

# Woodrow Wilson Profound Student of Government

Dr. Woodrow Wilson was born at Staunton, Va., December 28, 1856. He is the son of Dr. Joseph R. Wilson, a Presbyterian minister, and the grandson of Judge James Wilson, an Irishman of Scotch descent, who migrated from county Down to Philadelphia in 1807. James Wilson prospered and became manager of the Aurora, a leading Democratic journal, Philadelphia then being the national capital.

It was at Steubenville, Ohio, that Joseph Ruggies Wilson, the father of Woodrow Wilson, was born, February 23, 1822. He was the scholar of James Wilson's family. Jefferson college graduated him as valedictorian in 1844, after which he taught school and prepared for the Presbyterian ministry at the Western Theological seminary and Princeton seminary. In 1849, Joseph R. Wilson married Janet Woodrow, daughter of Dr. Thomas Woodrow, famous Presbyterian minister of the day, who was a descendant from ancient English stock. The Rev. Mr. Wilson became the father of two daughters before he was called as pastor to Staunton, Va., where a third child, a son, was born, and christened Thomas Woodrow.

**Early Life in Georgia.**

When Thomas Woodrow was 2 years old his father took a pastorate in Augusta, Ga., and soon became one of the most noted ministers of the south. Thoroughly equipped as a theologian, and a pulpit orator of power, he early reached and long maintained a position of much influence in his church. When the Civil war broke out he embraced the Confederate cause.

"Tommy" Wilson, the Augusta school-boy, is described by Professor John T. Derby, one of his teachers, as quiet and exceptionally studious. The most important instructor of young Wilson, however, was his father, a man of wide information on the affairs of the world. His father believed that nobody had grasped a thought until he could put it quickly and definitely into words. This he did himself, and this he taught his son to do. As a result Tommy came to learn the written symbols in which speech is set down, he was learning only a method of recording and transmitting a language which he was already well able to handle.

**Attended Private School.**

The Wilsons moved from Augusta to Columbia, S. C., in 1870. Dr. Wilson resigning his pastorate to take the chair of pastor and evangelist in the Southern Presbyterian Theological seminary. At Columbia Tommy attended Charles Barnwell's private school. At the age of 17 he entered Davidson college at Davidson, N. C.

Living at the college was rather primitive. The boys kept their own rooms, filled their own lamps, cut up and brought in wood for their own fires, and carried in water from the pump. Young Wilson joined a literary society and played on the baseball nine, once having the pleasure of hearing the captain say: "Wilson, you'd make a dandy player if you weren't so blamed sleepy."

**Illness Interfered With School Work.**

He did not finish the year at Davidson, for he fell ill before examinations came on and was taken to his home, now at Wilmington, N. C., where his father had taken a pastorate. Here Wilson took things comparatively easy for a year. Except for tutoring in Greek and a few other studies that he thought might be necessary for entrance to Princeton, he busied himself with reading, looking up the historic points of the city, and with the social life of the city.

Dr. and Mrs. Wilson's popularity had made the paragon a social center in the city, so young Wilson's associates, who were practically all older than himself, were men and women of culture and brilliancy. Because of these associations it was an urbane and amply self-confident young man who left Wilmington one day in September, 1875, to enter Princeton college. About this time he dropped his Christian name Thomas and became known as Woodrow Wilson.

**In Class of '79 at Princeton.**

Woodrow Wilson attained prominence among his mates in the "famous class" of '79. No less than 42 of the 122 graduates of '79 were "honor men," having an average of 90 per cent or better for the four years' course. Wilson barely got in among them; he ranked forty-first. Besides being a good student at Princeton, Wilson became managing editor of the college paper and was prominent in undergraduate activities.

Wilson spent a great deal of his time in the college library, specializing on government, the theory of it, and the lives of political leaders. To this he added assiduous practice in writing and extemporaneous speaking. He belonged to Whig hall and the Liberal Debating club. Wilson is not recorded as a prize debater, but he did score as second sophomore orator.

**Writing Studies on Government.**

At the age of 22 he signaled the closing of his undergraduate days at Princeton by breaking into the International Review, in its issue of August, 1879, with an article entitled, "Cabinet Government in the United States." The



Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey.

article contrasted British and American systems of government, pointing out advantages in the British.

In the fall of 1879 Wilson took up the law course at the University of Virginia, where he indulged a long, drooping moustache, and membership in the glee club. "She Sleeps, My Lady Sleeps," is shown by old programs of university concerts to have been one of Wilson's tenor solos.

In May, 1882, he carried his law diploma and an oratorical prize to Atlanta, Ga., where he opened an office for the practice of law. The office, however, did not prosper; and after 18 leisurely months he gave up.

