

"I am ready," breathed the martyr, And in fancy I can see In his worn and weary body Just a type of what will be When the hatred among nations, Which he strove hard to efface, Shall depart, as it must some day, From our whole war-weary race.

"I am ready"-and the spirit Of the patriot and the seer, As it leaves its earthly dwelling, Bids us follow, year by year. Till all men shall catch the vision That the master mind foresaw, And the Golden Rule of conduct Shall be universal law. -Authorship Unknown.

NOTABLE DATES IN LIFE OF

Va.

1879, May-Graduated from Princeton.

1885, June 27th-Married Ellen Louise Axsen.

1885-Became professor at Bryn Mawr College.

1890-Became professor at Princeton.

1902, Aug. 1st-Became president of Princeton.

1910-Took office as New Jersey Governor.

1913, March 4th-Inaugurated Pres-

ident of United States. 1914, Aug. 6th-Mrs. Wilson died.

1915, Dec. 18th-Married Mrs. Edith

relations with Germany. 1917, April 6th—War with Germany

declared. 1918, Nov. 11th-Armistice signed,

ending war. 1918, Dec. 4th-Sailed for peace

conference. 1919, Jan. 18th—Peace conference

convened. 1919, Feb. 14th-League of Nations

covenant adopted at Versailles. 1919, June 28th-Treaty signed at Versailles.

1919, Sept. 3rd-Began nation-wide campaign for League.

Wichita, Kansas.

Presidency an invalid. 1824, Feb. 3rd-Died in Washing-

ton.

1924, Feb. 7th—Buried in the Na-tional Cathedral in Washington with ceremonies as simple as for any private in the great army of which he was once commander-in-chief.

Outstanding achievements of the Wilson Administration were the establishment of Federal reserv Rural credits banking system. Federal trade commission. Tariff commission.

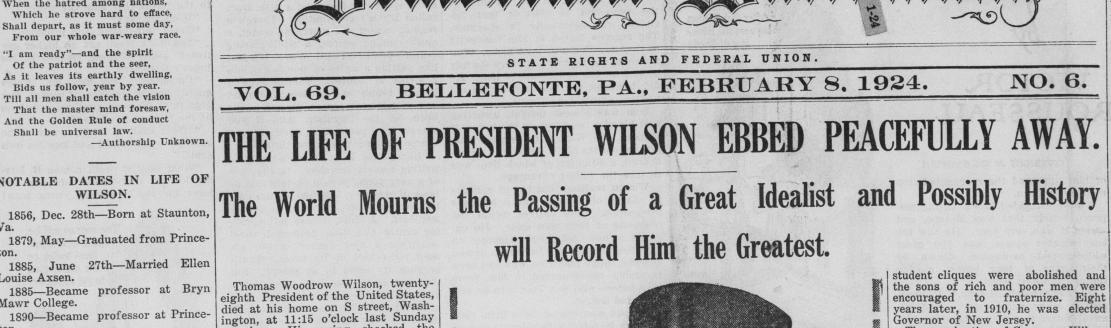
LIFE Thomas Woodrow Wilson, twentyeighth President of the United States, eighth Freshent of the Onited States, died at his home on S street, Wash-ington, at 11:15 o'clock last Sunday morning. His going shocked the world. Not because it had not known that his life has been suspended by a thread ever since the break at Wichi-

ta, Kansas, on the morning of Sep-tember 26th, 1919, but because it had watched with hope the years long fight he had made to live to see his dreams of world peace come true. Dr. Cary T. Grayson, his friend and

Bolling Galt. 1917, March 4th—Inaugurated for second term as President. 1917, Feb. 3rd—Severed diplomatic gia. The immediate cause being exhaustion following a digestive distur-bance which began the early part of last week, but did not reach an acute stage until the early morning hours of February 1st.

of February 1st. Then it was that Dr. Grayson an-nounced that there was practically no hope and then it was that the man who had ridden the crest of the world's wildest acclaim, in simple, trusting faith, said: "I am ready." When Pershing, at the head of the grandest army of all time, arrived in France he went to the tomb of Amer-ica's hero of continental days and said: "Lafayette, we are here." said: "Lafayette, we are here."

