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LARGE ATTENDANCE AT TEACHERS' EXAMINATION

The regular state teachers' examination, announced in The Herald last week, was held in the district court room of the court house, on Friday and Saturday, conducted by County Supt. Della M. Reed. The examination was taken by sixty persons, most of whom were members of the normal training classes of Alliance High school and St. Agnes Academy. Others who took the examination were Miss Ella Hollingrake of Hemingford, Miss Emma Doyle of Beres; Ray Reddish, teacher in Dist. No. 16; and Miss Nelle Acheson, teacher Dist. No. 38.

Mrs. Ben. Price and son Gale of Hemingford were in Alliance from Friday until Sunday, the guests of Miss Della M. Reed.



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The Wilson Handshake.

WOODROW WILSON

The Story of His Life From the Cradle to the White House

By WILLIAM BAYARD HALE

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CHAPTER I. Background and Boyhood.

It was four years more than a century ago that a restless youth of twenty, to whose ears had come amazing stories of the opportunities to be found in a new land, forsook the home of his Scotch-Irish fathers in County Down and sailed forth toward the paths of the western stars. Perhaps he had heard of the fame of a Scotsman of his own name and without doubt his own kin who, having migrated to America only a generation before, had become one of the founders of the new nation, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, a member of its constitutional convention and a justice of its first supreme court. At all events, it was on a ship bound for the city of Justice James Wilson that young James Wilson sailed.

The later emigrant may have been destined to no such eminence as was the earlier, yet young James, too, found his opportunity in the new country—found it in a little shop full of the smell of printer's ink and mysterious with the apparatus of the preservative art—the shop at 15 Franklin court, formerly the home of Benjamin Franklin, whence issued to the enlightenment of the good people of Philadelphia William Duane's daily paper, the Aurora.

To their enlightenment, it is to be hoped, certainly very much to their entertainment and their agitation—and not only theirs, but the whole country's as well. William Duane was the earliest muckraker in American journalism. James Wilson took aptly to the printing trade and to his employer, as his employer did to him. The young man prospered. And he married—married Anne Adams, an Irish girl four years his junior, who had come over on the ship that brought him. James Wilson's wife was a bluestocking of a Presbyterian to the day of her death and brought up her ten children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord in the strictest sect of Presbyterianism.

Wilson now became nominally publisher of the Aurora. Duane, when the war of 1812 broke out, was made



Judge James Wilson, Paternal Grandfather of Woodrow Wilson.

adjutant general of the eastern district of Pennsylvania, and it seems that he left the management of the paper to Wilson.

With the peace of Ghent a new movement westward set in. Wilson determined to try his fortunes in the hinterland. He went to Pittsburgh, just growing into a city. Then his fancy was taken by the little town of Lisbon, just across the line in the new state of Ohio; but soon he found a better location in Steubenville. Here he started a paper of his own—the Western Herald it was called—and it was destined to a long and measurably influential career.

James Wilson, first and last, must be held responsible for a goodly portion of the printed wisdom and folly of the early nineteenth century. He printed in Philadelphia. He founded a news paper in Steubenville, and in its office he trained every one of his seven sons to be an expert compositor. In 1832 he founded a paper at Pittsburgh—the Pennsylvania Advocate.

Mr. Wilson started the Advocate

with the aid of four of his sons and two apprentice boys, but when it was fairly on its feet he left it in the immediate charge of his eldest son.

James Wilson was a man of extraordinarily positive opinions. Furthermore, he was very outspoken in them. His paper was a very vigorous publication indeed, discussing the questions of the day—and they had pretty big questions in the first half of the nineteenth century—with fearless conviction and bluntness. The editor was a justice of the peace and was ordinarily addressed as "Judge" Wilson. He was for a term a member of the Ohio state legislature. During his absence at Columbus his wife, with the aid of the sons, edited the paper and boarded the bands.

Judge Wilson died in Pittsburgh during a cholera epidemic in 1837. He had ten children, seven boys and three girls. The daughters married well, and the sons all attained considerable distinction.

Judge Wilson's youngest son was Joseph Ruggles, through whom runs the special current of this story.

Joseph was born at Steubenville on Feb. 28, 1822. He got his first schooling in his father's shop. Like all the other sons, he learned the printer's trade. Not one of them but could to the day of his death "stick type" with any journeyman.

Joseph from the start was marked for the scholar of the family. There was a good academy at Steubenville, and he attended it. At eighteen he went to Jefferson college, a Presbyterian institution at Canonsburg, Pa., where he was graduated in 1844 as valedictorian. He engaged in teaching for a year, taking charge of an academy at Mercer, Pa. But the call was clear to a higher life work. Before he had left home for college he had made a public profession of his faith in the First Presbyterian church of his native town. Now he took his way to the Western Theological seminary at Allegheny, Pa., remained a year and then went to spend another year at Princeton seminary. He went home and was licensed to preach, although not yet ordained. He taught for two years in the Steubenville male academy.

To the fact that there was another Steubenville academy is due the necessity of telling this story. There was another, not for males, and to it there came among other girls of the Ohio valley a damsel from Chillicothe, the pretty town which was Ohio's first capital. Janet Woodrow was her name, though most people called her Jessie, and she was the daughter of a great and famous Presbyterian minister of the day. One afternoon, the lessons at Dr. Bennett's school being over, Janet Woodrow took a walk. Passing by the Wilson house she spied through the pickets of the garden fence the young theologian raking in a pair of kid gloves. On the 7th day of June, 1849, Joseph R. Wilson and Janet Woodrow were legally joined in marriage by Thomas Woodrow, minister of the gospel.

