

The True Story Of Woodrow Wilson
By DAVID LAWRENCE

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Chapter II

Turning back to those college days where as a student and a newspaper correspondent representing the Associated Press, the author came in constant contact with Woodrow Wilson, lecturer on constitutional government and President of Princeton University, there were unmistakable signs of the power of a great intellect bursting with a desire to break the fetters of convention and project itself into the controversies of the hour. As if with peculiar anticipation of later day events, the thesis which Woodrow Wilson had written when he received his degree of doctor of laws was a book on "Congressional Government," supplemented later by another work on "The State", both of which have been the standard textbooks of many college courses. His inaugural address in 1902 as President of Princeton University was a curious counterpart of subsequent appeals for service to humanity—he asked that Princeton dedicate itself to the nation's service. He was beginning to think more of a broader sphere of usefulness than the narrow confines of academic research. Himself a sociable person, popular with his classmates as a student, and later very highly respected as a professor and lecturer, Mr. Wilson veered constantly to the serious side of educational matters. His dissent with the modern college method was that it prolonged to an extent the era of boyhood and did not always begin soon enough the earnest teachings of manhood.

I can see him walking slowly across the campus of Princeton attired in academic gown, meditating as he walked that autumn day of 1907, his eyes on the gravel path that led toward Nassau Hall where the formal exercises opening the University for the year were to be held. Suddenly like a bolt from the blue a freshman fleeing from the clutches of a sophomore who was pursuing him collided head-on with the University President just as he was crossing in front of Marquard Chapel.

"I should think," he burst forth angrily, "that you would respect this sacred place and perform your pranks elsewhere."

Not long afterwards Dr. Wilson, as he was then called, proposed that this mild form of hazing or "horsing" freshman (a name derived from "horse-play") should cease. It did not. Student opinion brought about some modifications, but not until after Dr. Wilson had resigned was the custom abolished altogether.

It was during Woodrow Wilson's days as a student forty-five years ago that Greek-letter societies were forbidden at Princeton. Dining clubs in luxurious buildings came as a substitute but only members of the two upper classes were eligible. Woodrow Wilson's aspiration for a more serious application of students to the teachings of their elders turned him toward an analysis of the social system in Princeton. He argued that all classes, young and old, should mingle and that the influence of the tutors should be constant. Princeton had accepted with enthusiasm his reform known as the Preceptorial System whereby students were divided into groups of a half dozen members and given at least an hour a week of intimate study with a professor or preceptor in each course. But when Mr. Wilson proposed that the social life of the University be altered and that the Oxford "quad" system be instituted, the whole student body to be divided into a few units and each unit consisting of an equal number from the four classes, he encountered a stubborn resistance.

The Board of Trustees at first gave their tentative approval but subsequently held the matter in abeyance to canvass alumni sentiment. From that moment on it seemed as if Woodrow Wilson had found a greater opportunity than had been vouchsafed him theretofore. He made speeches to the students and before alumni bodies outside of Princeton and before audiences of various kinds throughout the United States discussing the needs of higher education with all the fervor that was later his in political life. He assailed what he called the "side shows" in the colleges and cried out that they were swallowing up the "main tent." He gave no quarter after that. He drew away from those who opposed him. Factions developed not only in the faculty but in the alumni associations of Princeton throughout the country.

In and around New York City lived a large number of influential alumni who had contributed by gift quite liberally to the support of Princeton University. Dr. Wilson accused them of "proprietary inclinations" and of wanting to impair the natural democracy of Princeton. He saw what in politics might have been called "vested interests" crushing out those who would invade exclusiveness. Enmities developed which to his dying day were not forgotten.

One might have imagined from a reading of the diatribes of both sides in that controversy that Princeton was unlike other colleges yet, indeed it had a social system admittedly more advanced than some of its rivals with the Greek-letter fraternities. Dr. Wilson's ambition nevertheless was to make of Princeton an institution rivalling the universities of the old world. To him Oxford and Cambridge were productive of more serious minded students. He saw no objection in creating artificial social units. To him a college was not a social club but a place for earnest study with the social side an incidental consideration. To bring teacher and student into social relationship was his aim; but the American youth, his opponents said, wanted to choose his own social companions and did not relish the constant presence of his masters.

So the battle raged when on top of it all there suddenly broke out another controversy. Princeton had always wanted a greater Graduate School. Two plans had been submitted, one by Dean Andrew F. West, providing for the building of a college about a mile away from the University and subject to a separate administration, and the other by Dr. Wilson whereby the Graduate College would remain an integral part of the University itself.

The bitterness of the "Quad" dispute persisted and almost the same lines of cleavage developed in the faculty and the alumni and the Board of Trustees. Grover Cleveland had been elected a member of the Board of Trustees shortly after he took up his residence in Princeton. Dean Andrew F. West of the Graduate School was instrumental in bringing Mr. Cleveland to live in Princeton. They were fast friends. As next door-neighbors they saw a good deal of each other. Dean West was Dr. Wilson's principal opponent. Grover Cleveland imbibed many of Dean West's ideas, in fact Mr. Cleveland was a member of the special committee of the Board of Trustees charged with the problem of planning a greater Graduate School. Woodrow Wilson as presiding officer of the Board of Trustees had occasion more than once to clash with Mr. Cleveland. At one historic meeting, Mr. Cleveland delivered a bitter attack on Dr. Wilson's proposals. Dr. Wilson stood for a minute with flashing eyes but controlled the temper within him.

"You will live to regret what you have said," he remarked bluntly and turned to the discussion of other matters.

