STUDENTS CHEER GOVERNOR WILSON

Tells Them Not to Have Judgment Swayed by People Who Call Names.

Before an audience which crowded the chapel of Richmond College, Governor Woodrow Wilson yesterday morning spoke briefly on the opportunities of young manhood, his remarks being mainly addressed to the student body of Richmond College and Richmond Academy, which filled the greater part of the hall. While no direct reference was made to practical politics or to the discussions now raging, one sentence in which he urged his hearers not to let their judgment be influenced by "people who call names" was evidently construed by the audience as having a practical bearing on the Watterson-Harvey-Wilson controversy.

Governor Wilson reached the city yesterday morning about 7:40 o'clock, accompanied by Stuart G. Gibboney, of New York, an active leader of the Wilson campaign; Dudley Field Malone, of New York, and his private secretary, Mr. Meadsday.

He was met at Elba Station by George Bryan, secretary of the Woodrow Wilson Club, of Richmond, and a number of others, and escorted to breakfast at the Jefferson Hotel. During the hour after breakfast Richard Evelyn Byrd, Speaker of the House of Delegates, former Congressman Harry St. George Tucker and a number of others were callers.

Got Cordial Greeting.

Shortly after 10 o'clock Governor Wilson motored with his escort and members of the reception committee to Richmond College, where the chapel was already well filled with those desiring to hear him. On account of the illness of President Boatwright, who is confined to his home with cold, Professor Metcalf met the distinguished visitor and former president of Princeton University, and escorted him to the platform amid the cheering and singing of the students.

Dr. Metcalf introduced Governor Wilson as "the man Virginia claims, the man New Jersey owns, and the man whom the whole country wants." The New Jersey executive was given a typical college welcome, cheering, singing and hurrahing greeting him as he arose.

"There never was a time," said Governor Wilson, "when the realization of the dreams, hopes, ambitions, aspirations—call them whatever you may—of Democracy were nearer realization.

"I believe that the twentieth century will witness a new epoch—a new political era—or rather a recovery of the older days of self-possessed originative power that has distinguished public men of America in the past. We have no less originative power now, though we have allowed it to lie dormant."

He urged young men to take an interest in politics, to analyze issues and determine for themselves, to keep abreast of the times and be informed on public matters.

Men Who Call Names.

"I urge you," he said, "to make up your own minds on the questions which now confront us as a nation, and not to let your judgment be disturbed by the people who call names.

"I believe radicalism is necessary, for it means a stomach for facts. To my mind what some people term an objectionable radicalism is in reality the tearing of the veil of deception from our eyes so that we may see things as they are. Surgical operations are radical, but they are sometimes necessary."

Governor Wilson referred to having before spoken at Richmond College, and impressed on the young men the great opportunities of the age in which they are living, and the wonderful prospect opening to men of the coming generation. At the conclusion of his address he shook hands with most of the members of the faculty and student body. Later, escorted by Mayor Richardson, Mr. Bryan and a number of others composing the committees of the State and city, he motored to the State Capitol, where he went at once to the office of Governor Mann, being presented by Edwin P. Cox, of the Richmond delegation in the House. After a brief call on Governor Mann in his private office, the two Governors led the way to the Senate chamber, where Lieutenant-Governor Ellyson provided seats for both of the Governors on the platform, and where Governor Wilson was the recipient of much attention.

WOODROW WILSON CAUGHT BY CAMERA IN RICHMOND

Photos by W. W. Foster.

WILSON WANTS NO CHANGE THAT IS FUNDAMENTAL

(Continued from first page).

either with a solid shot or small shot; he could pepper or murder, and as the occasion might demand.

On the subject of power in the hands of the people, he said that he was not afraid the American nation would get radical; his fear was that it would not get radical enough. He was willing to trust the common people with the ballot. He was glad Virginia had been spared the expenses of other States which demanded radical action.

The substance o this line of reasoning was that Governor Wilson is inclined to extend popular power, but would not have it used, save when drastic measures seem necessary. "No one I know," he said, "is trying to change anything fundamental." This was taken as a clear vision of his own position.

Nor would he tear down the interests which have grown as naturally as the oak—perhaps as naturally as the weed. "No man indicts natural history," was one of the terse remarks with which his speech was filled. Therefore, he would not abolish the automobile because "some fools take joy rides; I had rather catch the fool."

The Machine Defined.

