WOODROW WILSON SAYS HE CAME TO OREGON TO LEARN

Word Picture Points Out Difference Between New Hope of Democracy and Strenuous Roosevelt.

By Marshall N. Dana. Standing before the people of Portland, Theodore Rossevelt said: "I came here not to teach but to be taught." Standing in the same place, Woodrow Wilson said: "I came here not to educate, but to learn.

Both proceeded then to speak of the Oregon system. The people, appreciating their opportunity, meanwhile studied the men. It was a good deal to have the progressive leader of the Republicans and the new hope of Democracy within he progressive state both in the same

Roosevelt has gone back to the east Wilson is returning. Roosevelt comided the Oregon system unqualifiedly I save as to the recall of judges. Wilcommended the Oregon system, but salified by naming the initiative and eferendum expedients until representave government shall have been re-ored to the people, and adding that he d not approve of the recall of the dges, because the recall would be like club held over the head of the interter of the law, preventing him from fing honest opinions and judgments in desire to win popular favor, and thus sep his job. The recall of judges, said the Oregon system.

Why Wilson's comment on the recall of the judiciary should come in the first regraphs of this little character stch is explainable only because he hit hat point harder than any other and ner while here, and now that he is at removing his shadow from among is, it seems the bravest of a good many ave utterances

Difference Between Them.

Having had the opportunity to see during all the time they were under the egon influence, it seems interesting to recall that Roosevelt gave the impreson of a sledge hammer, smashing his sints with single drives. If he broke the machine he didn't much care. Wilon simply took the machine apart, and by showing how it was made, demon-strated the need for improvement. osevelt established his belief through the power of his conviction; Wilson analyzed-such the difference between the statesman politician and the statesman

Roosevelt did not fall, during the 10 imes I heard him speak while in Oreron, to express his belief that an imved manhood will be ultimately cause an improved national government. hus he was enabled to define the imortance of the mother's place and the d for not only many children, but well trained sons and daughters.

Payors Publicity. undercurrent of what Wilson said UNLIKE THE OLD uring his numerous addresses while in ontact with the Oregon system exernment by placing large responsiility for administration upon responsi-ble leaders. In other words, that we can ake good government out of the men ind forces and interests we have, providing nothing is secret and everything

Roosevelt gave no interview to any newspaper man while in Oregon. He to face. He is unlike the old line poli-talked pleasantly personally as he had ticians, who will not admit of a new orpportunity, but what he said for publication was what he said in public ddrauses. Wilson, on the other han 1. gave nearly as many interviews as were asked of him, answered all questions asked of him, and evaded none. He said in fact that he considered it as dangerous to evade as to refuse to

Roosevelt is a smashing character get back what they gave in political prowith a smashing physique. His best friend would not call Woodrow Wilson

Mas Fighter's Jaw.

He said humorously that his lack of meliness was his good fortune, since gave him no reason or time for van-He has, though, the fighter's jaw, as has Roosevelt. He has the tight closing lips that mark resolution, yet they are full enough to mark humanity, and the kinditness of his personality shines from his eyes which sometimes flash with the brilliancy of the mind behind them. Wilson's nose is like his jaw, rather long; it has the slightly accentuated arch that Napoleon thought necessary to the leader of men.

Wilson's humor is quaint and irre-When he wanted to pocket or in secret, but must bear it Illustrate Oregon's pace he said we were like the darky who had been fired on and nearly hit. When he dropped exsusted at his master's door step two iles from the place of shooting, his master asked:

Servants Reglect Duty. "Did he pretty nearly get you?"

Tag seh, messa. "Did you hear the bullet?"
"Yas sah, I done heah it twice." When it pass me, and then when

When Governor Wilson wanted to il- said, could vote intelligently for the ustrate how the American people have long Oregon ballot because no one could seen neglecting their opportunities of know all the names and offices, and few ment, how they have been letting public servants neglect their jobs

If the work—in his own way—he used away by the sea before they adopted the commission plan. The Chinese had to have a house burned down before they A man who had not paid much heed to the way his house was conducted got a taste of the delicious roast pig. s impelled by unsatisfactory features but Portland need not burn down her investigate the servants' quarters. nvestigate the servants' quarters, house, nor be swept away, to avail the servants were by the commission plan, getting pubre he found one person working lic business transacted by responsible

gallivanting. Trustee Theory Wrong.

