

Patriotism and Love of Country

can scarcely be expected of children reared by homeless parents with no more serious thought than the present. "Just as the twig is bent, the tree's inclined," and as more recent writers have said, "The home is the backbone of our nation," it behooves all lovers of life, liberty and happiness, and particularly those directing the footsteps of the youth of our country to set a good example. To do this it is not necessary to build a palace and go into debt for life. Wood construction will just meet your requirements. With it you can plan a home of any size you may ultimately desire and then start with a few rooms and build on as your demands require. We have helped many people solve their building problems and would like to help you. Come in and let's talk it over.

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WOODROW WILSON

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

By WILLIAM BAYARD HALE

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He remained two years, the second year as holder of the historical fellowship. The time was brightened by occasional visits to New York and his fiancée and to Philadelphia, where lived an uncle of hers whom she sometimes visited.

There was no glee club at Johns Hopkins, but Wilson set straightway about organizing one. When it was proposed to give a concert at Hopkins hall and charge for admission in order to pay some expense of the organization, the grave gentlemen who at the time presided over the destinies of the university demurred. President Gilman offered to donate the necessary

money provided the club would give its concert without admission fee. In the slight controversy that followed Wilson appeared as an instigator, protesting that the glee club had its dignity, to consider as well as had the university. The concert was given as originally planned, and no one felt that the dignity of the university suffered in the least from the performance.

One piece of writing that Wilson did at this period, a study of Adam Smith, was recognized by all as exceptional in felicity and power of expression. It was given magazine publication and later gave the title to a volume of essays—"An Old Master."

Early in 1885 was completed and published—the result of the suggestion made by the perusal of the Gentleman's Magazine articles ten years before and of constant thought and study ever since—a book, "Congressional Government—A Study of Government by Committee by Woodrow Wilson." It was the first account of the actual working of the constitution of the United States; an inspection of our government, not as it is theoretically constituted, but as it actually works.

The book met with instant success. A serious work seldom makes a sensation, and that word would be too strong to apply to the impression produced by "Congressional Government," but it is quite true that it received an enthusiastic reception at the hands of all interested in public matters. Of its merits it is enough to say that Mr. James Bryce, in the preface to "The American Commonwealth," acknowledged his obligation to Woodrow Wilson.

It was a great moment in the life of the young man—indeed, a great moment for two young persons. Success like this meant that life was at last to begin. On the heels of the fame won by "Congressional Government" came invitations to several college chairs. There was more work still to be done for a Ph. D. But the Johns Hopkins faculty was to accept the book as a doctor's thesis, and the author accepted one of the calls—that from Bryn Mawr, which wanted him to come as associate in history and political economy.

Woodrow Wilson and Ellen Louise Axson were married at her grandfather's house, in Savannah, on June 24, 1885. In the autumn they came to the pretty Welsh named village on the "main line" near Philadelphia, and a new chapter of life began.

CHAPTER VI.

"Professor" Wilson.

ASCHOOLTEACHER'S existence is not, in the narrative a thrilling story. The first seventeen years of Woodrow Wilson's life after he left Johns Hopkins university were spent in teaching. They were years of usefulness. Thousands of students will testify to the still enduring inspiration they owe to them and to him. They were years of delightful living, of cultured and genial companionship.

It was with the unrelinquished purpose of having his part in the public life of the nation that Woodrow Wilson entered upon the profession of a teacher of law and politics. It can hardly be said, however, that his first position was one which gave promise of any large immediate influence on public affairs. A number of Johns Hopkins men on the opening in 1885 of Bryn Mawr college accepted as their first professorships places in the faculty of the new institution for women. The vulgar even referred to Bryn Mawr as "Johanna Hopkins." Some were so irreverent as to suggest that the young professors were "merely trying it on the dog." Professor Wilson, though called to Bryn Mawr primarily to give instruction in politics and political economy, taught a good deal besides those subjects. Classical history and the history of the renaissance fell to him. His lectures are said on high authority to have been "marvels" of scholarship, profoundly impressing his classes.

Professor Wilson worked very hard

to make his lectures interesting. One of the faculty who lived next door testified that the light in his study window was invariably burning long after everybody else had gone to bed. From the start of his professional career Mr. Wilson appears to have realized the necessity of imparting vivacity and reality to his lectures. There is some ground to suspect that the intense young ladies who sat under him did not always appreciate the lighter side of his discourses. At all events, it is remembered that he appeared one day in the lecture room without the long mustache which had up to then adorned his countenance—a sacrifice which, it was hinted, he made in the hope of being thereafter better able to suggest to his classes certain delicacies of thought and fancy which they had shown little signs of apprehending.

Bryn Mawr college opened with forty-three students. Three houses at the edge of the campus were occupied by the dean and professors, many of the latter being bachelors. Later Mr. Wilson leased a pretty cottage, the parsonage of the little Baptist church on the old Gulf road, in the midst of a lovely countryside. In this, their first home, the Wilsons took great pride and satisfaction. In vacation time they went back south among old friends. It was in the south that the first two children were born.

In June, 1886, Professor Wilson took his Ph. D. at Johns Hopkins, the university accepting as his thesis his book, "Congressional Government." During his third year at Bryn Mawr Professor Wilson accepted a lectureship at Johns Hopkins. This took him to Baltimore once a week for twenty-five weeks.

