Next President Was Studiously Schooled For The Office He Assumes on March Fourth

700DROW WILSON has been schooling himself, perhaps unconsciously, but nevertheless carefully and studiously. for forty years for the exalted office he will assume on March 4 next.

There has never been a closer student of American political affairs since Hamilton and Madison. There is nothing about congress or the White House that will take him greatly by surprise. At the age of twenty-nine he had written a college thesis that showed him to be even at that time one of the keenest analysis of our national legislature we ever had. And in later years he turned his sharp scrutiny upon the White House and wrote the most informing and Hluminating treatises on the powers and limitations of the president that have ever been published.

Aside from these special investigations his whole life has been a long and exhaustive study of the American people in their social and political reations, as indeed were those of his forebears before him.

Grandfather Born In Ireland.

His grandfather, James Wilson, was America about a century ago and setfled in Philadelphia, which city was the capital of the United States at that thing that Wilson most coveted. Each time. One of the leading Philadelphia papers of that period was the Aurora, nary contest within its own society. Thomas Jefferson's personal organ. James Wilson, being a printer, obtained employment on the Aurora; also, being a hard working, thrifty man, he equired ownership of the paper and became intimately acquainted with Jefferson.

But the rapidly growing west began o cast its spell over James Wilson, and accordingly in 1820 or thereabouts e moved to Steubenville, O., where he ounded the Western Herald. He soon scame a power in the Democratic earty in Ohio and was known throughut the state as "Judge" Wilson,

It was here amid these surroundings f hardy and vigorous pioneer life that oseph R. Wilson, the father of the resident elect, was born and grew to nanhood

Joseph R. Wilson began his career as teacher, first in an academy, then inefferson college, then in Hampdenydney college. His natural taste, wever, was for the ministry, and aftcareful preparation he stepped into ie Presbyterian pulpit. About this me he married Janet Woodrow, daughr of a Presbyterian minister at Chilcothe, O. She was born in Carlisle, ngland, but her father came to Amera when she was but a few years old.

Was Christmas Gift.

Woodrow Wilson was born in Staunn, Va., in 1856, during Christmas the White House from the Old Doinion.

About two years after Woodrow Wilm's birth his father accepted a call the pastorate of the Presbyterian purch of Augusta, Ga., and remained its pastor throughout the civil war. In the autumn of 1870 the Wilsons oved to Cohembia, S. C., and three rs later Woodrow, who was then ade at Davidson was the ability to licity. ss, cross the campus and get into seat at chapel quicker than any one He is said to have accomplished feat on several occasions before chapel bell stopped ringing.

He is remembered at Davidson as a easant mannered, engaging young an who did not seem to be very ich interested in out of door sports, bich at that time consisted of basell and shinny. He did play basell on the college nine for a time. ere is a tradition which has it that one occasion the captain of the m, becoming vexed over Wilson's dess manner of play during a hotly tested game, said:

Wilson, you would make a dandy yer if you were not so lazy."

Enters Princeton.

Wilson was at Davidson but one ir. The following year he remained home, the elder Wilson in the meane having moved to Wilmington. September, 1875, Woodrow Wilson

ered the freshman class at Prince-There were 133 young men in the . He had not been at Princeton g before he found out just what he nted to do-and that thing was to a public man; to devote his life to service of his country.

his determination came with a ill upon reading in an English magne a series of articles in an English rliament, presenting in graphic lanige the dramatic scenes enacted in British legislature. He never forthe picture. He hunted up everyig in the library he could find bear upon this subject and devoured it. from that day to this has never vered in his determination to play active part in the stirring scenes on

country's political stage. Prepares For Public Life,

Ir. Wilson began his preparation at He subordinated his regular colwork to the task of fitting himself public life

Le devoted all his energy and every ulty he possessed to the furnishing the training of his mind to the end he might be an authority on govment and the history of govern-

ment and be a leader in the affairs of his country.