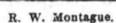
"I'm the man who's got the contract the work for all the rest; who in the hell are you?" was the unex-

Who are you?" questioned the house

ment for better government and political wholesomeness. His belief is that the entire nation is cleaning its political lison wanted to impress on the pec-at the Armory that the trustee ary of government is wrong. The rustee theory, if it may be explained, i that entertained by the rich and and that it consists in restoring to the people real representative government, influential, who, because they have such at stake, consider themselves to povern for all. Thus their contribu-lons to campaign funds, which are not with executives vested with large re-sponsibilities for the administration of which rigid publicty must systematically call them to account. atributions at all, but like the Indian Wilson's coming to Oregon was, of course, significant. He is pointed to as the standard bearer for Democracy tlatch, things they expect back again."It is like the old style of pump." id Wilson, "that goes dry over night in the next presidential campaign. He has proven his leadership; he has said e careful housewife draws a bucket water in the evening with which to of water in the evening with which to prime the pump next morning. But when she does so it is always noticethat the water she put in is the and no effort at all to decrive.

Impressions of Woodrow Wilson Expressed by Representative Men of Portland





trying to usurp all the functions

of the legislatitve, judicial, and execu-

Wilson sees that danger, as he rebuice

Colonel Wood for voicing the hope that

the people would shortly rule them

selves, as free from the advice and dom-

ination of leaders as from the lessons

Governor Wilson is a recent convert

se who have been most severe in

to the initiative and referendum, and

like all recent converts, and especially

their ridicule and derision of the thing

they have but newly adopted, is an

ebullient worshiper at the lately erect-

ed shrine. I expect to see him modify

his transports over the initiative and

referendum; of our republican life they

are the Scylla and Charybdis between

terously steered to avoid national dis-

recall of judges-wisdom born of the

place in the public regard today, be-cause he is a great man—one of the

and having thought, and formulated convictions, he has the courage to ex-

press them-and so sincerely and ear-

nestly and adfoitly does he do this that

even those who do not agree with him

are forced to pay him the tribute of

and fearless—the kind of man to make

you glad you are an American and have

moves the plow to which Wilson has

By Roger B. Sinnot.

has proved that he is more than a mere

college professor or pedagoge. It has

shown that he is a man of the world

and understands the world, that he is a person who knows the live issues of

the day and is willing to meet them face

der in politics. He realizes that the "world do move" and we must move

with it. 'He seems abreast of the times,

a conservative progressive.

I was particularly well pleased with his advocacy of the commission form of

government for cities, also the short

first to come out. The contributors

Argues for Short Ballot.

understand the Oregon system is the outspoken effort of the hitherto silent

partner, the "little fellow," to have a

voice in his own affairs. For this

reason the initiative and referendum,

which it was evident, he thinks, should

be used only in extreme cases when

"purchased legislatures" hear only the voices of their employers, the interests,

and not at all the voice of those who

elected them, the people. His argu-

ment for the short ballot was another

way of getting to the same point, name-

ly that one man should be given so

large a burden of responsibility that he will be unable to carry it in his

openly, in the sight of all, and well.

Hence his plea for the commission plan

in Portland which came at a time that

made it seem peculiarly in line with

Direct, fixed responsibility, placed on a few men, kept straight by publicity's power, he averred, would solve our gov-

ernmental problems, by making the peo

ple supervisors of their own business,

rather than to attempt the impossible, which is to do it all, elect all officials,

and keep control of each. No one, he

long Oregon ballot because no one could

could find out about the candidates if

Galveston had to be nearly swept

men, as if it were business.

Mation Cleaning House,

In the rambling recount of impres-

ions given in the foregoing paragraphs

is contained reference to nearly every-thing that Wilson said he wanted to see

come to pass in the great national move

house, that the advance is irresistible,

Way to Solve Problems.

the people's temper and wish.

Wilson in Oregon gave us plainly to

tection.

they tried.

Woodrow Wilson's visit to Portland

share in the work in the field where

LINE POLITICIAN

Wilson is a full-size man-big, brainy,

comething to think with, he thinks;

Woodrow Wilson opposes the

the able lawyer has for the

which the ship of state must be

Governor Wilson occupies &

very great men in the country.

aster.

trained law writer,

their admiration

and warnings of history.

tive branches of government. Governor



Roger B. Sinnott,



John M. Gearin.



W. D. Fenton.



form of ballet, for as he says it is im- | government. He LOOMS LARGE IN for the people to become acquainted and familiarize themselves with the great number of persons whose THE PUBLIC MIND By Hugh Hume.

