

Former Pres. Wilson Passes Away Sunday

(Continued from Page One) WOODROW WILSON Woodrow Wilson was born in Staunton, Va., Dec. 28, 1856. His mother was Jessie Woodrow and his father Rev. Joseph R. Wilson, pastor of the Presbyterian church. In 1858 the family moved to Augusta, Ga., where, when the Civil War caused a schism in the church, Rev. Wilson joined the South Presbyterian branch. Tommy, as little Thomas Woodrow Wilson was then known, had two older sisters. The Union troops did not reach Augusta until 1865 and Tommy did not feel the effects of the war. Tommy was a regular boy; liked baseball and also had an early leaning toward oratory. He did not learn his alphabet until he was nine years old, although his training began much earlier, at his mother's knee. He and his father were constant companions and Tommy was a deep thinker. Attended Private School. Rev. Wilson sent Tommy to the

OFFICES WOODROW WILSON HELD 1885-8—Associate professor of history and political economy at Bryn Mawr College. 1888-90—Professor of history and political economy at Wesleyan University. 1890-1910—Professor at Princeton University. 1902-10—President of Princeton University. 1911-13—Governor of New Jersey. 1913-21—President of the United States.

Wilson refused the money, saying that teachers and students, rather than fine buildings, made the college. The trustees accepted the money over Wilson's head, and from then on opposed his democratic reforms. In 1910 Wilson was nominated for governor of New Jersey. He resigned from Princeton and stumped the state preaching democracy. He was elected by a plurality of 50,000. His method of campaigning brought him before the eyes of the country. Wilson carried out pre-election promises, forced through the legislature a direct primaries act, had enacted a corrupt practices election law and a workmen's compensation law.

- BOOKS BY WOODROW WILSON 1885—"Congressional Government." 1889—"The State—Elements of Historical and Practical Politics." 1893—"Division and Reunion, 1829-1889." 1897—"An Old Master and Other Political Essays." 1897—"Mere Literature and Other Essays." 1896—"George Washington." 1902—"A History of the American People." 1908—"Constitutional Government of the United States." 1911—"The State—Elements of Historical and Practical Politics." (A new edition.) 1912—"Free Life." 1913—"The New Freedom." 1915—"When a Man Comes to Himself." 1916—"On Being Human."

private school of Professor Joseph T. Derry. When he was 11 years old the Wilsons moved to Columbia, S. C., where he entered another private school, conducted by Charles H. Barnwell.

Rev. Wilson became a professor in the Southern Theological Seminary. Tommy was a dreamer at this time and wrote thrilling stories of the sea. At 17 he went to Davidson College in North Carolina. Schoolmates nicknamed him "Mutton." He played baseball, but otherwise kept to himself and was very studious. Before his first college year was up he fell ill and went home to Wilmington, N. C., where his father had been called.

WILSON'S THREE NICKNAMES In his childhood Thomas Woodrow Wilson was known as Tommy. Later his schoolmates called him "Mutton." While he was president Wilson was popularly called "Woody."

WILSON'S THREE NICKNAMES In his childhood Thomas Woodrow Wilson was known as Tommy. Later his schoolmates called him "Mutton." While he was president Wilson was popularly called "Woody."

WILSON'S THREE NICKNAMES In his childhood Thomas Woodrow Wilson was known as Tommy. Later his schoolmates called him "Mutton." While he was president Wilson was popularly called "Woody."

WILSON'S THREE NICKNAMES In his childhood Thomas Woodrow Wilson was known as Tommy. Later his schoolmates called him "Mutton." While he was president Wilson was popularly called "Woody."

his arrival home he delivered an address in Boston, Feb. 24, and a few days later he spoke in New York, on his position in the peace conference and on the League of Nations. Tackles Home Problems. The threatened industrial unrest and other domestic problems faced the president at the White House. He disposed of a great amount of business before his return to France March 5. Difficulties arising at the peace conference kept the president longer abroad than he had expected, but he returned with the signed document, leaving France July 1 and arriving here July 8. Republican senators had prepared an attack on the League of Nations and there also was a huge amount of domestic issues facing him. He disposed of the latter first. After he had placed before the senate July 10, the peace treaty, he began a fight on the ever-increasing cost of living.