Social life at Bryn Mawr was most agreeable. An invitation to an older and larger institution was, nevertheless, not to be declined. Ampler opportunity opened in a school attended by young men, and in 1888 Professor Wilson accepted an election to the chair of history and political economy at Wesleyan university, Middletown, Conn.

From the start Professor Wilson's courses were extremely popular. And well indeed they might be, for New England had rarely heard such instruction as was given in the lecture room of Wesleyan's professor of history and political economy. While at Middletown he continued his lectureship at Johns Hopkins. Now, however, instead of going down once a week he bunched his twenty-five lectures in a month of vacation allowed him by the Wesleyan trustees. His fame as a popular lecturer also was growing apace, and he was frequently called to give addresses in New England and the eastern states. It was while at Middletown that he wrote "The State," a volume which, with less pretensions to literary form than his other work, involved an enormous amount of labor.

Mr. Wilson was a member of the athletic committee of Wesleyan and took the keenest interest in the college sports. One student of the time remembers how incensed he became at the limited ambition of the Wesleyan boys, who, when they played against Yale, were satisfied only to keep the score down. "That's no ambition at all!" he used to cry. "Go in and win. You can lick Yale as well as any other team. Go after their scalps. Don't admit for a moment that they can beat you."

Life at Middletown was pleasant. But Mr. Wilson's growing reputation would not permit him to remain there. When in 1890 the chair of jurisprudence and politics in Princeton college became vacant through the death of Professor Alexander Johnson the trustees elected to it the Princeton graduate, who had so quickly distinguished himself as a student of politics.

September, 1890, then, found Woodrow Wilson again domiciled in the Jersey collegiate town. He was now a man whose renown had begun to spread in the world, an author, a public speaker of enviable repute, the head of a family, a figure of consideration, a doctor, if you please, both of philosophy and of law.

The Wilsons rented a house in Liberty place. After a few years they built a home for themselves on an adjoining lot, an attractive half-timbered house designed by Mrs. Wilson.

The new professor stepped at once into the front rank, as indeed became a Princeton graduate, a member of one of the most famous classes the old college had graduated, a man thoroughly imbued with the best traditions of the place. But his lectures—Princeton had no tradition that accounted for their charm. They instantly became popular; the attendance mounted until it surpassed that ever before or since given any course of study at Princeton. Before long very nearly 400 students, almost the total number of juniors and seniors combined, were taking Wilson's courses, and they were no "cinches" either. Widely informed, marked by a mastery of fact even to slight detail, inspiring in their range and sweep and spiced with a pervading sense of humor, Professor Wilson's lectures were further marked by the great freedom with which he delivered himself of his views on current events. It was his custom to put students on their honor not to report him; there were always likely to be in attendance students who had connections with city newspapers who might frequently have made good "stories" out of the professor's lively comments on the politics of the day, but none ever took advantage of the opportunity.

The classes were now so large that the work of a professor consisted almost entirely of lecturing. As we shall see later, it was not then the Princeton idea to give the students any regular oversight or inspection

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elsewhere than in the classroom. Yet the Wilson home became and always remained a resort hugely popular with the young men who were so lucky as to be admitted to it, and its doors were hospitably hung. Professor Wilson, in short, stepped into the position of first favorite alike with his colleagues of the faculty and with the undergrads. They have at Princeton a way of voting at the end of each year for all possible sorts of "popular personages." For a number of years Professor Wilson was voted the most popular professor. He was able, he was genial, he was active, a member of the faculty committee on outdoor sports and of the faculty committee on discipline. In faculty meetings Mr. Wilson soon became one of those most attentively listened to.

During the twelve years, 1890 to 1902, Mr. Wilson continued to fulfill at Princeton the duties of professor of jurisprudence and politics. They were twelve years of steady yet pleasant labor—years of growth and of growing influence both in the university and in the country. Four new books were added to the list signed by this man who wrote history and politics with so much literary charm—"Division and Reunion," "An Old Master," "Mere Literature" and "George Washington." He was heard now in occasional addresses in many parts of the land—discussing public questions before commercial, industrial and professional bodies. The vigor of his views on questions of the day, as well as his readiness, grace and power on the platform, gave him place among the recognized leaders of national thought. He had for a time continued going down to Johns Hopkins, and now he gave occasional lectures at the New York Law school.

At the end of a decade in his chair Mr. Wilson had attained, naturally and with the good will of all, a position of unchallenged supremacy in the university town and of marked distinction in the country.

With such brief summary, this biography must dismiss a period the external facts of which were of little dramatic value, incommensurate altogether with their importance in the development and strengthening of conviction and character which were to have play in the time which we now approach.

(Continued next week)

ACKNOWLEDGE IT

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BUYS M'GREGG BANK

Joe Pigman, of Broken Bow, was in Alliance last week on his way from McGrew to Broken Bow. Mr. Pigman was accompanied by his wife. He has just purchased a controlling interest in the McGrew State Bank

and will remove to McGrew very soon. He is a leading Broken Bow business man and will be a valuable acquisition to the North Platte valley.

Mrs. J. T. Wiker lost an envelope

a short time ago containing several valuable contracts and other papers, together with some paper money. The parcel was discovered by the little son of Diapatcher Peckenpaugh and returned to her within a few hours after being lost.

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