

"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.

NOTABLE DATES IN LIFE OF WILSON.

- 1856, Dec. 28th—Born at Staunton, 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 President of United States.
1914, Aug. 6th—Mrs. Wilson died.
1915, Dec. 18th—Married Mrs. Edith Bolling Galt.
1917, March 4th—Inaugurated for second term as President.
1917, Feb. 3rd—Severed diplomatic 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.
1919, Sept. 26th—Collapsed at Wichita, Kansas.
1921, March 4th—Retired from the Presidency an invalid.
1924, Feb. 3rd—Died in Washington.
1924, Feb. 7th—Buried in the National 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 reserve banking system.
Rural credits banking system.
Federal trade commission.
Tariff commission.
Shipping board and emergency fleet corporation.
War risk bureau.
Federal water power commission.
Employees' compensation commission, and,
Alien property custodian.
Construction of great government-owned 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 employees.
Workmen's compensation law.
Law for federal aid in state highway construction.
LaFollette seaman act.
Immigration law with literacy test.
Revenue law with huge increases in income and other taxes.
Repeal of the clause in Panama Canal 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 chemical 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 Versailles 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 force.
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 safeguards about American soldiers as the world had never known before and provided insurance and rehabilitation to follow through for their benefit.

THE LIFE OF PRESIDENT WILSON EBBED PEACEFULLY AWAY.

The World Mourns the Passing of a Great Idealist and Possibly History will Record Him the Greatest.

Thomas Woodrow Wilson, twenty-eighth President of the United States, died at his home on S street, Washington, at 11:15 o'clock last Sunday morning. His going shocked the world. Not because it had not been expected since the break at Wichita, Kansas, on the morning of September 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.



EX-PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON

Then it was that Dr. Grayson, his friend and physician, gave the remote causes of his death as the ill health which began more than four years ago in general arterio-sclerosis with haemophilia. The immediate cause being exhaustion following a digestive disturbance which began the early part of last week, but did not reach an acute stage until the early morning hours of February 1st.

close friends were present. In the cortege to the chapel there were no bands, no battalions of soldiers with draped flags and muffled drums. Only such veterans with over seas service who wanted to follow to its last resting place the body of their great commander. The chapel is small so but 450 persons could gain admission to it and its grey walls closed to the thousands gathered on the slopes approaching the last solemn scenes in the burial of the man whom a world mourns.

most immediately after his induction into office by delivering his addresses in person before Congress and finishing by going to Europe to attend the peace conference. He went abroad twice, first in December, 1918, and again in March, 1919. At times he was the most idolized and the most bitterly assailed President since Abraham Lincoln. Friends extolled him as "the peace-maker of the world"; enemies declared he had thrown to the winds Washington's warnings to beware of "entangling alliances" with foreign powers.