Mr. Wilson has not brought the peo Today, Governor Wilson is a new, ple of Oregon any new message, wholly unexpected, and brilliantly suche has couched our ideas in better and cessful politician with a fine felicity more forcible language than any perin expressing the desire of the multison from the effete east that I have heard. As he says, the spotlight of ful manner of delivery which immedi-publicity is all we need to keep our ately disarms criticism of those who to make, interpret, and execute the laws themselves, without the aid, advice, or intervention of anyone; topublic officials in the straight and narwill prove whether Woodrow ow path. To me, a Republican, he is neither Wilson is a statesman who will point out to the people the folly and danger

Bryan nor a Parker, but a happy me upright man. May his kind increase.

SHOWS QUALITIES OF REAL STATESMAN

By Dan J. Malarkey.

Anyone who listens to Woodrow Wilson's frank and clear discussion of existing political conditions must admit that he is a brainy and broad-minded and truly patriotic American citizen and that his entrance into the field of acpolitics is highly beneficial to the political welfare of the whole country. In not hesitating to express views unpopular where expressed, such as his views concerning the recall of the judiclary, he discloses qualities of honesty fearlessness that mark the real statesman. He has said much to Oregonians concerning the Oregon system that they can and should profit by. The Oregon system has come to stay. No good citizen should desire a return to the system it supplanted; and all good citizens should unite in trying to correct its defects and prevent its abuse. In my opinion, Weodrow Wilson is the best presidential timber in the Democratic party today.

ABLE ADVOCATE OF POPULAR REFORM

By W. D. Fenton.

Woodrow Wilson is, in my opinion, one of the greatest popular advocates efficient representatives,

conviction to his hearers, and what is of popular agitation along these lines, particularly fortunate for him is that He is therefore abreast of the most his thoughts thus expressed reach a larger constituency, the general public losing none of their clearness and force. but deprived of that genial and grace may disagree with him.

His tentative approval of the initiative and referendum and other agencies intended to confer power by direct legporary expedient needed to restore representative government in its purity and in the vigor and honesty with which representative government should be administered. His acceptance and ap-proval of this fundamental departure from all principles that underlie and create representative government is justified by him upon the claim that representative government has broken down by reason of corruption in the representatives chosen by the people, and he necessarily lays down the postulate that the people by direct legislation and by direct action may be trusted to act honestly conscientiously and intelligently in the choice of representatives, and that no honest men can be found who may be chosen to act as faithful representatives of the people.

I do not assent to these views. It seems to me to involve the assumption that all public officials chosen to represent the people are now unfaithful to their trusts and that representative government has broken down becaus either the people cannot or will not choose honest representatives, or else there are no honest men who will un dertake to represent the people. If these erroneous assumptions are conceded to be true, popular government has failed. I do not believe that either is true. I have confidence in the people and in their ability to choose est men to represent them and I have confidence that most men chosen to east it is the fault of the people if plicity.

government. He has remarkable ca-pacity for direct, clear and convincing statement and a sincerity of manner and clearness of thought which carries quite in line with more than seven years most to grasp and hold the pregnant popular question of the day and in my judgment is the ablest advocate of either party, of these new remedies in government. I hope and believe his views will be modified upon further consideration and trial, of these experi-

If Governor Wilson shall be nomina-ted for the presidency by his party, he will be a formidable candidate and will may never be president, but the country cautious, qualified and deliberate. He islation upon the general electorate is bring to that office great executives cautious, qualified and deliberate. He ability, strength and character and a accepts these measures commonly known sincere desire to administer the government man. May his kind increase. ple, but he will probably not be to satisfy the radical element of the country that is now pushing to the front his candidacy and their cause.

COMBINES WORDS WITH ACTIO

By D. O. Lively, Woodrow Wilson is that combination of a man of words and executive force It is not often that the political reformer who talks much personally ac-complishes the things he advocates, but ist and the man of practice. He gives the impression of having the ability to play politics and remain clean. of the opposite political faith, I deem Woodrow Wilson as a man truly great; one of those characters which this coun try develops from time to time and if United States the people need not fear that there shall be a backward step in the progress of our country.

