs, Socialist nominee for President, did not vote today. Owing to his extensive campaign tour he was unable to be at home during the registration period.

"FAGGED-OUT" WOMEN

Will Find a Helpful Suggestion In This Letter.

Overworked, run down, "fagged out" women who feel as though they could hardly drag about, should profit by Miss Richter's experience. She says: "Last Winter I was completely run down and felt fagged out all the time, was nervous and had indigestion.

One of my friends advised me to take Vinol and it has done me great good. The tired, worn-out feeling is all gone and I am strong, vigorous and well. The stomach trouble soon disappeared and now I eat heartily and have perfect digestion. I wish every tired, weak, nervous woman could have Vinol, for I never spent any money in my life that did me so much good as that I spent for Vinol." Marie Richter, Detroit, Mich.

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PRINCIPAL PLEDGES MADE BY THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION THAT NOMINATED WOODROW WILSON FOR PRESIDENT.

Immediate downward revision of the tariff, articles entering into competition with trust-controlled products which are sold more cheaply abroad than at home to be placed on the free list.

Vigorous enforcement of the civil and criminal laws against trusts and trust officials, so far as may be necessary to abolish private monopoly in the United States.

Prohibition of corporations from contributing to any campaign fund.

One term for President of the United States.

Physical valuation of interstate railways, express companies and telegraph and telephone lines.

Laws to prevent carriers from engaging in business which brings them into competition with their patrons; laws against over-issuance of stock by such corporations; legislation to require the reduction of transportation rates, so far as conditions will permit.

Revision of banking laws and system of competitive bidding for deposit of public funds in banks.

Permission to National banks to lend a portion of their funds on real estate security.

Co-operation of Federal Government with states in improvement of inland waterways.

National aid to local authorities in the construction and maintenance of post roads.

Trial by jury in cases of indirect contempt of court.

Employes' compensation law, wherever Federal jurisdiction extends.

Union of various Governmental agencies for the control of pure food, quarantine, vital statistics and public health.

Reorganization and extension of the civil service.

Immediate declaration of Nation's purpose to recognize independence of Philippines.

Full territorial government for Alaska.

Parcels post and extension of rural mail service.

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