No man ever subjected himself to sterner dis ipline or worked more steadfastly loward a fixed goal. He first taught himself to write shorthand in order that he might make rapid digests of what he read and heard. He also practiced composition assiduously and extemporaneous speaking that be might be skilled and ready in

offhand debate. In those days he was not remarkably ready in extempore speaking. Today he is without a peer in the nation

During the first year at Princeton

Wilson Joined Whig Hall, the literary debating so-lety founded by James M. Adison, who also wrote its constitution. Its rival society at Princeton was Chif Hall, and the annual Lynde debate, an ememporaneous discussion. the subject to be given to the debaters a few mine es la tore the debate was to begin, was the biggest thing in a literary way at the college. Young Wilson very soon established himself as the leading spirit of the Whig Hall society and was easily lis best debatborn in Ireland. He emigrated to er. To win this annual debate, in which three representatives from each of the two halls participated, was the hall selected its debaters by a prelimialso an extemporaneous affair.

Took Sides by Lot.

On the evening of the preliminary contest the subject was "Protection Versus Free Trade." The debaters took sides by lot. Wilson drew "protection" side from the hat, tore up the slip and returned to his seat. He said nothing under heaven could induce him to advance arguments for a thing in which he didn't believe. The Lynde prize, therefore, went to some one else.

Wilson did not shine with any great effuigence in his regular college course He stood forty-first in a class of 122. This was the famous class of '79, one of its members being Mahlon C. Pitney of the supreme court bench.

About this time his natural aptitude for leadership began to crop out, and before his first year was over he was universally recognized at Princeton as the leading freshman and one of the master spirits of the entire student body. He later became managing editor of the Princetonian.

While at Princeton he wrote a searching article on congress which at once stamped him as a youth of extraordimary caliber. This article was published in the International Review, and in it the young Princetonian pointed out that most of the legislative business of the nation was carried on by small committees behind closed doors eek. He will be the eighth occupant This was the first time the matter had ever been brought home to the people of the country, and it started them to

Advocated Open Work.

Wilson made the point that the nation's business ought to be done in the open, ought to be thrashed out in public discussion. Even at that early day lifted up his voice against secrecy. | life enteen, began his scholastic career | He declared that was the atmosphere Davidson college. About the only in which evil and corruption flourished ord young Wilson seems to have and that the only remedy was pub-

After leaving Princeton Woodrow Wilson went to the University of Virginia, that great institution of liberal learning founded by Thomas Jefferson. He spent a year there studying in the law department.

At the University of Virginia Wilson was also a leader. He took a more active interest in sports; joined the glee club; he organized a debating soclety and easily won both the writer's and the orator's prizes. Here also he acquired the reputation of being a great joker. He composed nonsense rimes

and limericks with wonderful facility. In this love for wholesome nonsense and his keen, dry humor Mr. Wilson is very much like Lincoln. He further resembles the great liberator in his perfect simplicity and his democracy.

Young Wilson had taken up the study of the law, recognizing it as the most direct avenue leading to a public life. As soon as he had completed his studles at Charlottesville he went to Atlanta to launch his legal career. He joined partnership with a young man who also had just completed his college work. Renick was his name, and the shingle of Renick & Wilson was swung out.

Many Young Lawyers.

But the young men were strangers in Atlanta. Moreover, there were many lawyers there, and, moreover again, nearly every one had a relative practicing law. And so he found time to elaborate the article he had written while at Princeton into a book. But he was unable to find in Atlanta the facilities he needed to complete the volume, so in the autumn of 1883 he entered Johns Hopkins university and took up a course in history and podtical economy.

In making his investigations Wilson desired nothing but the facts. His researches were prodigious, and Ambassador James Bryce found him of great assistance while he was compiling his They have no great fondness for for-'American Commonwealth." The resuit of Wilson's two years' work at are modest, amiable, bright young wo-Baltimore was his book, "Congression- men, who are thoroughly convinced al Government-A Study of the Gov-

rnment by Committee." It was the first account ever given nati Enquirer.

of the way Americans actually do gov ern themselves.

The book met with Instant success It was at once recognized as a final, standard work, and is so recognized to

After receiving his degree at Johns Hopkins Dr. Wilson was called to a professorship in the new college for women at Bryn Mawr.

Weds Ellen Axson,

However, he took advantage of his vacation that summer to journey to Savannah, Ga., and marry Miss Ellen Louise Axson, the daughter of a long line of Georgia elergymen. The next three years Dr. Wilson remained at Bryn Mawr teaching history and political economy. But he spent the two years following at Wesleyan university at Middletown, Conn., teaching the same subjects.