EARNESTNESES IS WHAT APPEALS

By R. W. Montague

The thing which first impresses or in the discourse of Woodrow Wilson is. represent the people are honest. At that of remarkable clearness and sim-Any intelligent boy of 14 could they do not choose honest, capable and have followed the entire discussion in

most to grasp and hold the pregnant ouggestions, the profound and moving ideas, with which almost every sentence was charged. Effects like this can only follow from vast learning in the whole field of society and politics, but per feetly assimilated, by a luminous and powerful intellect, which can make

thus plain complex and difficult things use it discerns their hidden foots and relations, because it sees not only the wilderness of facts, but the hidden secrets of their growth and development. Hence, too, comes the practical help-fulness of his message, his signal ability to point out the next concrete step

as definitely as any opportunist can; and, on the other hand, to make us see that this next step lies on the highway to the fair country of the idealist's dreams. Such a union of philosophical insight and breadth with practical constructive common sense, is very rare and very inspiring of confidence. But I suspect that the real and elementary secret of the man's power lies else-where, in qualities which are hidden, in motives which he does not profess and which are seen only in their effects. We divine that beneath the inexorable workings of this serene intellect lies a tremendous moral earnestness, a pro-found and almost passionate sympathy with the burdens and troubles of While plain men, and that this is the actual inspiration of his life, the metive that has drawn him out of academic peace to walk in the swamps and thickets and among the flerce contentions of poli-

It is true, as he tells us, that pure reason is enough to show that with the welfare of the common people is bound up the prosperity of the rich and great. This can be proved, no doubt, to a demonstration; but who has ever known anyone to discern it unless he was en dowed with a great and tender heart, warm and alive to the bitterness and the burden of the common lot? Sure proof of this is, that the an allow souls that greatly love their fellow souls that greatly love their fellow men, he makes his appeal, and makes it not in vain, to the very best that is in Who has known so well to stir the speech of Friday night and enjoyed "the mighty hopes that make us men," not only the piquant bits, but the body to inspire ardent (and we cannot doubt) to inspire ardent (and we cannot doubt) excellent and well known names to pull abilding purpose to undertake the great the rest of the ticket through. This ly; and yet this is all done with noth-genuine election one or two men and ing of anger, with tranquil patience, virtually appoint the rest to office. Very a patience even with the erring rich and few except those of the "inner circle" of great, and with truth spoken always in charity. I do not know how to express this impression of human kindness and high intellectual quality otherwise than by applying to him, with such abatemust be made for any man, Lowell's lines on Lincoln:

"His was no lonely mountain peak of Thrusting to thin air through our cloudy

A seamark now, now lost in vapors Broad prairie rather, genial, level lined, Fruitful and friendly for all humankind, Yet also nigh to heaven and loved of loftiest stars."

REMARKS STRIKE POPULAR CHORD

By Dwight Edwards.

Governor Wilson, with his simplicity great business to select the whole body of manner and modesty, which is always of his employes down to the boy who a true sign of greatness, with his keen sweeps out the office. The only way in analytic mind, is in my opinion, the popular idol of the Democrats. His tive is to put these matters in the hands views on the tariff will appeal not only of responsible superfittendents whom he tariff will appeal not only in the Democrats but also to the community that the Democrats but also to the community to to the comm to the Democrats, but also to the country at large, as the agitation the past few months regarding the high cost of living has in a great many instances been blamed to the tariff.

revise it will strike a very popular covered this fundamental thing. The chord throughout the country. His recentral feature of the commission form marks that all a politician needed was of government is the very short ballot to be honest and the people would follow him, seem to be exemplified in his containing not more than five or six case, and the country at the present names, the names of the commissioners time are looking for some one to lead who are to be held wholly responsible them. It is very much easier to be a for the conduct of the government of follower than a leader. A great many of Governor Wilson's deductions are based entirely on theory, but he is pro-gressive, and at the same time admits that he wants to carry a little ballast, and is glad to have a few "stand pat-ters" as ballast. It may be that his theories will prove to be more than

I admire his remarks regarding the recall of the judges, and while this phase is incorporated in the Oregon law, it cannot help but create discord and cause litigation to be more tedious and expensive than at present. The judges do not make the law; they are elected to interpret it, and as long as they are the contemplated national legislation of honest in their interpretation of the the future affecting our interests, it is law, little good can be accomplished of vital importance to us that a knowlwith the recall act as far as the judiclary are concerned.

trip he was several lengths shead for the presidential nomination, and according to newspaper reports, I do not believe there is any question but what he is in line for the Democratic nomination for president, and if he is nominated, he stands a splendid chance of might astonish but could not fail to being elected. The country-is about ready for a change, and the governor seems to stand for all the popular ques-tions that are before the people at the HAS FAITH IN

VISIT RECONCILES THEORY AND PRACTICE

By John M. Gearin. Governor Wilson is a national char-acter—a presidential possibility—and his visit is timely and opportune. His pleasing personality and scholarly but appeaches will make him friends and his personal observation of conditions and inter opportunities in the west will give him the knowledge of our people and our state ing.