**Married Into Southern Family.**

The Atlanta experiment, however, was far from eventless. Although litigants gave him nothing to do, he was not idle. He improved his time by securing the promise of Miss Ellen Louise Axson to be his wife. The Axsons were a prominent Georgia low-land family. The young couple were married in 1885.

In 1888 appeared "Congressional Government, a Study of Government by Committee," by Woodrow Wilson. The bulk of the labor on this volume was done during Wilson's two-year course in sciences of government in Johns Hopkins university, which accepted the work as a thesis and conferred upon the author the degree of Ph. D.

In the fall of 1885 Mr. Wilson began teaching political economy to the girls of Bryn Mawr. From this institution he went to Wesleyan university, where he remained until called to Princeton in 1890 to occupy the chair of jurisprudence and politics. In 1902 he was elected president of Princeton.

**Changing College Work.**

President Wilson made it clear at the start that conditions at the university were to be changed, and whether for the better or for worse, to be changed radically. He stated that colleges needed to be revolutionized, and went so far as to say he would endeavor "to graduate students as unlike their fathers as possible."

## ROOSEVELT READY TO CARRY ON FIGHT

Call to Be Issued for Convention of Progressives in Chicago.

(United Press Leased Wire.)

Oyster Bay, July 3.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt declares that he is still a candidate for the progressive party nomination, despite the nomination of Woodrow Wilson at Baltimore. In a statement given out by Theodore Roosevelt are these significant statements:

"Under the conditions, I feel that the events at Baltimore, like the events at Chicago, prove the absolute need of a new, nation-wide, non-sectional party which shall in good faith stand for the interests of the people as a whole and I shall in far-reaching fashion, alike in the nation and the several states, take the lead in the movement for social, political and industrial justice, a movement which must include a broad, conservative governmental policy which shall look to both the present-day economic needs of our people as a whole and the necessity for the fullest possible commercial development, both at home and abroad.

"I shall, of course, continue to stand for the progressive nomination. I have just been going over with Senator Dixon the call which is about to be issued by the provisional committee for the progressive National convention."

## CLARK WILL SUPPORT WILSON FOR PRESIDENT

(United Press Leased Wire.)

Washington, July 3.—"I never scratched a Democratic ticket or bolted a Democratic nominee in my life. I shall not change the Democratic habit now. I am too seasoned a soldier not to accept cheerfully the fortunes of war," said Champ Clark in a statement issued last night.

"I will support Governor Wilson with whatever power I possess and hope he will be elected," Clark continued.

Clark said that victory could have been his had the Underwood forces helped him on the tenth ballot and thereafter. He seemed relieved that the strain was over and that he could

His policies kept him in almost continuous conflict with the university trustees and professors. In fact, the bitterest controversies in the institution's history marked his term. Wilson's friends say it was a conflict between a progressive and democratic president and the forces of privilege and aristocracy.

**Elected Governor of New Jersey.**

In May, 1910, the Graduate college of Princeton university became the trustee of a \$3,000,000 estate which could not be accepted without sacrificing Wilson's policies. The money was accepted. The president's resignation did not come, however, until after the New Jersey state Democratic convention, September 15, 1910, had nominated him for the governorship. In the following November New Jersey went Democratic for the first time since 1892 and elected Wilson by a large majority.

The spare, gray-eyed man started his campaign by ordering the state census of his party out of his office, never to return. He also forced through a Democratic assembly and Republican senate a direct primary and election law which takes the organization of both parties in New Jersey out of the hands of the bosses.

**The Carnegie Fund Incident.**

Governor Wilson's 25 years of teaching had qualified him, he thought, to be a beneficiary under Andrew Carnegie's \$15,000,000 foundation fund for the support of retired college professors. He applied for the pension, but did not get it. When the news of the application and its refusal became public, Governor Wilson made this statement:

"The Carnegie foundation for the advancement of teaching is not a plan for old age pensions, but for the granting of retiring allowances on the ground of length and quality of service. When I had just entered the uncertain field of politics, I applied to the foundation for a retiring allowance, to which I understood myself to be entitled under the rules adopted by the trustees.

retire from political activity for a few weeks.

"No set of men made a better or braver fight for any man in this world than my friends all over the country made for me. They have my heartfelt thanks. We never had money enough to pay for an adequate supply of postage stamps and literature. I was tied down here by my duties of the speakership. I could, therefore, aid my friends very little. They made the fight, gave me 200,000 majority in the states where Governor Wilson and I competed in the primaries and caused me to lead on 30 ballots in the convention, in nine of which I had a clear majority.