world must prepare itself to say ere it's soul can find that eternal comfort and liberty that is not to be won with



marntice

C HARRIS & EWING

EX-PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON

EX-PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON Last Friday the grim reaper had forced his way into the house after waiting on the doorstep more than four years. Saturday he had advanc-ed to the landing of the staircase, and stood counting off the ticks of the great clock. Saturday night he faithful physician and a loyal wife stood with their backs against it. At 9 o'clock he rattled the knob and call-ed to the peaceful, prostrate figure on ham Lincoln. Friends extolled him as "the peace-maker of the world;" enemies declared he had thrown to the winde Weekington's representation to and the peace-maker of the carpets and the peace-maker of the world;" ed to the peaceful, prostrate figure on to it and its grey walls closed to the the bed—a great bed, long and wide —a reproduction of the bed in which thousands gathered on the slopes ap-proaching the last solemn scenes in the winds Washington's warnings to quitting the conference and return-Abraham Lincoln slept in the White House, with a golden American eagle the burial of the man whom a world beware of "entangling alliances" with foreign powers. and a tiny silk American flag just over the head-board. mourns. There were those in high places foreign powers. who argued strongly that it was befit-ting that Woodrow Wilson, the war The war over and the treaty of The watchers knew the battle was Versailles, which he personally had helped to draft in Paris, signed by "the Big Four"—Clemenceau, Lloyd George, Orlando and Wilson—the President, should be given up for a At the portal of the door now open, the faithful Negro servant hovered. time in death to the keeping of his countrymen that he might be render-On the bed, sitting beside her hus-band, sustained with all the fortitude ed the homage they would do him for the greatness of the place he held. President returned from France to begin a few months later on September 3, 1919, a 10,000 mile speaking tour and composure of a woman facing a crisis, was Mrs. Wilson, holding be-For his entombment was offered that of the United States in behalf of the League of Nations covenant, which shrine of American patriotism, the tween her hands the wan, withered, where America's unknown from France holds his faithful watch for-ever. No quibble, Mrs. Wilson was told, would be permitted to keep this fallen war leader from sharing that glorious vigil in the Virginia hille memorial amphitheater at Arlington, right hand that had proved the pen mightier than the sword. Near the foot of the bed was his eldest daughter, Margaret, resigned to the inevitable. Close by, tears welling from his eyes and coursing down his cheeks, was Doctor Grayson, taking glorious vigil in the Virginia hills. But it was not to be, and for a cific coast, he had planned to make many more addresses in behalf of the the measure of the fluctuating pulses, weaker and fainter with each effort. time, at least, Woodrow Wilson will sleep as any honored American citi-zen may sleep, in a vault set in sa-sas, suffered a physical collapse which Death advanced and beckoned for zen may sleep, in a vault set in sa-cred surroundings. Men may decide later that a great memorial shall rise tour. the last time. The tired, worn-out caused him regretfully to abandon his man drew a long breath, there was a slight flutter of the eyelids and alto his honor, but for the present he most imperceptible twitch of the nos-ACCOMPANIED WARREN G. HARDING. went forth from his home for the last At times during the following 18 months, he was desperately ill and time to lie deep in a marble vault be-neath the floor of Bethlehem Chapel at Washington Cathedral while men Woodrow Wilson's soul had drifted out on the great dark tide that had recovered sufficiently as late as runs around the world. March 4, 1921, to accompany Warren Out through a city stilled in a Saband women and children come and go G. Harding, his successor, to the Capbath morning's reverential calm, his at their prayers above him. itol for participation in part of the inauguration ceremony. Previous to The only military touch ot the funname was being spoken from a hun-dred pulpits. In the Central Preseral aside from the