When Grover Cleveland died in the summer of 1908, Woodrow Wilson was in Europe on a bicycling tour through England and Scotland. On his return in the autumn, there was a noticeable omission of any reference in Dr. Wilson's speech at the opening of the University to the death of Grover Cleveland. Nor did he order memorial exercises. It caused talk. It was characteristic of Woodrow Wilson. He lavished no praise where at heart he felt he could sincerely give none. He rarely, if ever mentioned Grover Cleveland in public addresses. Although Mr. Cleveland was the last President of the United States who had been elected on a Democratic ticket and measure of popularity with the Democrats of the nation, Woodrow Wilson never sought to win the Cleveland Democrats as a legatee of Princeton affiliations.

Only once did Woodrow Wilson fear that his relationship with Grover Cleveland might work to his disadvantage politically. Grover Cleveland had written a letter to Dr. Henry van Dyke, then professor of English literature in Princeton University, denouncing Dr. Wilson and calling him a man of "an ungovernable temper." The Republican strategists in 1912 tried hard to get possession of that letter hoping to have it published so as to wean away the Cleveland followers in the Democratic party and as an index of the Wilson character.

Dr. Henry van Dyke never gave up the letter. Woodrow Wilson and

Lincoln Wore These Clothes



The suit of clothes worn by Abraham Lincoln when he was shot—torn and stained with blood—is shown here held by the man who will auction them off in Philadelphia to the highest bidder.

PRESBYTERIANS SEND OUT CALL

Appeal to Every Member to Become a Tither and Thus Make Funds Adequate for Progressive Program.

The membership of the Southern Presbyterian church is 428,292, according to statistics submitted to the general assembly of the church of 1923. It is safe to estimate the total income of the members of this church during 1923 at not less than \$300,000,000. The tithe of this income is \$30,000,000, and this tithe alone is more than six times the amount that is being asked of this church for next year in support of

the benevolent causes of the general assembly—foreign missions, home missions, Christian education and ministerial relief, publication and Sabbath school work, the general assembly's training school at Richmond, Va., and the American Bible Society.

If the membership of this church would contribute the coming year 35 cents toward the evangelization of each of the 32,000,000 people in heathen lands, for whose evangelization Southern Presbyterians are responsible, and sixty cents to aid in the evangelization of 5,000,000

Dr. Henry van Dyke had some differences of opinion on the Graduate School question but Dr. van Dyke refused to be a party in Governor Wilson's political downfall. On the contrary he was one of the first of Princeton group to come out in support of Governor Wilson's candidacy for the presidency of the United States. Woodrow Wilson never forgot that. He later chose Henry van Dyke to be minister of the United States to the Netherlands, a post at which he acquitted himself with particular skill in the trying days of neutrality from 1914 to 1917. (Tomorrow's chapter tells how Woodrow Wilson was forced out of Princeton University and into politics.)

SILVER TEA THURSDAY

A silver tea for the benefit of the Auxillary of Christ Church will be given at the home of Mrs. C. H. Robinson on East Main street, Thursday afternoon, from 4 to 6 o'clock. The public is cordially invited.

people in the home mission territory, and if the salaries of all of the pastors of the church should be made what are recognized as living salaries, the annual budget of the church would amount probably to not more than \$12,000,000, which is but little more than one third of the tithe of the income of the members of the church for one year.

The progressive program of the church, directed by the stewardship committee of the General Assembly, is calling upon the church for \$4,750,000 for benevolences for the coming year, less than one sixtieth of the total income of the membership for one year, and, as stated above, less than one-sixth of the tithe of this annual income. Special effort is being made to get each member of the church to recognize the duty of setting aside the tithe of the income for the work of the Lord, in keeping with the scriptural injunction in this connection, and to recognize that giving upon the part of the individual does not begin until this has been done. Reports from all of the synods of the general assembly show that the number of tithers is increasing rapidly, and due to this fact the financial obligations of the church will be the more easily met.

HIDE PRICES ADVANCING

Fort Worth, Feb. 26.—Advancing prices for hides are affording Texas stock men a market at a profit. In the last few weeks prices on steer hides have increased five to ten cents a pound and calf skins even more.

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HOSPITAL NEWS
Mrs. R. D. Harris of Weeksville underwent an operation Monday morning.
Mrs. Johnny Johnson of this city underwent an operation Wednesday.
A. Ellis of Poindexter street returned home Monday after receiving treatment for injuries received in an accident several weeks ago.
John Roughton of Fearing street returned home Tuesday, after undergoing an operation.
Kelly Armstrong of Route One, City, returned home Tuesday, after receiving medical treatment.
S. L. Spencer of South Mills returned home Thursday after receiving medical treatment.

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TIME TO BUILD STRONG

It has come to be understood by most manufacturers and distributors that a large volume of business at any period of time is of itself no proof that the business is built on a sure foundation. The volume may be due to a variety of conditions, and those conditions may be temporary, and may be entirely out of the control of those who enjoy them.

The only sure foundation upon which a big business can be successfully built is an undisputed consumer preference. Let that be present and it matters not how quickly a business grows, or how big it grows, you have the assurance that it is solidly built and that it will not topple over when the first wind blows.

Advertising is the corner stone of the structure of consumer preference. No conspicuous example exists where there is a steady and sure consumer demand for any product that is not properly advertised. Every instance that can be cited of a consumer demand that is strong enough

to offset changing market conditions may also be cited as an example of the effective use of advertising.

The present business condition is a challenge to every business that is built on the uncertain foundation of a demand due to a favorable state of the market. Assuming that the strong demand of the past few years, prior to 1920, was a permanent thing, many manufacturers made provisions to supply the demand and reap a harvest of profits; but they overlooked the importance of insuring their share of the demand.

Now the great lesson has been learned—at a prodigious cost. The disposition today is to build strong, to make sure of the foundations before rearing a great superstructure. In the long run it will mean that all business will be on a more solid basis, and less likely to be upset by changing conditions. This will be the great compensation for the stress of the present period.

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