Tours Country. He then began a tour of the country, championing the League of Nations. The furious pace at which he had been working began to tell on him. His voice broke in a speech he was delivering on the Pacific coast. A few days later he collapsed and was hurried east under the care of his personal physician, Admiral Grayson. He arrived home Sept. 30. The seriousness of his illness was kept from the public for some days, but gradually the news leaked out that there was danger he might not recover. For days he lay seriously ill and bulletins were issued from the White House. After many weeks Wilson gradually swung back into full force, taking motor rides as an aid to recuperation. Five months after being taken ill he presided at a session of his cabinet.

During Wilson's illness congress rejected the League of Nations. James M. Cox carried the league issue into the 1920 presidential campaign, only to be defeated by Warren G. Harding, for the presidency. Following this Wilson made no further attempt to have congress ratify the Peace Treaty or the league. He started his preparations to move from his Washington for \$150,000 and announcing he would devote himself to writing.

'LOVE ONE ANOTHER' IS CORE OF RELIGION SAYS PSYCHOLOGIST CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—When doctors disagree and tongues wax vehemently, confused in their disputations regarding dogmas, the mass of common people for whom the Christian religion was revealed by a God of Love will fall back upon the single and sure maxim of love and out of the smoke screen of many words about numerous notions will emerge scholastic conclusions approaching nearer to the sound conclusions of the masses of men. Such was the declaration Sunday night of Dr. A. Holmes, professor of psychology of the University of Pennsylvania, speaking before the Chicago

War Is Declared. He went before congress on April 2, 1917, and asked that the United States declare a state of war against Germany. Four days later he signed the measure and in a presidential proclamation declared a state of war existed. He lent all efforts toward the successful carrying out of this country's war aims. On May 18 Wilson signed the selective service act, the passage of which made possible the raising of the world's greatest army in the shortest space of time and with fairness to all Big Men Called In. The White House was closed to visitors. The president was a forceful leader with congress, and congress passed the huge measures he placed before it. He called to Washington the biggest men of the nation. Jan. 8, 1918, he again appeared before congress, telling of the purposes of the allies and that Germany must accept the peace outlined by him. Wilson named 14 peace terms which became famous the world over. A majority accepted them Oct. 6, 1918. Germany signed the armistice which became effective on the 11th hour of the 11th day of the 11th month of 1918; and on that day Wilson went before congress where he read the terms of the armistice and announced the cessation of hostilities. Goes to France. Then Wilson returned to his study to work on the peace problem. He named America's peace commissioners and on Dec. 4 left for France, arriving at Brest nine days later. He met with the peace delegations and also visited in England, Belgium and Italy. He made many addresses emphasizing his views of democracy and outlining his plan for the league of nations he was championing. In the peace conference Wilson was one of the so-called "big four," the others being Clemenceau of France, Lloyd George of England and Orlando of Italy. He left France Feb. 16 with the announcement that he expected to return for the peace deliberations later. Upon

Sunday Evening Club, in pointing out that the thing the common people felt in Jesus and would always feel in His religion was the "simple quality of Love"—which he termed the core of common-sense religion. "While the tumult and the shouting rises and falls in the high councils of the experts in religion, the common man may go his way unafraid that the foundations of religion will be shaken," Dr. Holmes asserted. "In the uproar of theological controversy now raging in many religious quarters it is not surprising to find that a great many people unacquainted with the niceties of the points at issue are confused and fearful. They fear that such confusion among the doctors of theology seriously affects the religion by which the common-sense man orders his life."

"Little need a man worry if his head be confused so long as his heart is right. Amid the uproar of opposing ideas on vague and far-away matters, business, family life and public affairs may go on, all guided by the one solitary and infallible precept of Love. "Religion is not a set of doctrines, not a scholastically worked quibble of boiled down truths simmered out of the minds of world whittlers, but a living, loving, seething power innate in mankind and directed in its outworkings by the revelations of God, the Father, through his prophets. Hereby shall men know you are my disciples because you love one another" was the decisive mark Jesus mentioned for knowing his believers from all others. That is the core of common sense religion and always will be."

Merchants' Convention to Discuss Shoplifting CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—"Shoplifting" in retail stores has become so widespread that members of the Interstate Merchants' Council have asked that the subject be put down for major discussion at their convention here February 5-6. The general manager of a large private detective agency has been engaged to speak. The convention, under the auspices of the Chicago Association of Commerce, will be attended by about 1,500 members from 38 states, according to announcement. Irving S. Paul, chief of the domestic commerce division of the Department of Commerce, Washington, will make the principal address. Other speakers will include: A. Nash, Cincinnati; Robert Arthur Elwood, chaplain in the U. S. A. and pastor of the Board Walk church, Atlantic City; C. W. Hall, Green Bay, Wis.; and Paul Davis, Waterloo, Wis.