uniforms of the diplomats and high officers who atthis he had made only one public apbyterian church where he faithfully went to worship while the flesh was pearance in all that time, on June 16, tended were the little squad of men 1920, and there were many alarming of non-commissioned rank of the arable, a choked-up congregation had sung "The Son of God Goes Forth to rumors regarding the state of his my, navy and marine corps who bore the body and form the immediate escort from house to chapel. There health. Relieved of the cares of office, Mr. War," "How Firm a Foundation," and "Onward Christian Soldiers," favorite hymns in which he loved to lift his Wilson's convalescence was more rapwas for this dead chieftain no motionid and although he did not regain envoice in a happier, better day. Over a great land that had acclaimed him less honor guard about his casket tirely his one-time robust health, he night and day, no filing past of shuffling thousands for a last glimpse of the dead. But the fighting men into whose careful hands he was given in the last journey, were World War was able to engage in the practice of chief, and in lands across the seas where he had been hailed as a God law in Washington in partnership with Bainbridge Colby, his former hose careful hands he was given in with Bainbridge Coloy, his Tormer he last journey, were World War eterans as he was. BIOGRAPHY OF WILSON. One of the "war Presidents" of the United States hurdened by problems of Peace, prayers were rising for the repose of his soul. In the street before the square brick veterans as he was. house where he has lived with his memories, his hopes and his regrets, was another scene. There was a gath-ering of people there, it was not a crusading throng come to a mecca in United States, burdened by problems the White House, however, he was the recipient of a signal honor. and tasks as great if not greater than those born by Washington and Lin-coln, the words and works of Wood-row Wilson are still too vivid in the Mr. Wilson "as the person who pro-moted most or best the fraternity of pilgrimage to attest their faith in the ideals he personified. It was a group of men and women kneeling on the public mind to assure them of a comnations and the abolishment or dimipavement in silent prayer. nution of standing armies and the plete appraisal. A decade or two A SIMPLE RELIGIOUS BURIAL formation and increase of peace con-gresses." In accepting it, President Wilson wrote on December 11, 1920: hence, perhaps, the world will fix upon this great American its estimate of his eight years' service as the chief magistrate of the republic that fur-SERVICE. In accordance with the wishes of "The cause of peace and the cause of Mrs. Wilson, who rightfully claimed truth are of one family. Even as those who love science and devote nished \$18,000,000,000, nearly five milher dead for her own, the entombment lions of men and almost inexhausti-ble war material to end the deadlock Wednesday afternoon was marked their lives to physics or chemistry, even as those who create new and with only the simplest of religious and between the allies and the central civil ceremony. The rites of the Presbyterian church were observed at higher ideals for mankind in literapowers and bring Germany to defeat ture, even so with those who love in the historic struggle of 1914-1918. the house at 3 o'clock after which the body was taken to the chapel of the peace, there is no limit set. What-It was under Woodrow Wilson's leadership that the United States abandoned its policy of isolation and ever has been accomplished in the past new National Cathedral where it was placed in a vault to remain until the completion of that National shrine when it will be placed in a crypt to be prepared for it there. Rev. James H. Taylor, pastor of the Presbyterian church which Mr. Wilson attended, officiated. Rev. Sulvester Beach, well is petty compared to the glory of the promise of the future." Three interesting periods charac-terized Woodrow Wilson's entrance into public life. Elected President of Princeton University in 1902, the University, was the first Democrat since Andrew Jackson to serve two country at that time obtained its first since Andrew Jackson to serve two erms as President. SMASHED PRECEDENTS. He began smashing precedents al-tization? of the University in which terms as President.