His definition of the machine aroused the greatest applause. He was discussing organization. "I am not," he said, "an insurgent. I believe in party organization; party success is impossible without it. But the difference between organization and the machine is this—the organization is the systematic co-operation of men for a common purpose; the machine is the systematic co-operation of men for a private purpose."

Altogether, Governor Wilson presented the appearance, and left the impression of dignified familiarity with the impulses of the times, and yet of viewing them from a sane and judicial standpoint. His manners and his speech indicated the scholar in politics and the man of action, who will grasp a situation when it is presented. He left the impression of a rare combination of thought and action.

The stage of the City Auditorium was reserved for members of the General Assembly and of the City Council, and for prominent guests. The latter included former Governor J. J. Montague, Lieutenant-Governor J. Taylor Ellyson, former Lieutenant-Governors Joseph E. Willard and Edward Echols, and other men who all well-known in the city and State.

Wilson Clubs Present.

Some minutes before the hour for opening the meeting, the delegations from Staunton and Charlottesville, the membership of the Woodrow Wilson Clubs of those cities, entered the hall. The big banner of the Staunton club, bearing the words, "Staunton, Va., Woodrow Wilson's Birthplace," was borne to the stage and placed in the rear where it could be seen by all.

When the Governor and the local reception committee entered the hall, the clubs gave alternate yells, the university men being especially persistent. They gave shouts also for Byrd, Mann and Montague.

For the city of Richmond, Mayor Richardson welcomed the honored guest, invited by representatives of the city and State. "After he left the State and his alma mater," said the Mayor, "he won the renown of the people as a guide and counselor to show the way through the troubles of the political sea. He is now the distinguished citizen upon whom the eyes of the country are fixed to lead the Democratic hosts in the coming contest.

Kings of Thought.

"In all ages," continued the Mayor, "there have arisen men who, because of their intellectual gifts, have raised themselves above their fellows and to whom the latter look up. They are kings not by priestly anointing, but by the grace of God. They rule not by might, but by their sway over the human mind; they do not hold in subjection the human will, but by influencing human thought and action they lead men to higher ideals and nobler deeds. This influence will forever live in the preservation of liberty and in the uplift of man."

He spoke of Governor Wilson as "one of Virginia's jewels of whom she is justly proud."

Governor Mann welcomed the guest for the State, and told of the small boy's morning prayer, "Lord, how I hate to get up." The crowd caught on. Then he spoke of the biblical boy who came back home, and the audience roared again. But Governor Wilson, he said, has a right to come home, "especially as he brings the record of a splendid life and his work is an honor to the State."

Speaker Byrd's Tribute.

Speaking for the General Assembly of Virginia, Speaker Richard Evelyn Byrd said in part: "In the life of every people there are recurrent periods when the ancient customs and standards of moral values and habits of thought, even the laws themselves, once salutary and efficient, become unadapted to the change of circumstances. Such a period is the twilight between an epoch that is dead and an epoch that is not yet born. Then men, conscious of suffering and injustice, are apt to strike blindly at superficial causes of their distress. They see no remedy save to strike at the power which is perhaps founded in correct principles. It is a time of menace, a time of unrest, a time of uncertainty, a time of complex and subtle change. At such a time the nation needs a leader, a leader who can interpret the inarticulate spirit of the age, and express in intelligible formula the political instincts of the masses of the people.

"We have found that leader. He has shown a grasp of affairs. He has shown mastery in political genius. He is a statesman, in the wide significance of that lofty and honorable designation. The leadership of the Democratic hosts has been laid at his feet by the instinct of the Democratic masses. He has an ascendency over the hearts of men, and appeals to the noblest and the best. He stands for equality and for the right between the weak and the strong. And I hail him in that name which is dearer than all to me—the name of 'Virginia.'"

Governor Wilson Speaks.

The audience arose when Governor Wilson stepped to the front of the stage. The boys from his alma mater gave him another yell.

"I face this audience," he said, "with a big stir of emotion. I am glad to feel as a boy who has come back home—not to report to his neighbors about himself but about the things which he has seen, or tried to see, happening. It is a time to show devotion not to persons, but to a cause."

He had, he said, heard persons complain of the changes wrought by time, and who preferred to stand still. "How futile this is!" he exclaimed. He told of the dog seized by the lobster, and when the latter's owner told the former's to "whistle down your dog," the other replied, "Whistle down your lobster." "Why not," he asked, "whistle to the spirit of the age; to the conscience? If we keep up with the transmutations of the times we can't stop."

