

PICTURE HISTORY OF WOODROW WILSON DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE FOR THE PRESIDENCY



WILSON'S RISE IN FIELD OF POLITICS REMARKABLY FAST

Less Than 20 Months Ago He Was Elected to New Jersey Governorship, an Untried Man in Public Office.

On September 15, 1910, the Democratic state convention of New Jersey nominated Woodrow Wilson as its candidate for governor; two months later he was elected to that office. On Tuesday, July 2, 1912, the Democratic national convention, after one of the most intense struggles in the party's history, named Woodrow Wilson as its candidate for the presidency. This remarkable rise in political life, attained within less than 22 months, has few parallels in the history of the United States and is a most powerful argument for the recognition of popular government—the idea that Wilson advocated during his whirlwind campaign for the New Jersey governorship, which he has practiced with marked success during his incumbency of that office and which he now represents in the broader field of national politics.

When the Democrats of New Jersey were casting about for an available gubernatorial candidate, they intruded upon the quiet of the Princeton campus and chose as their candidate a man schooled in the theory of government, but without experience in the field of practical politics. In accepting the nomination, he made it quite plain that if elected governor he would consider himself the state leader of his party. His vigorous campaign was a decided contradiction of the popular fancy that the academic is a misfit in public life. He proved himself to be a most effective speaker and his frank declaration for a more direct control of government by the people won him that measure of confidence which, translated into votes, read election.

Once entered upon the duties of his office, Governor Wilson soon impressed the people, to the utter dismay of the party bosses, that his earlier utterances concerning party leadership were not campaign flounders but truths. He proved this conclusively by compelling the election to the United States senate of James J. Martins, for whom popular choice had been registered by a primary vote, in the face of the claims of James Smith Jr., star representative of the state party organization.



corded William Bayard Hale shortly after Wilson became governor of New Jersey and which appeared in World's Work for May, 1911. The interview in part is as follows:

"Back of all reform lies the means of getting it. Back of the question of how we are going to get it. We are all pretty well agreed, I take it, that certain reforms are needed. But we find that the first necessary reform is one that will render us able to get reform.

"We have been calling our government a republic, and we have been living under the delusion that it is a representative government. That is the theory. But the fact is that we are not living under a representative government; we are living under a government of party bosses who in secret conference and for their private end determine what we shall and shall not have. The first, the immediate thing that we have got to do is to restore representative government. There has got to be a popular rebellion for the reconquest and reassertion by the people of the rights of the citizen. We have got to revolutionize our political machinery, first of all. I am a radical, and the first element of my radicalism is, let's get at the root of the whole thing and resume popular government. Let's make possible the avenue of the people to the execution of their purposes."

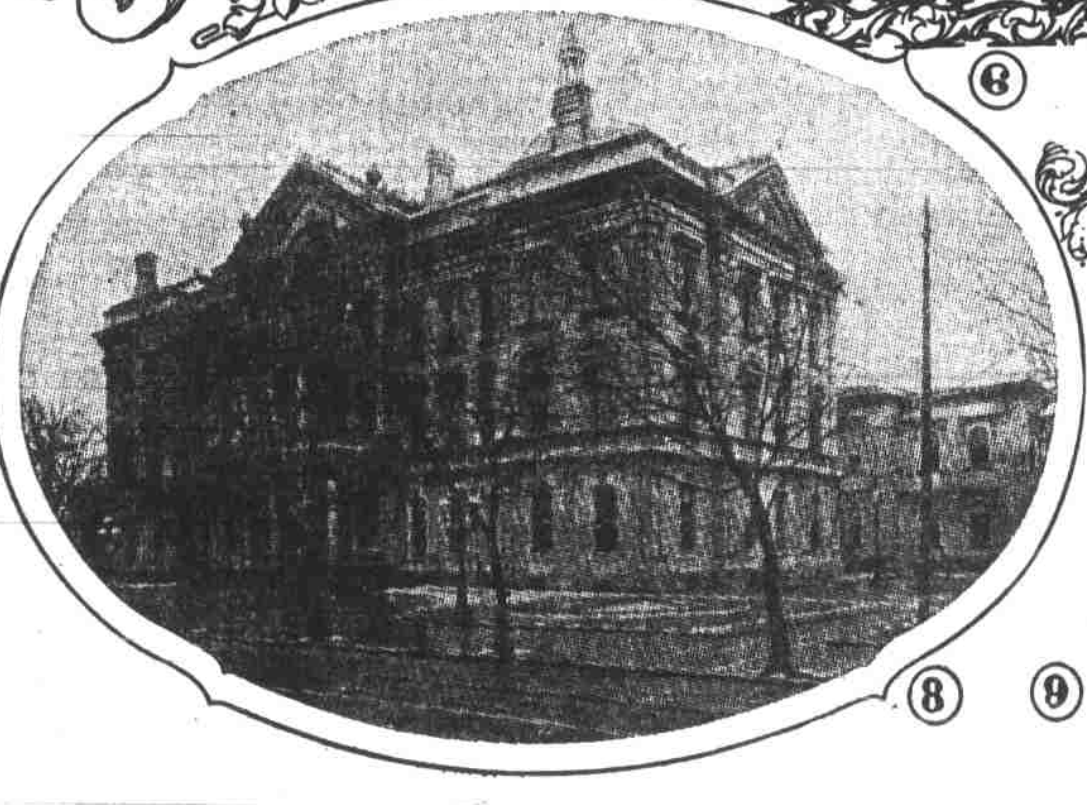
"How did it happen to enter political life?" To this question pronounced Governor Wilson by the writer of the same article, he is quoted as having replied: "Why, I suppose I was born a political animal. Always from the first recollections of my youth up, I have aimed at political life. The reason I studied law was I suppose because in the south when I was a boy the law furnished the shortest path to public life. I took a new start and went back to school—Johns Hopkins—where I tried to learn something about the facts—the facts, mind you, of government. From the start my interest has been in things as they are, rather than in theoretical analysis of them. In my thesis, I studied the American congress as it is in fact—an organization of committees—some what as Bagehot had studied the English constitution—as it was and as it actually worked, rather than as its theory flatteringly made it. So you see I was always a practical politician."