THE EPIGRAMMATIC WILSON.

Woodrow Wilson's many-sided mind, apart from its grasp of matters of statesmanship over a wide range, and in relation to its alertness to the lesser things of life, was always evident in his speeches.

An incomparable phrase maker, an epigrammatist of pungent style and occasionally a contriver even of hum-ble limericks, Mr. Wilson was eter-nally busy in a mental way.

A volume could be written of his epigrams and striking phrases. Some epigrams and striking pinases. Joint are so well known as to require no repetition, as for example, the classic of his war message to Congress: "The world must be made safe for democracy.

Here are some other samples of his faculty for epigrams:

"A boss is a gumshoe political manager.

The right is more precious than peace.

The world must be made safe for democracy.

The false betray themselves always in every accent.

"Corporations do not do wrong, individuals do wrong."

"Business can be free only when the Nation is free."

"Monopoly is always in the long run, weak and inefficient."

After all, life does not consist in eternally running to a fire.

It is not an army that we must shape and train for war; it is a nation.

The nomination of Governor Wilson to the Presidency by the National Democratic convention in June, 1912, at Baltimore, after a long deadlock, was one of the most dramatic episodes in American political history. Then We are ready to plead at the bar of history, and our flag shall wear a in American political history. Then followed his election the following November when he received 435 votes new luster.

"A Progressive Republican is only a Republican in a way to become a onel Roosevelt and 8 for Mr. Taft, Demccrat."

If you think too much about being re-elected, it is very difficult to be who had been nominated by the Republican party to succeed himself. During President Wilson's two terms there occurred a world upheav-al such as had never before been witworth re-electing.

"Publicity is the great antiseptic against the germs of some of the worst political methods.

The map of Europe was torn to shreds. China, that aeons-old monar-chy, had already become a republic and with the aerone of the submit. For us there is but one choice. We have made it.

Another flash of Wilsonian wit is and with the ending of the world war Russian autocracy had been humbled in the dust. German militarism was crushed, Austria-Hungary dismem-bered and Turkey driven out of the

the following: "A conservative man is a man who just sits and thinks, mostly sits."

"One cool judgment is worth a thousand hasty councils," he declared at another time, thereby revealing a trait that motivated much of his public career.

Wilson was everywhere acclaimed as "the friend of humanity," and the man who had come to put "an end to all wars." No monarch of ancient "I am sure that America needs more laws," he said once, and then added whimsically, "The old law is good enough and dangerous enough for any man." times was ever accorded greater lau-

dation or listened to with greater ad-miration. It seemed as if all Europe More slang in this: "The minute I stop changing my mind as President with the change of all the circumstances in the world I will be a back number." hung upon the words that fell from his lips. He was acclaimed as a practical idealist, the representative of a mighty new land, whose people were altruistic and unselfish and who desired to see the devastated

Mr. Wilson never liked generalities. "Nothing stated in general terms is terse of America," he once said, "be-cause it is the most variegated and varied and multiform land under the sun.'

As to slang: "If you are going to sell carpets in ndia," he once said, "you have to

1919, Sept. 26th—Collapsed at Wichita, Kansas. 1921, March 4th—Retired from the Presidency an invalid.

arms.

Shipping board and emergency fleet corporation.

War risk bureau.

Federal water power commission. Employees' compensation commission, and,

lost

Alien property custodian.

Construction of great governmentowned merchant marine and government railroad in Alaska. Enactment of:

Constitutional amendments providing for direct election of Senators, national prohibition and equal suffrage.

Selective service draft act, a war measure.

Clayton anti-trust law.

Eight hour day for railroad em-

ployees.

Workmen's compensation law. Law for federal aid in state highway construction.

LaFollette seamen act.

Immigration law with literacy test. Revenue law with huge increases

in income and other taxes. Repeal of the clause in Panama Ca-

nal law exempting American ships from tolls.

Government operation of railroads and telegraph and telephone lines as war measures, together with food and fuel control.

Sale of seized enemy dye and chem-ical patents to Chemical Foundation. Passage of the Esch-Cummins transportation act and creation of railroad labor board.

Creation of Pacific battle fleet with transfer to Pacific of bulk of naval forces.

Refusal of the Senate to ratify treaty of Versaliles and the League of Nations covenant.

Negotiation of arbitration treaties with Great Britain, Japan and many other countries.

Military occupation of Haiti, Santo Domingo and Vera Cruz.

Purchase of the Danish West Indies.

Refusal to recognize any leader in Latin-America who acquired office by

Refusal to recognize the Russian Soviet government.

Wilson was the first President to banish wines from the White House table.

Wilson's open espousal of the cause of Suffrage was the influence that threw the balance in favor of adoption of the Nineteenth amendment.

Wilson's conduct of the war threw such comforts and safe-guards about American soldiers as the known in this place, and now a pasworld had never known before and provided insurance and rehabilitation to follow through for their benefit.

NO. 6.