Virginia, he said, was never daunted by the doings of a new age. She helped to create a nation. The Stars and Stripes is the most insurgent flag ever thrown to the breeze; it represented the most colossal kick that can be imagined.

Had Nightmares.

His hearers must not suppose, he continued, that the people of New Jersey have not seen visions and dreamed dreams. Some influential men had tried to suppress dreams, whose slumbers were haunted by nightmare. The fountains of liberty first began to flow in Virginia, and it is here that youth can constantly be renewed.

Every question, said Governor Wilson, is new in our age, just as new as those faced in 1776. He didn't believe a revolution was imminent nor that passions should be aroused. But changes are going on under the public eye, and there are new conditions which must be faced.

Conservation was a great question, but the people are likely to connect it only with preservation of forests and mines.

"I have friends," he said, "who have all their lives been manufacturers. They study machinery. They will discharge a man who overworks his machines, strains them, treats them badly. But no one will dismiss a superintendent because he puts too much strain on the muscles and the hearts of the human beings who are his employes. They will rack the human machine and thoughtfully preserve that made of steel. They can get more men, but the machine cannot be replaced without money. Were I an employer, I would try to surround my employes with such conditions as would best conserve their physical well being, so that they would know I had a heart under my jacket and would realize that they were not tools but partners, and so that the human energy and the loving skill of the finger would be put forth for the work's sake.

Complete Conservation.

"The continued supremacy of America depends upon the moral character and the resilient happiness of its working people. We should conserve our trees and our water power and the hopes and aspirations of men."

He then went to the changes of the time, calling attention to the fact that in 1890, for the first time, the makers of census maps found the United States had no Western frontier. "America never had to finish anything before," he said, "but she must do it now. We can no longer get away from each other in new parts of our country; we must get along together as best we can.

"Take our trade. Will you smile at me and say America has always been supreme in commerce? We have had a large export business in grain, but this is falling rapidly, showing that the time will come when we shall consume all we produce. Our manufactures are increasing by leaps and bounds.

"We throttled our merchant marine early in our history; you are more likely to see the flag of the little kingdom of Greece on the seas than that of our country. If we want the flag of commerce. If we want the arms of commerce. Railways once made and unmade cities, and would do it now if not watched by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The foreign carrier does it; he tells you where you may and where you may not trade.

Must Climb Out.

"The American manufacturer is finding out that if we won't let anybody climb the tariff wal, he must climb it himself to get out. We have deliberately divorced ourselves from the world of commerce.

"In 1915, perhaps, we shall open the Panama Canal—a ditch which we are digging not for America, but for the ships of England and Germany, for we have no ships to send through it. Following its completion, great arteries of trade will be opened North and South, and the Mississippi Valley will teem with industry. Perhaps in a few years it will be colder still in Boston, where are those east winds. They may feel the throb of the heart centre of the continent, instead of hear the coming of the ships of the world.

"Business situations are not adjusted by laws. If the law does not fit the facts, the facts are not injured; the law is damaged. You cannot alter facts.

"An ever diminishing circle of men exercise a control in America with which only the government can compete. I am not here to abuse the interests. They grew as naturally as the oak—some as naturally as the weed. No man indicts natural history. Such growths of big business are immoral if they are the result of irresistible forces; the only danger is from immoral men who control them. I will not destroy automobiles because fools take joy rides; I will try to catch the fools.

Credits Are Controlled.

"A small number of men controls the raw material and the water power of this country; they control prices; the same group controls the larger credits. No one can undertake to do the larger things without their approval and consent. Very few men can say these things, and I can do so because, unlike most men, I owe no note in bank. I have had men so tell me these things under their breath. Yet some of these men who control are as honest and as patriotic as any.

"The other day I tried to analyze a Republican—not the average of the great masses of that party, but a leader. These leaders actually believe that it is best to put government into the hands of men who have the biggest material stake in the country. They would govern America by trustees. As a Democrat, I protest at that view of our public affairs. I will not live under the order of trustees if I can help it.

"There are men in both parties who practice the gumshoe doctrine. They will tell you: 'Don't say anything about it, but it is best for us to arrange things.' Their idea is a government personally conducted.

Machine and Organization.

"I am not an insurgent; I believe in party organization; party success is impossible without it. But the difference between organization and the machine is this: the organization is the systematic co-operation of men for a common purpose; the machine is the systematic co-operation of men for a private purpose.