We have another immigration to observe. The Woodrows are an ancient family originally out of England, who trace their Scottish history back 600 years. Among them flourished ministers, scholars and men of substance, with a Presbyterian martyr or two. The Rev. Dr. Thomas Woodrow, born at Paisley in 1733, a graduate of Glasgow university, re-crossed the Tweed to become minister of the Independent Congregation at Carlisle, England. After having served there sixteen years and begotten eight children he felt the call to become a missionary in the new world.

Two weeks after his marriage with Jessie Woodrow, Joseph Ruggles Wilson was ordained by the presbytery of Ohio. It was several years, however, before he undertook a pastorate of any consequence, serving for a year as "professor extraordinary" of rhetoric in Jefferson college and for four years as professor of chemistry and natural sciences in Hampden-Sydney college, Virginia. In the meantime supplying small neighboring churches. The Rev. Mr. Wilson had become the father of two daughters, Marlon and Annie Josephine, before he was called as pastor to Staunton, Va., in 1855. Staunton, where he remained for two years, was a town of 5,000 population, beautifully situated in the famous valley of Virginia.

Here it was that on Dec. 28, 1856 Thomas Woodrow Wilson was born. The infant Wilson to spend a moment reviewing his parental history: he was born to an auspicious heritage. His blood was Scotch-Irish, a strain perhaps the most vigorous physically, the most alert mentally, the most robust morally of all those that have min-

gled in the shaping of the American character. His forebears were men and women who had conspicuously displayed the qualities of a sturdy race; they were people imaginative, hopeful, venturesome, stubborn, shrewd, industrious, inclined to learning, strongly tinged with piety, yet practical and thrifty. On one side they were an ancient family who had preserved the memory of a part in large affairs, who for generations had carried the banner of religion and learning—the paramount concerns of Scottish men. On the other side they had had their share in the public affairs of a more modern nation. The newborn was descended from clergymen and editors; men of strong opinions, men likewise accustomed to give free leave to their opinions. They were Protestants in religion and in politics radicals, pioneers, a stout hearted breed.

Such was the ancestral preparation for life of the little son of the Presbyterian pastor who came into the world Christmas week, 1856, in the dawn of an ample day of national evolution and conflict.

(Continued next week)

WASHINGTON LETTER

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

Events of Interest from the Seat of Government

BY CLYDE H. TAVENNER
Congressman-Elect

Special Washington Correspondent to this Newspaper

Washington letter by clyde h tavenner Washington, Jan. 25.—"We want to get a large amount of revenue on luxuries, so that we can put a less tax on the necessities of life."

This is to be the basis of the tariff revision in the Sixty-third Congress, according to Chairman Underwood of the Democratic Ways and Means committee. The above expression is Mr. Underwood's. He made it directly to one of the big silk manufacturers who was testifying before his committee.

The indications are that the democratic policy is likely to be free dressed and rough lumber, shingles, laths and fence posts. The members of the Ways and Means committee, while asking questions of witnesses, appeared to be in favor of that policy.

Free meats, it is rumored, may also be a part of the tentative tariff plan the committee will frame to submit to the extra session.

Even the air in the corridors outside of the committee room seem to breathe a feeling that the democratic leaders intend to see to it that the promises made to the people before election are to be religiously carried out after election.

Why Fear Downward Revision? High protectionists declare even the slightest tariff revision downward would hurt our business, and lessen our exports.

"The slightest revision downward will throw men out of work," is the cry of the multi-millionaire tariff trust heads who have been getting an ever-increasing amount of protection all these years while at the same time importing foreigners to take the places of American workers and paying their workers little more than a pittance.

Is there anything in the argument of the high protectionists? If they are right in their contention that some tariff revision would lessen our exports, one would naturally think that Great Britain, with free trade, would have perished long ago. But Great Britain is not perishing. For the month of November the total amount of trade in Great Britain was \$620,000,000. The increase in exports as compared with the "boom" figures of November, 1911, was \$11,860,000. There is now full employment for labor in that "benighted" free trade kingdom. Even the protectionists are forced to admit "a cycle of splendid trade and national well-being," and that there is no protectionist country that shows a parallel prosperity.

There is food for reflection in these figures. They show there is nothing to the contention that revision downward of the tariff is likely to ruin business. Honest business men of the country fully realize this, and have no apprehensions because of democratic ascendancy.

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The following statement leaves no ground for doubt.

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Advertisement—Jan 23-30

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Each bottle is forwarded postpaid on receipt of price, is neatly packed in a plain case, accompanied by full directions, and contains enough remedy to remove eight or ten ordinary MOLES or WARTS. We sell MOLESOFF under a positive GUARANTEE, if it fails to remove your MOLES or WARTS we will promptly refund the dollar. Letters from personsages we all know, together with much valuable information, will be mailed free upon request.

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If You Doctored 19 Years For RHEUMATISM

And eventually found something that drove it out of your system would you not everybody you could about it or would you keep the secret to yourself? I think one should tell, and if you write an old sufferer she will tell you what drove it from her at a cost of less than \$2.00. Please bear in mind I have no medicine or merchandise of any kind to sell, so you need not be backward in sending for information. I want to help you and will give you all the information without one cent deposit. I can never forget how I suffered from rheumatism and how stupified I was for a long time, and now—no more pain or fever—all signs of it are gone. That is why I am not asking you to send money for something you know nothing about, as I realize how many there are who ask a lot and get nothing. Enclose postage for reply.

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