28, 1856, of Scotch-Irish parentage them something." and christened Thomas Woodrow Wilson, the future President was known as "ommy" until he graduated from Princeton in 1879 and was thereafter son, a prominent Presbyterian minis-Woodrow was two years old. Later the family went to Columbia, S. C., and there young Wilson, at the age of 17, entered Davidson college, leaving soon to go to Princeton. Upon grad-uating he studied law in the Univer-sity of Virginia and in 1882 began the practice of law in Atlanta, Ga.

nessed since the dawn of time. Em-

LEAVES FOR EUROPE.

Upon his first trip to Paris, Mr.

Holy Land.

ENGAGED TO SOUTHERN WOMAN.

While in Atlanta and at Augusta, ne became engaged to marry Miss Ellen Louise Axsen, daughter of a Presbyterian clergyman of Savannah, States and abroad and is believed to have been influential in evoking offers 1885

He became successively, professor of history and political economy at Bryn Mawr and at Wesleyan University and later professor of jurispru-dence and political economy at Princeton where, subsequently, he was his works with the date of their pro-duction, were as follows: "The State —Elements of Historical and Prac-tical Politics," (1889); "Division and Reunion," (1893); "George Washing-ton," (1896); "A History of the American People," (1902); "Constitu-tional Government in the United States," (1908); "Free Life," (1918); "The New Freedom," (1913); "When a Man Comes to Himself," (1915); "On Being Human," (1916); "An Old Master and Other Political Essays," Master and Other Political Essays," and "Mere Literature and Other Essays" were among his earlier writ-ings. His state papers, notes to beligerent governments and addresses to Congress would fill many volumes.

Heretofore he had not been re-garded as a politician. Indeed, it had commonly been reported that the president of Princeton, never a will double as fast as yours. But if wealthy man, was contemplating re-tirement upon a teacher's pension in 1910. In September of that year he together, and, if we differ from one was nominated by the Democrats for Governor of New Jersey. Elected the differ from one another; just what the following November he served until March, 1913, when he resigned to (Continued on page 5, Col. 1.) differ from one another, just unter, just unter, just unter, just unter, just unter, just unter points of issue are. We will present-ly find that we are not far apart after all." (Continued on page 5, Col. 1.)

On another occasion, he declared: "Now, I have long enjoyed the friendship and companionship of the

Adriatic question. Born in Staunton, Va., December a teacher, and I would like to teach

In the midst of serious affairs when his desk was piling high with papers on a variety of important subjects he known only as Woodrow Wilson. His never lost touch with events far refather, the Rev. Joseph Ruggles Wilread the sport pages of the newspapers and knew when the horse races were on at nearby tracks can be testified to by Dr. Grayson.

> Here is Mr. Wilson's idea of statesmanship:

"A real statesman is a man big enough to think in the terms of what others than himself are striving for and living for and seeking steadfastly to keep in heart until they get it. He is a guide, a comrade, a mentor, a servant, a friend of mankind."

Even when Mr. Wilson had passed well into the stage of hopeless inval-Ga. The young lawyer's clients were idism his sense of humor did not defew and he soon abandoned a legal career. For two years thereafter he was a student at Johns Hopkins Uni-presented when he appeared at the versity and while there published his window of his home on one occasionexpected from him solemn and tragic first book, "Congressional Govern-ment," a study of American politics. It won recognition both in the United of quoting a limerick of his own.

Far from seeking relaxation from state craft and politics in heavy volof professorships from Bryn Mawr College and Wesleyan University. He married Miss Axsen on June 27, the married Miss Axse ter, found his diversions at the mu-sical revues and in "Diamond Dick" detective stories. "Diamond Dick"

detective stories. was one of his real heroes in book form and Will Rogers and Nora Bayes among the favorites on the stage.

The Admiral entered the Presimade head of that institution. Mean- dent's office one afternoon, inquiring while, Professor Wilson had gained if Mr. Wilson had any special duty high reputation as a writer. Some of his works with the date of their pro-cused for the balance of the day to

> When he set out for a goal, he considered that goal more important than individuals who might stand in the way. He told a labor audience in

1916 this: "The way we strive for our rights is by getting our fighting blood up. If you come at me with fists doubled, I will double as fast as yours. But if