"I lost the nomination solely through the vile and malicious slanders of Colonel William J. Bryan of Nebraska. True, those slanders were by innuendo and insinuation, but they were no less deadly for that reason."

## 'BRIDGE OF THE GODS' MAY TOUR IN ENGLAND

Immediately after the last performance in Oregon at Multnomah field next Wednesday, "The Bridge of the Gods" may be destined to continue its tour not only to the northwest but to England.

Mortimer Simonson, chairman of the board of directors of the London Crystal Palace, has written to Melvin G. Winstock, general manager of "The Bridge of the Gods," offering terms for an English tour and assuring him that it would be possible to draw 115,000 persons a night, the seating capacity of the Crystal Palace football grounds.

The offer was made on the condition that "The Bridge of the Gods" tours the east first, and suggests late September as the most suitable time for the tour.

"While it is practically certain that 'The Bridge of the Gods' will tour the northwest immediately after our performances Monday and Wednesday, and while we may tour with the production, I can make no decision as to an English tour. I have, however, called a meeting of the directors of 'The Bridge of the Gods' and will discuss the matter with them."

A heavy seat sale is now in progress at Rowe & Martin's drug store. The Indians coming to Portland for the production are among the finest available in the northwest.

## Elks' Reunion.

You can send 10 issues of The Journal from July 7 to 16, covering complete proceedings of the Elks' reunion, including the large special Elks' number of July 11, to your friends or brother Elks for 25 cents. Order at once.

## BRYAN, PLEASED, SAYS PARTY HAS SHOWN BOLD FACE

Not Only Has It Proved Its Progressiveness, but It Has Proved Self-Daring Enough to Oppose Money Power.

(United Press Leased Wire.)

Baltimore, July 3.—William Jennings Bryan made this statement: "I feel sure that the action of the convention thus far will appeal to the country. I had no choice among the progressive candidates, but from the first included Governor Wilson in every list I had occasion to make. His action in coming out strongly against Mr. Parker for temporary chairman was the turning point in his campaign. The country is progressive. Nearly all of the Democratic party and more than half of the Republican party are progressive. The paramount question before the convention was whether we would take sides with the reactionaries and thus encourage the organization of a third party and give to the third party hope of defeating the reactionaries divided into two parties. This on the one side and on the other the nomination of a ticket that would appeal to the progressive element of the nation as to make a third party improbable.

"I am satisfied that with Mr. Wilson running for president on the platform which has been prepared there will be comparatively few progressive Republicans who will not feel justified in supporting the Democratic ticket. If I were to make an estimate I would say that we ought to have not less than 2,000,000 majority of the popular vote and enough of the electoral vote to give an overwhelming majority in the electoral college.

**Party Shown to Be Bold.**

"The action of the convention in adopting the anti-Morgan-Ryan-Belmont resolution demonstrated that the Democratic party is not only progressive but is bold enough to throw down the gauntlet to the predatory interests. It is fortunate that Mr. Wilson's nomination was made without the aid of Mr. Murphy. It is no reflection upon the many good men in the New York delegation to say this.

"From every standpoint the outlook is hopeful. The only unpleasant thing about a political fight is that success to one aspirant brings disappointment to others. Those who fall ought to find some consolation in the fact that failure is not always a reflection upon the individual, because circumstances exert a larger influence than is sometimes supposed to the determination of a convention choice.

"Men are only available when they fit into the conditions. I decided some two years ago that I did not fit into the conditions as we saw them and I was not willing to assume the responsibility of advocating any particular progressive, partly because I trusted the wisdom of the multitude and partly because I felt that a great deal would depend upon the action of the Republican convention.

"When the Republican convention adjourned it was even more apparent than before that circumstances required em-

phatic action on the part of our convention to insure a consolidation of the progressive vote under our banner.

**Progressiveness Emphasized.**

"The incidents of the convention have, in a strange way, emphasized the progressiveness of our party far more than I had expected that progressiveness could be exercised, and the convention has decided with rare unanimity that Governor Wilson fits into the conditions that the Republican convention and our convention have joined in creating."

"Knowing what the platform is, I feel that it will help him in his fight, and I have no doubt that our convention will proceed to choose a vice presidential candidate, who will strengthen the ticket. It is needless to say that I am gratified to see our party raising the banner of progressive Democracy and calling to the progressive forces of the nation to join in restoring the government to the people."

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Journal Want Ads bring results.