"So that your occupancy of this comfortable swivel chair is really a fulfillment of your original youthful ambition?" The interviewer asked.

"Not of that, so much as the fulfillment of my whole life, I suppose," Wilson replied. "When they came to me and said, 'You've been talking public questions and urging your young men to go out and take their part in politics, now it's time for you to take your own turn,' what could I say, except: 'I'm glad of the chance. If the people want me, I will.'"

"Besides, to speak the truth, I was only asked to do, in a bigger field, what I had been doing at Princeton for 16 years. I had been fighting privilege at Princeton, just as I am fighting it here now. Only there I had to fight in the dark; my most trusted friends told me I mustn't drag the fight into the light before the big jury, and so I didn't. Here I can fight the same fight, before the eyes of all men. It's fun to be out in the air and the sunlight."

These are the ideas that Woodrow Wilson will further during the ensuing campaign for the presidency as a candidate who stands for progress.



DEAD DONKEY CAUSES STRANGE SUIT IN FRENCH LAW COURT

Peasant Sued by Veterinary Who Had Been Promised His Pay Regardless of Whether He Killed or Cured.

By George Dufresne.
(By the International News Service.)
Paris, July 6.—Of course, a French "Juge de paix" is quite unlike an English justice of the peace, and the "Juge de paix" in Hayeux, if he has a sense of humor, must enjoy his work a good deal more than any of the Juges de paix in the 20 divisions of Paris.

He probably enjoyed the action brought by Antonin Delvalle, the veterinary surgeon of Pierreville, against Delphine Meloupe. I call it an action because it must be called something, but it may be as well to explain that the legal expenses were only four francs and a half, which is a bit less than 90 cents.

Delphine Meloupe's donkey was dead, and that was the cause of the trouble. Delphine Meloupe has a very small farm and a very large sense of economy. He drove into market to Bayeux behind his donkey Clothilde, because he had a dislike to working his two horses when he could avoid it. Besides, he had grown accustomed to Clothilde, and she to him. She had a way of pushing herself, cart and all, into the crowd outside the Cafe de l'Homme-qui-Boite when she thought that it was time for her and her master to go home, and this trick was in itself worth money every market day to Delphine Meloupe. Then Clothilde did most of the work of a horse, and behaved like an ass about privileges, preferring thistles, of which a boy would collect a sackful for a cent, to more expensive fare.

A week ago last Saturday Clothilde had forgotten to fetch her master away from the Cafe de l'Homme-qui-Boite. The Cafe de l'Homme-qui-Boite (which means the cafe of the man who limps) had originally been called the Cafe de l'Homme-qui-Bolt (the Cafe of the Man Who Drinks).

A humorist, (the Normandy peasant is as humorous as a Scotchman and is humorous in much the same dry manner) who had been requested to leave the cafe before he had really finished drinking, had added the final "e" to the sign, and it remained there.

Unknown to Clothilde.
Delphine Meloupe, after a very profitable day, had celebrated the same in the usual manner. He was therefore quite unjustifiably angry with Clothilde, because he knew that he had spent more money than he wanted to, and he beat her most of the way home.

That night he had gone down to the stable because he thought after a short sleep, which had refreshed him, that he had possibly forgotten to lock the door. He knew by the roughness of his tongue when he awoke that he had probably been unkind to Clothilde on the drive

home, and he went into the stable to tell her that he didn't really mean it.

Delphine Meloupe was fond of his donkey in his own way. There was something about the matter with Clothilde. Her head hung as she lay on her litter of leaves, her eyes were half veiled, and her ears were quite hot. She hardly raised them when Delphine walked in and talked to her.

He knew there was something wrong in the matter. He didn't know quite what to do, and though he hated the expense, and it was half past ten o'clock—the middle of the night in Pierreville—he went and knocked up Antonin Delvalle, the "vet."

Delvalle disliked being disturbed at night. Delphine stood under his window and shouted insults at him. "What do you mean," he said, "by only a donkey?" I tell you Clothilde is not well. Do you think imbecile that I should come to you if the bourgeois (his wife) were sick? I should go for a real doctor then."