During his stay at Weslevan Dr. Wilson published another book, "The State," in which again was revealed that amazing grasp on governmental affairs and the history of all govern ments from the very beginning.

the chair of jurisprudence and politics

vacant in the autumn of 1890, at once turned to the new distinguished alum nus of Old Nassau and offered him the chair. He accepted with pride and Joy. 1902, Dr. Wilson lectured to his classes at Princeton, worked on his history, "A History of the American People," and added daily to his reputation at home and abroad. Princeton had nev er before seen anything like his classes His lectures were so popular that near ly every student wanted to take his course. It was a daily occurrence for the members of his class to rise to their feet at the conclusion of his lec-

Elected at Princeton.

he passed out of hearing.

ture and cheer him to the echo until

In 1902 Dr. Wilson was elected president of Princeton. A change was needed in the administrative affairs of the university, and the trustees recognized Dr. Wilson as the man to effect them. But he had hardly assumed his new office before he found himself confronted with a trying situation.

Princeton has been called a country club for rich men's sons. However much or little it deserves this appellation, the fact remains that it possesses more exclusive clubs than any other great institution in the country. There is a whole street of them, and yet their total membership is confined to 350. These clubs are composed exclusively of the two upper classmen.

This caddish aristocracy, abhorrent to the American spirit and equally abhorrent to President Wilson, had flour Ished at Princeton for years until that institution was little more than a loung ing place for the glided sons of the rich. Dr. Wilson went in to change the whole thing. He proposed the establishing of the students in quadran-

Immediately he was denounced as a "leveler," a "Socialist," a man who wanted to "make a gentleman chum with a mucker." At first the trustees had approved the "quad" plan by vote, abuse broke they were frightened into withdrawing their approval.

Then there was the long fight over the graduate college, in which instance a donor wanted to dictate to the trustees how his money was to be used. Dr. Wilson caused the trustees to refuse the donation, and then another storm broke over his head for daring to refuse money for Old Nassau.

Efforts Went For Naught,

But his efforts went for naught. An old graduate of Princeton died and left the college \$3,000,000 for a graduate college to be built away from the main buildings, just as the other donor had wished, and because the man was dead his wishes had to be obeyed, and President Wilson was defeated.

But his splendid stand for democracy and work at Princeton was not overlooked by the people of New Jersey, and so they called him away from the irksome affairs at the university to be their governor and thus launched him upon a political career which for brilliance and rapidity of fine achievement is unparalleled in this country.

Mr. Wilson was elected governor of New Jersey by a plurality of about 50,000. The platform on which he ran contained much that is called radical. and up to this time the governor had been regarded as conservative. But he stood square on the platform and dedicated all his energies and abilities to the carrying out of every pledge

contained in that platform, The president elect has three daugh ters-Miss Eleanor Randolph Wilson, Miss Jessle Woodrow Wilson and Miss Margaret Woodrow Wilson.

These young women, like their father, are simple in their manners and tastes. They are skillful tennis players and horsewomen and are exceedingly popular among their associates. mal society nor for the limelight. They that their illustrious father is "the grandest man in the world."-Cincin-

POSSIBLE TO DOUBLE COUNTRY'S WHEAT CROP.

Experiments With the Original Wild Plant For Dry Soils.

United States has been made possible fessor Aaron Aaronsohn of Jerusalem, according to an announcement made at the University of Chicago, Professor Aaronsohn is director of the agricultural experiment station in Palestine, an institution financed by Julius Rosenwald and Judge Julius Mack of Chicago. He found the original wheat plant growing in Palestine after years of search and is engaged in crossing the plant with better grades of wheat in order to produce a superior one.

The experiments, Professor Agronsohn asserted, show that a race of wheat can be produced adapted to the semiarid regions of Algeria, Tunts, Syria, Egypt, Turkestan and other eastern countries and to similar land in the United States. Plants grown by the experiments thrive in rocky. shallow and dry soil without cultivation. On a previous visit to Chienge Professor Anronsohn told of his work and funds were advanced for the station in Palestine.

