

tute a better system for them. His idea was the division of the whole University into "Quadrangles," each "Quadrangle" or "Quad" to be composed of a certain number of students from each class with a preceptor or two living with them.

#### FOR DEMOCRACY IN COLLEGES

The "Quad" suggestion had hardly been made when it brought down on the head of the President a storm the fury of which furnished one of the most astonishing things in the history of American colleges. The scheme was misrepresented and derided and the man who had dared propose it was assailed as a "leveller"; a "socialist"; a man who "wanted to make a gentleman chum with a mucker." The Trustees, who had approved the "Quad" plan by an unanimous vote, were frightened into withdrawing their approval and the idea had to be, for the time at least, abandoned.

If the "Quad" proposal had been followed by a storm, the hesitation to accept the Proctor gift brought down a tornado. There was no charge too grave to bring against a President who had let money go; no epithet too strong to hurl at a man who declined to let wealth dictate how its donation should be spent.

The moral victory was won, and the opponents of the Democratic President were silenced—when one of those events which illustrate the irony of nature changed everything. An old man died in Massachusetts—he was a graduate 62 years before, but he had never been back to Princeton—leaving three million dollars for a Graduate College in the trusteeship of the Dean. The gift of the dead could not be refused.

#### CALLED TO GOVERNORSHIP

But if events had thus sardonically set themselves to block the way of the man who would have redeemed a university to democracy, events opened him a way to the larger task.

The eyes of the people of the State of New Jersey had been upon the Princeton controversy. And now there came up from the people, the people outside the colleges, the citizens, a great shout that this man was the sort of man who ought to be leading their fight out in the world of real affairs. On September 15, 1910, a week before Princeton opened for its fall term, the Democratic State Convention in session at Trenton nominated Woodrow Wilson for the Governorship. He was in the study of the President's house at Princeton when they carried him the news; he climbed into a motor-car

and in twenty minutes stood on the platform of the convention hall, and before a cheering throng, vowed his energies to the bigger fight to which the people of New Jersey called him.

The result of the campaign was never in doubt a moment. When the votes were counted it was found that the State that two years before had given Taft a plurality of \$2,000, had now gone for Wilson by a plurality of 50,000.

The rest is familiar history. How the new Governor, with his party in control of only one chamber of the Legislature, and with a faction of his own party against him, put through a programme of legislation that redeemed one of the most backward, corporation-ridden states in the Union; how he vindicated the primary that had nominated for United States Senator a man whom the old bosses didn't approve; how he made it clear that he had absolutely meant his campaign promise that he would take office without obligation to any man, group or interest, but only to the people of New Jersey; with what practical sagacity he worked out a direct primary and election law which is now the model for other progressive states; how he secured the establishment of a public utilities commission with power to fix rates, appraise properties and regulate the finance of railway, express, telegraph, telephone, light, heat, and power companies; how he put into effect an employers' liability law; legalized the commission form of city government, with the initiative, referendum and recall—how he did all this and more, and did it all in such a way that overwhelming public sentiment endorsed his every act, and interests which tried to resist him were won over to support measures of whose wisdom, even from their point of view, he convinced them—all this was the chief political event of the year 1911-12.

#### CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT

And then how, the fame of this astonishing performance spreading throughout the land, and of the personality that had wrought it, there came rolling up—as he had once said the great voice of America comes, "not from seats of learning, not from corridors of universities but in a murmur from the hills and woods and the farms and factories and the mills, rolling on and gaining volume as it comes, from the homes of common men"—there came thundering on to Baltimore a demand that would not be denied, that Woodrow Wilson be named Democracy's choice for President—that also is history. It is only the beginning of a great chapter.

## NUGGETS FROM WILSON'S SPEECH OF ACCEPTANCE

Prices climbed higher than we can push our earnings up.—Woodrow Wilson.

Favors are never conceived in the general interests; they are always for the benefit of the few.—Woodrow Wilson.

We must speak, not to catch votes, but to satisfy the thought and conscience of a people deeply stirred by the conviction that they have come to a critical turning point in their moral and political development. WE STAND IN THE PRESENCE OF AN AWAKENED NATION, IMPATIENT OF PARTISAN MAKE-BELIEVE.—Woodrow Wilson.

The tariff question, as dealt with in our time at any rate, has not been business. It has been politics. Tariff schedules have been made up for the purpose of keeping as large a number as possible of the rich and influential manufacturers of the country in a good humor with the Republican party, WHICH DESIRED THEIR CONSTANT FINANCIAL SUPPORT.—Woodrow Wilson.

We denounce the Payne-Aldrich tariff act as the most conspicuous example ever afforded the country of the special favors and monopolistic advantages which the leaders of the Republican party have so often shown themselves willing to extend to those to whom they looked for campaign contributions.—Woodrow Wilson.

There are two great things to do. One is to set up the rule of justice and of



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#### Wilson and Palmer Talking It Over.

right in such matters as the tariff, the regulation of the trusts and the prevention of monopoly, the adaptation of our banking and currency laws to the varied uses to which our people must put them, the treatment of those who do the daily labor in our factories and mines and throughout all our great industrial and commercial undertakings, and the political life of the people of the Philippines, for whom we hold governmental power in trust, for their service not our own. The other, the additional duty, is the great

task of protecting our people, and our resources and of keeping open to the whole people the doors of opportunity through which they must, generation by generation, pass if they are to make conquest of their fortunes in health, in freedom, in peace, and in contentment.—Woodrow Wilson.

We need no revolution; we need no excited change; we need only a new point of view and a new method and spirit of counsel.—Woodrow Wilson.

We do not ignore the fact that the business of a country like ours is exceedingly sensitive to changes in legislation of this kind. It has been built up, however, ill-advisedly, upon tariff schedules written in the way I have indicated, and its foundations MUST NOT BE TOO RADICALLY OR TOO SUDDENLY DISTURBED. When we act we should act with caution and prudence; like men who know what they are about, and not like those in love with a theory. It is obvious that the changes we make should be made only at such a rate and in such a way as will least interfere with the normal and healthful course of commerce and manufacture. But we shall not on that account act with timidity, as if we did not know our own minds, for we are certain of our ground and of our object. THERE SHOULD BE AN IMMEDIATE REVISION, AND IT SHOULD BE DOWNWARD, UNHESITATINGLY AND STEADILY DOWNWARD.—Woodrow Wilson.