"We have had perfect specimens of the machine in New Jersey. I know what supports it there; I have seen it eat out of a spoon. The nurse is impartial between the Democrats and the Republicans. The food is the price of the machine for being good. But the nurse must not interfere with the establishment in the nursery.

"Some people still discuss the tariff as though it were to keep out outside competition, and that internal competition will keep down prices. There is no internal competition. Whether one is abstractly for or against protection, he must realize that we must legislate for the release of the energies of America.

"What are you going to do about it?"

Somebody on the stage said "Elect Wilson." Whereat the crowd laughed, and those who heard applauded.

"The problem of government," continued Governor Wilson, "is one of adjustment. We must reduce friction, but not by lubrication. Unless there is adjustment there is no opportunity.

Virginia Fortunate.

"Virginia has been happily spared the mortifying experiences of those States privately controlled, and where there has not been given the free opportunity to the government to represent the people.

"When changes are made, do not say that they are changes in government; say rather that they are changes back to rule by the people. No one I know in this matter is trying to change anything fundamental.

"Either we must choose constructive leadership or have resort direct to the people. The people are no longer satisfied with men being honest and having good intentions, but demand that their intentions be put into actions such as nothing can withstand."

Reading from the Virginia Bill of Rights, Governor Wilson said he would not go to harsh measures unless necessary. He had rather pepper the individual than kill him; rather teach him good manners than kill him. "But a gun is a good thing to have behind the door. A more patient and conservative people than those of America do not exist. I am not afraid they will get up and hump themselves; I am afraid they won't. I am not afraid of the vote if you give the men time to think. The common people are absolutely to be trusted. Can you see the difference between citizens quietly voting their convictions and their purposes, and the mob swayed by passion, doing rash things which they will regret the next day? Nations are renewed from the bottom, not from the top."

TAKES A SHOT AT BAD NEWSPAPERS

Governor Finds a Few Particularly Which Are Owned by Certain Men.

"I feel like a freshman standing before a body of seniors," said Governor Woodrow Wilson to the Senate of Virginia yesterday, acceding to the invitation of Lieutenant-Governor J. Taylor Ellyson to speak a few words to that body. The distinguished visitor reached the Senate chamber at 12:55 o'clock, and Senator Echols, of Augusta, moved that a recess be taken to permit the Senators to meet Virginia's guest.

Mr. Wilson entered accompanied by Governor Mann, and was welcomed by Mr. Ellyson, who performed the ceremonies of introduction. Many of the members were old friends and acquaintances, and the meetings between them took on the character of a reunion. In response to the general demand of the floor and gallery, Mr. Ellyson invited Governor Wilson to speak.

"This unexpected demand upon me," said Governor Wilson, "is a positive test of my self-possession. I did not come with the intention of making a speech, and as a son of Virginia I cannot help feeling a sense of modesty when confronted suddenly with Virginia's most exalted legislative body.

No Cause for Disquiet.

"I have just been talking to a crowd of college students," said Governor Wilson, and telling them about the tasks which lie immediately ahead of us. I always go away from such meetings with increased confidence in the future. The large body of thinking men that our colleges are sending out every year lead me to hope that the problems which shall confront us from time to time will not lack for men to meet them.

"I have been attending political meetings all of my life, and I cannot help observing that the meetings of to-day betray a seriousness and insight into political matters which ought to remove every fear or apprehension for the future. I can remember distinctly the time when political meetings were got up purely for the purpose of arousing enthusiasm and for making as much noise as possible. That time has passed. They are no longer solely a means of effervescence. Their purpose has become serious, and they are providing a means for sane discussion of the problems of the day. The great uneasiness which, we are told, is in progress in America to-day in all lines of activity should give us no apprehension because of the increasing seriousness with which the people are addressing themselves to the solution of their problems.

Some Bad Newspapers.

"In my recent trip across the American continent and back again," said the Governor, "I was impressed everywhere I went with the unity of feeling shown by the people on the really important questions which are confronting us to-day. The great readjustment which has been in progress the past score of years has resulted in a genuine community of feeling. Much of this is due to the quality of the modern press.

"The modern newspaper has had much to do with it, but I am inclined to place the greatest credit elsewhere. While I have no quarrel with most newspapers, and believe that as a rule they give us a mirror of the times, I believe that there are bad ones among them, particularly a few of them owned by certain men. These, I think, ought to be discriminated against.