"This is really the biggest proposition regarding the food supply of the world now before us," said Professor The trustees of Princeton, finding John Merie Coulter, head of the department of botany at the university. who talked with Professor Aaronsohn. "The crossing of the wild wheat with other grades will insure crops in drought and in arid lands. It will be For the next twelve years, 1890 to the salvation of the eastern coun-

COAST AWAKE TO CANAL.

General Wood Finds Pacific Cities Counting on Big Business.

Major General Leonard Wood, chief of staff of the army, returned to Washington recently after a seven weeks' tour of the army posts of the United States. He was accompanied on the trip, which included almost every state in the Union, by Captain Frank E. McCoy, his aid.

General Wood said that the most surprising thing he encountered on his trip was the tremendous expansion and commercial activity on the Pacific coast. Every city on the west coast, he said, was fairly jumping ahead in its preparations for the new conditions to be brought about with the opening of the Panama canal.

In talks that he made before bush ness organizations in almost every city he visited General Wood explain ed the administration policy of concentration of the army. He reminded the people of the Pacific coast that if they wished the war department's plans for the fortification of their cities carried out they must see that their repre sentatives in congress co-operated in securing sufficient appropriations.

FIND MAINE'S LOST TURRET.

Located With Guns In Place In Havana Harbor.

During the work of removing the cof ferdam built around the hulk of the gles and "quads," each one to be com- battleship Maine Captain Pope, in posed of a certain number of students from each class, together with preceptors. In other words, he tried to inject democratic spirit into the university feet from the place where Major Ferdam and Buffalo Transit Company, was democratic spirit into the university feet from the place where Major Fer-

The strangest thing about the dis covery of the missing turret is that Major Ferguson, in driving the first piles for the cofferdam, found the top of the turret shorn of all rivets 125 but when this storm of protest and | feet from the place it occupied on the ship. When the water and mud were removed and the ship's bottom was revealed the barbette was found near the ship's side, twenty-five feet aft of its position on the vessel, and overturned. This led to the natural belief that the turret with the guns was under the barbette in the mud.

The turret must have been blown forward with the guns. Why it should be thrown forward and sink without overturning, while the barbette was thrown aft and overturned, is a problem for a naval board to explain.

MORE SUBMARINES FOR NAVY

Department Will Also Ask For Requisite Number of Tenders.

Naval authorities will urge upon congress in December the growing necessity for more submarines. Owing to the lack of proper defense at the naval bases of America's insular possessions, the naval officials believe the need for submarines is greater than

They also will strongly recommend a substantial appropriation for tenders. as the submarines are almost helples:

A tender is required for each group of five submarines.

ASKS FASTER FREIGHT TRAINS

Interstate Board Also Urges Co-operation to End Car Shortage.

So serious has the car shortage in this country become that the interstate commerce commission has published an appeal to railroads and shippers to cooperate in order to avoid serious injury to numerous industries.

The railways in particular are asked to return borrowed cars as soon as possible. The commission also suggests to the carriers that they increase the speed of their freight trains.

Officers of the commission say this unprecedented car shortage is due to the unusually large crops and general activity in all the chief industries

TRUNK CLEW TO SLAIN GIRL.

Body Shipped From New York-Consignee In Connecticut Gone.

New York, Nov. 12.-The police discovered evidence that they believe proves their theory that the woman Doubling of the wheat crop of the killed in the Georgetown, Conn., trunk mystery was murdered in New York by the scientific discoveries of Pro- city. They believe the murder took place in the slain woman's bedroom, which they deduce was somewhere in the vicinity of Fiftieth street and Lex-Ington avenue.

The police learned that the trunk which contained the body which was found bound in sheets in a mill pond at and will carry an automatic storage Georgetown Saturday was shipped from battery, capable of operating indethe Adams Express company's office at Fiftleth street between 11 a. m. and noon last Thursday. Deputy Police Commissioner Dougherty has taken personal charge of the case in this city and has a dozen men working on it.

Two Italians brought the trunk to the express company's office and shipped it to "G. Napoli, Georgetown, Conn." They could speak little English. They prepaid the charges and told the clerk

they would meet the trunk on arrival. The location of the office from which the trunk was shipped was readily learned through tracing receipts after It was discovered in Georgetown that the body had been in a trunk received by the express office there on Friday.

consigned. fived in Branchville, a mile from Georgetown, and disappeared last ers week. He worked in the wire mill of the Gilbert & Bennett Manufacturing company and quit work last week.