## SEATTLE GETS CREDIT FOR PORTLAND AFFAIR

Through design or error Seattle, Wash., is taking in a reputation unjustly earned and which belongs in Portland, say members of the Minnesota society. During the Rose Carnival, when Louis W. Hill and his party visited Portland, they were received by a delegation of pretty girls and women belonging to the Minnesota Society of Oregon who showered them with roses and the reception tendered them at that time was such as caused Mr. Hill to remark, "The most glorious reception I have ever witnessed." Moving picture machines "galore" were on hand to reproduce the event and also a representative of the Patsy Weekly, which shows in 1500 cities weekly and the pictures taken at the time are on exhibition this week at the Arcade theatre, only instead of giving Portland credit for them, they are being shown under a large Seattle, Wash., headline. Therefore, Portland is not mentioned in the event. Members participating in the shower are highly dignified and C. T. Haas, one of the officers of the Minnesota society who had charge of part of the "shower," has promised to look into the matter and endeavor to learn how such a mistake could have been made, unintentionally. As it is now too late to correct the error, the matter will have to rest.

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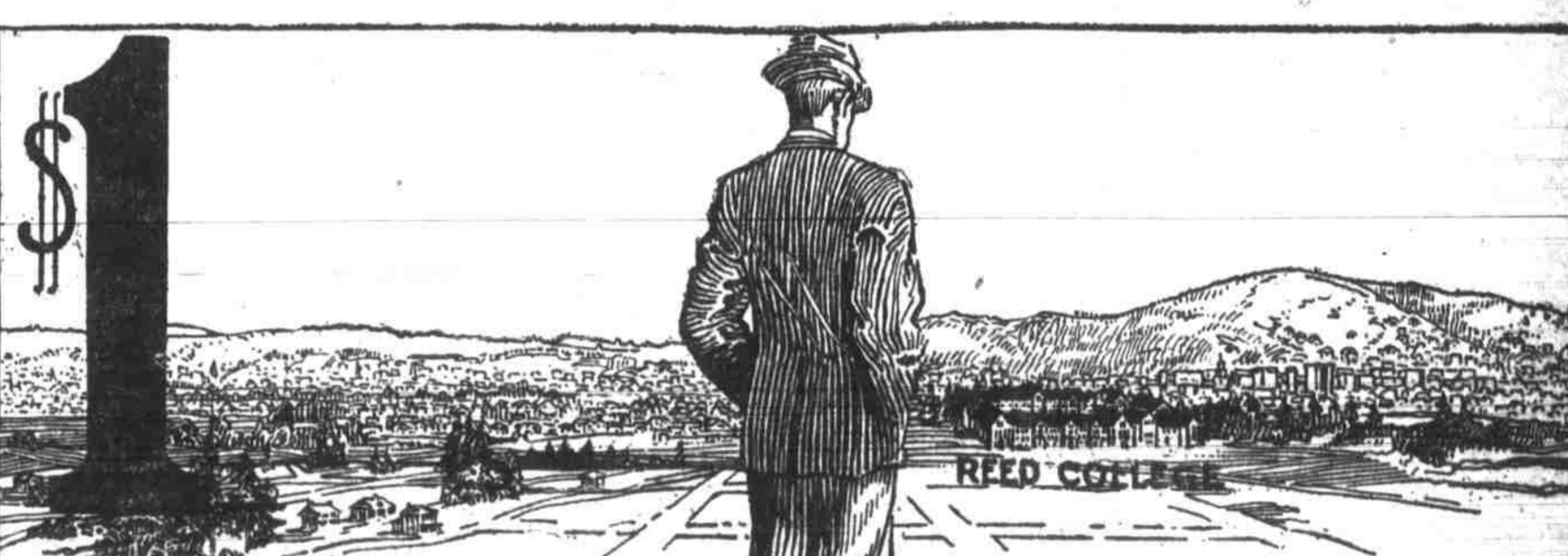
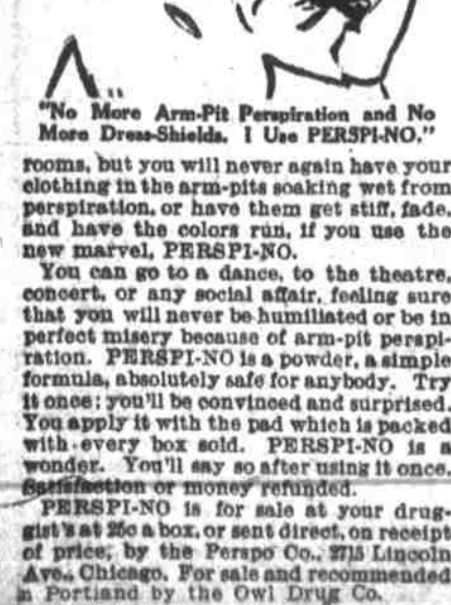
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