"The weekly reviews and the monthly periodicals, in my opinion, have been chiefly instrumental in spreading abroad an accurate knowledge of measures and problems. They are performing a valuable service in creating an intelligent and impartial public opinion."

Virginia's Great Men.

The present gathering, said Governor Wilson, carried him back to the time when Washington, Jefferson and other great Virginians were assembled in these very halls. Virginia, he thought, more than any other single State, has been rich in great individuals, and this he attributed to the common individuality which all Virginians have in comparison with the residents of other States, but which, in these particular individuals, was raised to its highest power.

The speaker apologized for the disjointed nature of his remarks, and said that he would feel more at home, if he could join one or two of his college mates, whom he saw before him, in a song which they used to sing together at the university.

"I am glad to have had an opportunity to appear before you," concluded Governor Wilson, "I have wanted to come. I have wanted to let you see that I at least appear to be an honest man."

The Governor's last words took on an eloquent meaning for a number of those present, who saw in them an allusion to present political disturbances, but nothing beyond this was said to lend color to that interpretation.

HOUSE GIVES HIM WARM WELCOME

Obliteration of Sectional Feeling His Theme—Jokes of University Days.

Immediately upon leaving the Senate chamber, Governors Wilson and Mann were taken in charge by the House reception committee, headed by Chairman Cox, and repaired to the hall of the House. A debate was in progress, but was halted by Speaker Byrd upon the appearance at the door of the distinguished guest.

"Mr. Speaker," shouted Doorkeeper S. M. Newhouse, "the Governor of Virginia and our distinguished guest, the Governor of New Jersey."

"The House of Delegates will arise and receive the Governor of New Jersey and the Governor of Virginia," said the Speaker. All arouse, and the applause was hearty and spontaneous.

Advancing partly down the middle aisle with Chairman Cox, Governor Wilson halted, while the Speaker presented him to the House. On motion of Alden Bell, the chair was ordered vacated for fifteen minutes, and Governor Wilson was escorted to the Speaker's chair.

Glad to Be Here.

"I know you don't want to hear a speech," began the guest. "There are so many good speeches made in this chamber, which is so celebrated for them, that I will not presume to enter into competition. It is with pleasure that I express my appreciation of being your invited guest.

"I am especially pleased that my introduction should have been by my old friend, the distinguished Speaker of this House. But I am glad he did not give me a full introduction. At the University of Virginia a good many things go on from day to day."

"And from night to night," interpolated Mr. Byrd amid the laughter of the House.

"I recall the days of the old athletic field, which used to be at the other end of Charlottesville from the university," said Governor Wilson, "and the place of popular resort where the fellows used to stop on the way through the street. While living at Princeton I was asked to act as a judge on some occasion at the University of Virginia, and while occupying a conspicuous place inside the oval, some fellow shouted, 'Look at Wilson; he's as full as a tick.' Yet on that occasion I was entirely sober."

"My chief pleasure in coming here," pursued Governor Wilson, "is that of a boy coming back home. I cannot take myself seriously in this Capitol. I feel as though thirty years had fallen away as a garment. I wish, indeed, that thirty years would fall, so that I could have more years in which to experience the new era upon which we have entered. The period which we now face is fuller of hope and of achievement than any other time. I often think of what we might call the new character of America.

Sections Now United.

"I don't find sectional feeling, for instance, anywhere. There is no prejudice of North, or South, or East, or West. The time is at hand when our country will enjoy her greatest strength, because of the conglomeration of bloods and nationalities. There is a general protest against the use of the terms Irish-American vote, German-American vote, Jewish-American vote—all are American voters. All are being united in one blood of a common interest and a common purpose. The country rejoiced in grand old Joe Wheeler, who showed that a soldier could worthily wear the blue who had worthily worn the gray. We are coming to obliterate the divisions which once stood in the way of national united action.

"This assures the future of our land. And the impulses which arise are always lifting, lifting, lifting."

At the conclusion of his remarks which were loudly applauded, Governor Wilson descended and stood in front of the clerk's desk, where the members and visitors were introduced to him one by one by Mr. Cox. He had a pleasant word for all, and was especially interested in those who hail from the Valley of Virginia.

When he retired from the hall, a motion was made and carried to have a group photograph on the south portico of the Capitol of the Senate and House, with Governor Wilson and Governor Mann. This done, the guest of Richmond was carried away to other scenes of the day's activities.

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