ODD ELECTION BET.

Herman Ruthstein, of Wilkes-Barre, will be called upon by the de-feat of Colonel Roosevelt to pay a unique election wager. He agreed with Charles R. Gibble, a Wilson man, that if the New Jersey executive won, he would haul a small ex-press wagon from Wilkes-Barre, via. New York, Philadelphia and Balti-more, to Washington. He started are not more than twenty years of Sunday afternoon. He will carry his age. Between the ages of forty and food and extra clothing in

A TRUE FISH STORY.

nobleman: An Irishman had caught a big pike. Noting a lump in its stomach, he cut it open. "As I cut it open there was a mighty rush and a flapping of wings, and away flew wild duck, and when I looked inside therewas a nest, with four eggs, and she had been afther sitting on

POTATOES A DRUG AT OTEGO.

For the first time in a great many years, it is impossible for farmers to sell potatoes in any quantities in Otego, N. Y. The United Produce company, which started in to load at the station, has quit because eighteen cars, loaded at Worcester and Schenevus, were ordered out of New York city by the health authorities because of the black rot. The price has dropped to 30 cents a bushel. Otego Times.

LARGEST SIDE-WHEEL BOAT LAUNCHED.

Modernly Equipped With Electrical Appliances—Boat is Over 500 Feet in Length.

(Special to The Citizen.) Detroit, Nov. 12 .- The largest hed today at the pany, being christened by Miss Mil dred Moodey of Painesville, O. daughter of Robert C. Moodey, one

Buffalo Transit Company. The new steamer is to ply between Cleveland and Buffalo. She is being built on designs, ceived by Frank E. Kirby, whose eminence marine architect is undisputed. will carry 6000 passengers and 1500 tons of freight.

of the directors of the Cleveland and

The new steamer is of the following dimensions: Length over all, 500 feet; length between perpendiculars. 485 feet; beam of hull, moulded, 5 feet; extreme beam over guards, 97

feet, 8 inches; depth of hull at stem. 30 feet, 4 inches; depth of hull at stern, 27 feet, 1 inch; depth of hull, moulded, 23 feet, 6 inches; depth of

hull at guards, 22 feet, 10 inches. Further idea of her immensity may be gained from the statement that her shaft and piston rods are the largest forgings ever built in this country. In comparison, those of the battleship Texas, are like pipestems. The new steamer is to have 62 staterooms, fitted with private toilet connections, 424 regula-tion staterooms and 24 parlors en suite with private bath and toilet, a total of 510 rooms. Her lighting stem is to include 4500 electric

She will be equipped with wireless, pendently for six hours, should any derangement occur to the regular equipment, thus assuring communi-cation with land all the time. There will be more than 500 telephones on this leviathan of the lakes, including one in every stateroom, and they will be connected with a switchboard just as the 'phones in a city or vil-lagee are. Every room will be supplied with purified air and pure run-

The new boat will be fully equip-ed with electric fans and with every other known applance, tending to the health and comfort of her patrons She will carry a 32-inch seachlight, the largest on the lakes. Her deco-rations will represent unstinted expenditure along lines of artistic ex-cellence. Her hull will be entirely "G. Napoli," to whom the trunk was of steel and in her construction and equipment the safety of her passengis to be the dominant note.

She will go into commission July

TYPHOID SITUATION AT TROY IS ENCOURAGING.

Towanda, Nov. 11 .-- For the first time the typhoid epidemic at Troy seems really encouraging. There have been no new cases recently and the revised list of certified cases show only 200 names. have occurred since Sunday. Of the 200 patients, 69 are school

are not more than ages of forty and forty-six there are 45 ill. Fifty of the victims are members of the Methodist Sunday school. Supplies of the relief headquarters are get-Here is fish story told by a British ting low and another appeal for help will be made.

> LEGAL BLANKS for sale at The Citizen office: Land Contracts, Leases, Judgment Notes, Warrantee Deeds, Bonds, Transcripts, Summons, Attachments, Subpoenas, Labor Claim Deeds, Commitments, Executions, Collector's and Constables'

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