student cliques were abolished and the sons of rich and poor men were encouraged to fraternize. Eight years later, in 1910, he was elected Governor of New Jersey. The nomination of Governor Wilson to the Presidency by the National Democratic convention in June, 1912, at Baltimore, after a long dead-end, was one of the most dramatic episodes in American political history. Then followed his election the following November when he received 435 votes in the electoral college to 88 for Colonel Roosevelt and 8 for Mr. Taft, who had been nominated by the Republican party to succeed himself. During President Wilson's two terms there occurred a world upheaval such as had never before been witnessed since the dawn of time. Empires crumbled and thrones collapsed. The map of Europe was torn to shreds. China, that aeons-old monarchy, had already become a republic and with the ending of the world war Russian autocracy had been humbled in the dust. German militarism was crushed, Austria-Hungary dismembered and Turkey driven out of the Holy Land. LEAVES FOR EUROPE. Upon his first trip to Paris, Mr. 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 times was ever accorded greater laudation or listened to with greater admiration. It seemed as if all Europe 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 world restored to amity and happiness. President Wilson's participation in the peace conference was placed it is said, except for occasional ripples that disturbed his usual calm. Tension at times was reported between him and Clemenceau and Lloyd George, Premier Hughes, of Australia, and Premier Orlando, of Italy, the latter, at one stage of the negotiations, quitting the conference and returning to Rome with his colleagues because of Mr. Wilson's attitude on the Adriatic question. Born in Staunton, Va., December 28, 1856, of Scotch-Irish parentage and christened Thomas Woodrow Wilson, the future President was known as "ommy" until he graduated from Princeton in 1873 and was thereafter known only as Woodrow Wilson. His father, the Rev. Joseph Ruggles Wilson, a prominent Presbyterian minister, moved to Augusta, Ga., when Woodrow was two years old. Later the family went to Columbia, S. C., and then to Young's Bay, at the age of 17, entered Davidson college, leaving soon to go to Princeton. Upon graduating he studied law in the University of Virginia and in 1882 began the practice of law in Atlanta, Ga. ENGAGED TO SOUTHERN WOMAN. While in Atlanta and at Augusta, he became engaged to marry Miss Ellen Louise Axsen, daughter of a Presbyterian clergyman of Savannah, Ga. The young lawyer's clients were few and he soon abandoned a legal career. For two years thereafter he was a student at Johns Hopkins University and while there published his first book, "Congressional Government," a study of American politics. It won recognition both in the United States and abroad and is believed to have been influential in evoking offers of professorships from Bryn Mawr College and Wesleyan University. He married Miss Axsen on June 27, 1885. He became successively, professor of history and political economy at Bryn Mawr and at Wesleyan University and later professor of jurisprudence and political economy at Princeton where, subsequently, he was made head of that institution. Meanwhile, Professor Wilson had gained high reputation as a writer. Some of his works with the date of their production, were as follows: "The State—Elements of Historical and Practical Politics," (1889); "Division and Reunion," (1893); "George Washington," (1896); "A History of the American People," (1902); "Constitutional Government in the United States," (1908); "Free Life," (1913); "The New Freedom," (1913); "When a Man Comes to Himself," (1915); "On Being Human," (1916); "An Old Master and Other Political Essays," and "Mere Literature and Other Essays" were among his earlier writings. His state papers, notes to belligerent governments and addresses to Congress would fill many volumes. Heretofore he had not been regarded as a politician. Indeed, it had commonly been reported that the president of Princeton, never a wealthy man, was contemplating retirement upon a teacher's pension in 1910. In September of that year he was nominated by the Democrats for Governor of New Jersey. Elected the following November he served until March, 1913, when he resigned to

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 humble limericks, Mr. Wilson was eternally busy in a mental way. A volume could be written of his epigrams and striking phrases. Some 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." "We are ready to plead at the bar of history, and our flag shall wear a new luster." "A Progressive Republican is only a Republican in a way to become a Democrat." "If you think too much about being re-elected, it is very difficult to be worth re-electing." "Publicity is the great antiseptic against the germs of some of the worst political methods." "The day has come to conquer or submit. For us there is but one choice. We have made it." "Another flash of Wilsonian wit is 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. "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." 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." Mr. Wilson never liked generalities. "Nothing stated in general terms is terse of America," he once said, "because it is the most variegated and varied and multifarious land under the sun." As to slang: "If you are going to sell carpets in India," he once said, "you have to have as good taste as the Indians in the patterns of the carpets; and that is going some." On another occasion, he declared: "Now, I have long enjoyed the friendship and companionship of the Republicans because I am by instinct a teacher, and I would like to teach them something." In the midst of serious affairs when his desk was piling high with papers on a variety of important subjects he never lost touch with events far removed from his own sphere. That he read 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 invalidism his sense of humor did not desert him. When a crowd of weeping women—affected by the picture he presented when he appeared at the window of his home on one occasion—expected from him solemn and tragic words, he chose the happier expedient of quoting a limerick of his own. Far from seeking relaxation from state craft and politics in heavy volumes of economics and biography, Wilson, the historian and schoolmaster, found his diversions at the musical revues and in "Diamond Dick," detective stories. "Diamond Dick" 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 President's office one afternoon, inquiring if Mr. Wilson had any special duty for him and asked if he might be excused for the balance of the day to attend to "some important business." The President could think of nothing to require the services of his naval aide de camp and assented readily to the afternoon off. As Dr. Grayson started from the room, glancing at the clock to gauge how much time he had to catch a train for the Laurel track, Mr. Wilson threw at him: "I hope you have a lot of luck." Mr. Wilson was always the fighter. 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 think I can promise you that mine will double as fast as yours. But if you come at me and say: "Let us sit down and take council together, and, if we differ from one another, you understand why it is we differ from one another; just what the points of issue are. We will presently find that we are not far apart after all."

(Continued on page 5, Col. 1.)