

# The Man Who's Going Out

## Words of Wilson that will Ring Down Through the Ages

"THE world must be made safe for democracy. Its peace must be planted upon the tested foundations of political liberty. We have no selfish ends to serve. We desire no conquests, no dominion. We seek no indemnities for ourselves, no material compensation for the sacrifices we shall freely make. We are but one of the champions of the rights of mankind. We shall be satisfied when these rights have been made as secure as the faith and the freedom of nations can make them."—From President Wilson's Message of April 2, 1917, in which he called on Congress to declare War on Germany.

### WHAT THE WAR DID TO WILSON



1914 WOODROW WILSON 1919

**W**OODROW WILSON leaves the White House today to seek health and rest in a life of practical retirement for a few months, and then pursue his work for world peace.

### OFFICES WOODROW WILSON HELD

1885-86 Associate Professor of history and political economy at Bryn Mawr College  
1890-91 Professor of history and political economy at Wesleyan University  
1900-1901 Professor at Princeton University  
1902-10 President of Princeton University  
1911-13 Governor of New Jersey  
1913-21 President of the United States

Although it has been disclaimed for him that he would cut himself off from public men and affairs, it is known that for several months at least he will do little but take recreation. At his new home recently acquired here he will walk in the spacious garden, and sit in the sunshine. He will motor over the rolling Virginia hills where he used to play golf and occasionally visit the theater.

#### Will Take Up Pen

After a few months of rest, the former president will probably take up the business of literature where he left off when he became governor of New Jersey. He does not expect to write a history of the peace conference, although he has in his private papers the greatest fund of material in the world on the subject. He does expect to pursue his ideals of world peace, just in what manner probably no one else knows.

The second democratic president since Andrew Jackson to fill two successive terms, Mr. Wilson's eight years in the White House carried him through the range of human emotions. He was almost blindly idolized and cordially hated. Profound peace, the most terrible of wars, the death of a wife and helpmate, courtship and marriage, and finally lingering illness all came in turn to darken his days. Eight years of it whitened his hair, racked his frame, and impaired his physical vigor, but did not rust his mind.

Characterized by his friends as a wounded veteran of the World War as much as if he had been shot in battle, he goes back to private life today regarded by his partisans as a living sacrifice to his ideals.

#### Sick From Start

Woodrow Wilson was not a well man when he took up the presidency. He was decidedly a sick man. He was threatened with Bright's disease, which physicians diagnosed as having been brought about by a particular treatment for frequent head colds to which he and the first Mrs. Wilson were subject. His wife died soon after, but his case yielded to care.

Some years before that, Mr. Wilson had suffered a thrombosis in one of his legs. It was the lodging of a

blood clot in an artery, but because of its location not serious. It was, however, a complaint of the same nature which caused his breakdown in 1915, when the clot formed on the right side of his brain, impairing the control of his left arm and leg.

Little known, also, is the fact that Mr. Wilson, like Mr. Roosevelt, was practically sightless in one of his eyes. Bursting blood vessels in the retina practically made it useless, although the impairment was in part overcome by the use of eye glasses. He suffered also from nervous indigestion. With a predisposition to take cold easily added to this list of troubles, Woodrow Wilson took up the arduous duties of the presidency with far less physical equipment than the public generally gave him credit for.

Once in the office the round of complexities which brought Mr. Wilson praise on one side and damnation on the other was not long in starting, and like a snowball rolling down hill continued to take on volume until the day of his departure from the White House.

#### Debated Resigning

Once, in the midst of his siege of prostration which accompanied the first stages of his present illness, he debated with himself whether he ought not to relinquish his office and give way to a successor. Later, when his health had improved, and the democratic convention at San Francisco was balloting night and day to agree on a presidential nominee, Mr. Wilson debated with himself whether he should be a candidate for a third term. It could not be said that either subject reached the stage of "being considered." But it is known that Mr. Wilson gave the subject some thought.

These with many other things form the highly interesting unwritten chapters in Woodrow Wilson's life. They would make a volume of far more interesting reading than anything that ever had been written about him.

Such a volume might include the inside story of the break with Col. House, his former confidential ad-

visor. It might tell how Mr. Wilson, rousing Mr. Clemenceau, the French premier, from bed at 2 o'clock in the morning, practically charged the French delegates with tampering with the records of the peace conference proceedings.

It might tell how Mr. Wilson made up his mind to "fire" some other cabinet officers soon after the resignation of Secretary Lansing, but desisted, because, he said, it would only add to the popular impression that he "couldn't get along with anybody."

It might also tell what Mr. Wilson "said with a smile" to Lloyd George concerning the relative strengths of the British and American navies, and it might disclose that Mr. Wilson went to the peace conference prepared to withdraw, as he threatened to do, in its midst.

All these things, however, if they do become public, probably will do so by the pen of the historian after Woodrow Wilson has been assigned to his proper niche in the wall of history. While the principal actors in that series of dramas live, all of these things are likely to remain behind the scenes. Mr. Wilson's retirement to private life is not likely to release them for public consumption.

Until the beginning of the World War Mr. Wilson held the attention of the country with his swift strokes at getting legislation from congress. With the coming of the war he devoted the last two years of his first term to an attempt to keep the United States out of the conflict, and as the seemingly inevitable drift toward war set in, he gradually assumed the diplomatic leadership of the nations arrayed against Germany and her allies, and finally assumed what his partisans characterized as the moral leadership of the world.

#### Of Human Characteristics

During the diplomatic correspondence with Germany he displayed many human emotions.