Tells Seattle How Great an Improvement It is Over the Present "Ambush" "Jungle" Methods.

WILSON APPROVES

RAPID SPREAD OF

COMMISSION FORM

Seattle, Wash., May 20.—Governor Voodrow Wilson of New Jersey addressed a public meeting in the Dreamand Auditorium tonight. He devoted the greater part of his address to a discussion of the commission form of government in cities, and, among other

"No single movement of reform in our governmental methods has been more ignificant than the rapid adoption of the so-called commission form of goverament in the cities of the country. The rapid spread of this reform has been extraordinary. In almost every state cities are now to be found which have adopted the new form of government, and everywhere, so far as I have been able to learn, the results have been admirable and the cities which have made the change have congratulated them-

"The most interesting thing about the sform is that it has a very much wider significance than a mere change in the form of city governments would have. There are principles involved in the change which it is very interesting to see coming rapidly into recognition. principles which only a few years ago would hardly have been willingly coneded in any quarter in America.

"For one thing, the most conspicuous feature of the new form of city govern ment negatives the greater part of our practice hitherto in trying to establish popular control. Until we began this new movement of reconstruction in city government it was the commonly accepted doctrine in America that the way to make the people supreme was to make every office elective, was to have as few

appointive officers as possible and to put every choice for office, whether the ffice were great or small, in the hands Evils of the Long Ballot. "We now see that that was exactly the way in which not to make popular control effective. I suppose that there not a single voter who has ever voted a ticket with more than ten or fifteen names on it who will not admit that he knew absolutely nothing about most of the persons he was voting for and cared very little about them. Moreover, it has come obvious to anybody who knows anything of the practical operation of politics that the politicians who make up the long tickets with scores of names upon them feel that they have perfect control of all the nominations except those for a few conspicuous offices. They often feel that they have to be careful about a nomination for governor or for congressman or for mayor or for judge, but beyond these few conspic uous offices they can do what they please, depending upon the more or less

tasks he lays out for us so unsparing- means, of course, that they put up for the political machine can tell you anything about the nominees on a long ticket or what their nomination signifles and is meant to accomplish. The small talk of politics is full of stories thought to be amusing of how long tickets can be manipulated and all sorts of persons smuggle in at the pleasure of

party managers. Too Big a Job for People.

"It is evident upon the face of it that this is not a process of selection or elegtion either on the part of the people. It is a process of appointment at the hands of the political manager. It has become an axiom among those who understand practical politics that if you give the people something to do which they cannot do you virtually take it away from them. It is as impossible for the people to select a miscellany of officers to serve them in posts big and little as it would be for the head of a which he can make his business effecgoes wrong and for the inefficiency of their subordinates.

And People Have Found It Out. "The very fact that they are almost His remarks at the dinner at the everywhere adopting the commission Commercial club that all the Pepublican form of government for their cities party ever did with the tariff was to shows that the people have at last dis-(Continued on Page Three.)

that he never could have obtained from

books. The visits of such men will tend to bring about a better understanding between eastern theory and its conclusions and western practice and its results.

As Governor Wilson admits, he come not as a teacher but as one desiring to be taught, and there is much to learn not only in regard to the "Oregon Sys-tem," but other things equally, if not more, important. In view of the ac-complished legislation of the past and the contemplated national legislation of ith the recall act as far as the judi-ary are concerned.
When Governor Wilson started on this first hand to those whose business it may become to understand them. If all the other eastern governors and sen-ators would come out here and look over the ground themselves they would acquire a practical knowledge of conditions in this northwest territory that

PUBLIC HEART

By L. A. McNary.

Every appearance and utterance of Governor Wilson are indicative of an able, scholarly and singers man who believes that good intentions and ac-tions prevail in the national social and political life. He believes that the heart of the American people is right, but that there has been a tendency to thwart its proper expression by selfish interests of an inconsiderable minority. His directness and simplicity are charm-

Governor of New Jersey as Armory Audience Saw Him



Characteristic gestures assumed by distinguished educator while emphasizing points in address before vast

throng Friday evening.