Ladies' Aid Pound Social. The Ladies' Aid of the Methodist Episcopal church will hold their regular meeting and a Pound Social Thursday afternoon, February 7th, at 2:30 o'clock. Each member is asked to bring a pound of groceries for a worthy member. East Lansing—Twenty horses have been added to the cavalry unit at Michigan Agricultural College, making it the largest of the military units at the school. Boys without farm training, the instructors say, are most anxious to get into the cavalry branch, those who have handled horses all their lives seeking other lines of military activity.

HONOR ROLL

The following students of the Franklin school have been neither absent nor tardy during the first semester of school: Sixth Grade. Ruth Ush, Emily Lieberman, Robert Heiminger, Edward Lohmiller, Margaret Yelland, Margaret Hewett, George Bonfield. Fifth Grade. Rose Alporvitz, Edith Lieberman, Alice Johnson, Jean Royce. Fourth Grade. William Schuller, Ronald Scheu, Alvin Champey, Marlon McKleson, Ernest J. Cook. Third Grade. Buddy Cassidy, Gertrude Grabowski, Rose Lieberman, Ruth Schou, Richard Stratton, Helen Fountain, Billie Heiminger, Edward Schmidt, Doris Stuh. Second Grade. Richard Carlson, Alex. Gray, John Lohmiller, Raymond Martineau, Louis Francis Tushak, Neville Hart.

James Johnson, Bill Mashek, Alvina Gray, Ellenora Schou, Lyle Johnson, Sarah Lieberman, Robert Brown. Hubert Erickson, Billie Gray, Woodrow Peterson, Eva May Rampeck, Alice Gray, Jacqueline Peisson, Phyllis Sauer, Carol Gould. Ann Arbor—Athletic authorities at the University of Michigan have published a small booklet containing the complete schedules for the year 1924. The booklet includes schedules for basketball, wrestling, hockey, swimming, track, baseball and football. East Lansing—James R. Duncan, head of the department of corn development at the M. A. C., has accepted an invitation to be the principal speaker upon corn subjects at the Lambton county Winter Fair, at Petrolia, Ont. The fair is a corn, grain and seed show.

Advertisement for Luxedo tobacco. Features a large illustration of a man holding a pack of Luxedo tobacco. Text includes: 'FRESH Luxedo TOBACCO', 'fresh from the factory fresh', 'WHEREVER YOU GET IT', 'SMOKING TOBACCO', 'NOW 12c', and 'and—the very best tobacco you ever put in your pipe!'. It also mentions 'Guaranteed by The American Tobacco Co.' and 'Ladies' Aid Pound Social'.

The All Year Car for Every Family

Advertisement for Chevrolet cars. Features the Chevrolet logo and a large illustration of a Chevrolet sedan. Text includes: 'Chevrolet is leading in the great shift of public demand to closed cars because this company has the world's largest facilities for manufacturing high-grade closed bodies and is therefore able to offer sedans, coupes and sedans at prices within easy reach of the average American family. Six large body units adjoining Chevrolet assembly plants enable us to make prompt deliveries of the much wanted closed cars. As soon as you realize that your transportation requirements demand the year round, all weather closed car, see Chevrolet first and learn how fully we can meet your requirements at the lowest cost possible in a modern, high-grade closed automobile.' It also lists '5-Passenger Sedan \$795 f. o. b. Flint, Mich.' and 'L. K. EDWARDS, INC. Distributors ESCANABA MICHIGAN'.



"Soft Water Washing" saves Your Dainty Blouses

The hard washing which is necessary where this hard local water is used, is hard on fine fabrics. The lime and magnesium that make the water hard, form with the soap substances that injure the delicate fibres. In our "soft water laundry" we use only "rain soft" water. Our "Permutit" Water Softening Filter makes this hard local water softer even than rain water—"velvet water," some folks call it. This velvet water, with the pure soap we use, makes a perfect suds that cleans without injury. Your dainty blouses will be returned to you beautifully cleansed, soft and sweet and fresh.

Only a trial can convince you of the superiority of "soft water washing." Send us a fine blouse to prove our quality—or a trial bundle of laundry work. Escanaba Steam Laundry, Cleaning & Dye Works. The Largest Establishment of Its Kind North of Milwaukee. E. A. GRABOWSKI, Prop. 703-707 Ludington Street (Established 1901) Phone 134