On May 7, 1915, when Mr. Wilson heard the news of the sinking of the Lusitania, he was almost at the end of his patience. Like a man making a last effort to avoid a quarrel with

his wife who had just laid on the last steam, he clapped on his hat and went out and walked around the block. He knew just how to give vent to his emotions on other occasions, and has been known to say something stronger than the "hot-hot" which has been credited to him on having made a faux pas at golf. However cold and austere he may have been accounted in his dealings with public men, those who have been privileged to view his family life from the inside of the circle testify that he is intensely human.

What part he may take in public affairs in the future, living as he will almost under the shadow of the dome of the capitol, is causing lively speculation. So far as the records show no other president has remained in Washington after going out of office. Mr. Wilson first intended to live in Baltimore. He and the present Mrs. Wilson got into the game the president invented during an idle hour on the steamer George Washington on one of the trips to and from the peace conference. It was a game of percentages with certain games allotted to the various advantages or amusements of life, of which both were most fond. Baltimore, as the game worked out, had the highest total. But breakdown and continued illness intervened and it was decided to remain in Washington, where almost all of Mr. Wilson's family reside.

#### Has Handsome Home

The new home, bought recently, is on an elevation in the northwest residence section not far from a street long held by the imperial German government for an embassy. Mr. Wilson expects to spend the future almost on the spot where the Kaiser expected his ambassador to sit.

Because of the secrecy which has been thrown around his physical condition, the country is probably most interested in that just now. Mr. Wilson is undoubtedly, so far as nature permits, from what medically is called thrombosis, a blood clot in one of the arteries on the right side of his brain, which impairs the motor

### WILSON'S CABINET

Only four members of Wilson's original cabinet were left when he quit office.

Secretary of War Daniels, Secretary of Labor Wilson, and Postmaster General Burleson were in their original positions, while David P. Houston was shifted from head of the agricultural department to secretary of the treasury.

Three of the nine members who resigned went out as a result of breaks with Wilson.

Lindley M. Garrison quit the war post because he and Wilson could not agree over a new continental army. Newton D. Baker succeeded him.

William Jennings Bryan stepped out as secretary of state because of differences with Wilson over foreign policies. Robert Lansing succeeded him.

Robert Lansing resigned because of a disagreement with the president and was succeeded by Bainbridge Colby.

Attorney General McReynolds was appointed to the Supreme Court and resigned. Thomas W. Gregory succeeded him.

Secretary of Treasury McAdoo quit to enter private life and increase his income. Carter Glass took the post.

Attorney General Gregory resigned to increase his income. Succeeded by Mitchell Palmer.

Secretary of Treasury Glass quit to become senator from Virginia. He was succeeded by Secretary of Agriculture Houston. Edwin T. Meredith was given Houston's place.

Secretary of Interior Lane quit to enter business. Succeeded by John Barton Payne.

Secretary of Commerce Redfield resigned to enter business. Succeeded by Joshua W. Alexander.

Five other administrations topped Wilson's in the number of cabinet changes: Grant, 18; Roosevelt, 18; Jackson, 14; Madison, 12; and Washington, 10.

### MRS. WOODROW WILSON



fever in the left arm and leg. He can walk short distances alone with the aid of a cane; longer distances require the use of a wheel chair. Walking up and down stairs is a preposterous experiment seldom attempted.

Mr. Wilson was not stricken on the League of Nations speaking trip in the west as is popularly supposed, but within a week after he returned to the White House. Warning signals of the coming attack were what caused his return. For three days after he came back he seemed to be improving, in fact he took a motor ride the day before he was laid low, and on the night before played billiards.

The seizure came in the night, at an hour when the president was alone, and he was found stricken just before daylight.

For a week his life was despaired of, but his real condition was kept secret by his family. Then came a turn for the better, and for many weeks the president was confined to his bed—a bed in which Abraham Lincoln before him probably had passed many a night of pain and of sleeplessness of a different nature. Even the White House barber was not admitted to the room, and Mr. Wilson, usually clean shaven, grew a beard, and made humorous remarks to his physicians as he brushed it for amusement several times a day.

#### Many Complications

In the midst of the illness an unlooked-for complication set in and refused to yield to treatment. While physicians and surgeons anxiously consulted down stairs as to whether the president's physique could withstand the shock of a surgical operation and had about decided that it was a life or death chance, a nurse arrived with the news that nature had intervened, and that the operation would be unnecessary. From that moment slow recovery set in.

Motor nerves which had refused to respond to needle pricks showed signs of reaction. Pretty soon Mr. Wilson was about in a wheel chair. A few weeks later he was learning to walk again with the support of an attendant. Massage, electricity and everything known to science were employed to coax his muscular faculties back into action. Then he got out-of-doors for motor rides, and received some visitors. He took up a routine of a few hours work each day dictating to stenographers and increased the time as strength gathered.

#### No More Golf for Him

One evening he surprised Washington by going to the theater and walking only with the aid of a cane, which he humorously called "my third leg." He probably never will play golf again, and may never deliver another public speech, although he will write what he has to say, in

### WILSON'S THREE NICKNAMES

In his childhood Thomas Woodrow Wilson was known as Tommy.

Later his schoolmates called him "Mutton."

While he was president Wilson was popularly called "Woody."

what extended measure no one knows. His friends say it may be a large one.

Washington will now have a president and one of the two living ex-presidents on its hands, and officialdom is very much interested to see how it will work out.

Taking up her father's law practice after his death, Miss Jessy Benedict Gessner of New Orleans has increased her clientele during her 13 years of practice and won a remarkable success.

A classified ad in The Herald will find what you have lost.

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