"I will give you 20 francs," he shouted, "whether you kill Clothilde or cure her," and Delvalle who had been dressing behind the window shutter all the time came down at once.

"It's a promise," he said, "20 francs mind."

Delphine Meloupe held up his right hand and spat on the cobble stones of Pierreville, to show how solemnly he had promised.

Antonin Delvalle spent most of the night trying to cure Clothilde, but she was 19 years old, and had worked extremely hard for a poor living without many days off. She had a right to long rest and she took it.

Weep Over Dead Donkey.
Delphine and his wife wept over her dead body as though she had been a child.

"M. le Juge de Paix," said Antonin Delvalle, "he promised me the 20 francs and he has paid me nothing. He promised me the 20 francs and swore that he would pay them. He held his hand up and swore it, and saving your respect, he spat on the ground while his hand was lifted."

"What have you to say," asked the Juge de Paix turning to Delphine Meloupe, Delphine fumbled with his hat, stood first on one foot and then the other, and began a long and rambling story of hard times and the great loss of Clothilde, his donkey was to him.

"M. le Juge will understand," he said, "I am not a rich man—my farm is very small, there is a mortgage on it. It is six miles to Bayeux, and now that my Clothilde is dead I do not know what I shall do. The fruit trees this

1—Governor Wilson's summer residence at Sea Girl, New Jersey. 2—Dr. Joseph R. Wilson, Woodrow Wilson's father. 3—Woodrow Wilson as he appeared 34 years ago. 4—Woodrow Wilson and family photographed at Sea Girl. 5—Woodrow Wilson's birthplace at Staunton, Va. 6—Latest photograph of Woodrow Wilson, the Democratic presidential nominee. 7—Nesson Hall, at Princeton university. 8—New Jersey state capitol at Trenton. 9—Woodrow Wilson photographed with Harvey Beckwith and Ben Selling on his visit to Portland in May, 1911.

year have been knocked out by the storms, there have been few strawberries, and too many strawberries in England, and the apples are not giving."

"Come, come," said the Juge, who knew better, "it is a very good apple year Meloupe."

Meloupe grinned a scowl. "Evidently," he said, "M. le Juge is right. For a bad apple year it is not a bad apple year, but for a good apple year there are not many apples. To say that there are apples, there are really no apples, but evidently as M. le Juge says to say that there are no apples, there are apples just the same."

"I know all about that Meloupe," said the Juge le Paix, "but did you promise Antonin Delvalle that you would give him 20 francs if he went out at night to look after your donkey?"

"Ah," said Meloupe, "we must not mix up the gendarme with his two cornered hat (this is a Norman proverb, meaning: We must be accurate in what we say). Perhaps M. le Juge will ask Delvalle exactly what I promised."

"He promised," shouted Delvalle angrily, "that he would give 20 francs whether I killed her or cured her."

"Vodka," said Delphine, "you have said it. Did you kill Clothilde?"

"I will give you 20 francs if I want to," said the indignant horse doctor. "You did not kill her then?"

"Of course, I didn't."

"And did you cure her?"

Delvalle shrugged his shoulders. "A man cannot do miracles," he said, "and yet an unjust judge sentenced Delphine to pay the 20 francs and the cost of the action. It was the payment of the 20 cents that rankled most."

PRIEST SCIENTIST LAUGHS AT BUREAU

Father Odenbach Says Government Forecasting Is Mere Guesswork.

Cleveland, Ohio, July 6.—Father Odenbach, St. Ignace scientist, maintains the present method of government weather forecasting is merely guesswork.

The forecasters take barometric readings, add them up, and divide by the number of readings, arriving at what is known as "mean," and that is the fore-

cast, according to Father Odenbach. "It would be just as sensible," he said, "to ascertain the age of each of the 560,000 people in Cleveland, add them all together, divide by the number of ages, and, with this 'mean' age to guide you, try to guess the age of somebody on the third floor of the Williams building."

Father Odenbach advocates a weather bureau with discoveries by Professor Jerome Ricard, San Francisco astronomer, concerning relation between sun-spots and the appearance of low pressure areas and by Gabriel Guibert, a Frenchman, dealing with the direction the low areas will take.

Elks' Week.

You can send ten 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 other Elks for 25 cents. Order at once.

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KING EDWARD LOST ON FOUR FOURS HELD PAT

East St. Louis, Ill., July 6.—How the late King Edward VII. of England lost \$30,000 to J. J. O'Toole, a gambler, in a poker game, and presented a gold purse to O'Toole in recognition of his superior ability in the game, was told before Justice of the Peace William B. Bell today.

According to the testimony, O'Toole won the \$30,000 and King Edward's admiration as well, by beating a "pat" set of four fours, held by King Edward, with a set of four eights.

"His majesty had his fours all the time, and I pulled in one of my eights after holding up three eights and an ace for a 'kicker,'" O'Toole said. "And then King Edward presented a gold purse to me."

The story of the poker game came out at the hearing of Frank Wilkins, formerly a saloonkeeper, charged with larceny as baiter.

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