

# READY FOR EXCITING POLITICAL CAMPAIGN

Wilson and Hughes Prepare for Election Fight Which Is Likely to Prove Most Bitter In the History of American Politics—Both Men Have Shown That They Will Use Every Ounce of Energy In Their Possession to Be Chief of the Nation For the Next Four Years



1.—Wilson and Mrs. Galt, now Mrs. Wilson, taken at world's series game in Philadelphia. 2.—Wilson at Grayson wedding. 3 and 4.—Pictures of Hughes, one with hat off taken recently at Hotel Astor, New York. 5.—Charles Evans Hughes and daughter Catherine on way to church immediately following his nomination. 6.—Recent photograph of the president.

WITH President Woodrow Wilson renominated by the Democrats and Charles Evans Hughes the standard bearer of the Republican party the outlook is for one of the most exciting political contests this country has ever witnessed. There are some political matters of moment still to be decided, but in all it is certain that the country will get plenty of action by Nov. 7, election day.

In the accompanying illustration are shown different views of the respective candidates. The Mexican situation and the war in Europe have been acute problems with which the president has had to deal. The photograph of Mr. Wilson, taken on the day of the Grayson wedding, indicates the tremendous strain he has been under.

The president's office methods are described as remarkable for accuracy and exactness. He files all his important papers with his own hands in a filing case just back of his chair in the White House study. His powers of concentration are great, and after devoting his mind entirely to a single

subject on dictating a speech or a state paper, or writing it out in shorthand and then reading it to his stenographer, practically no changes are required.

Punctuality is the dominating characteristic of President Wilson. Not only is he punctual himself, but he requires punctuality from others, including members of congress and heads of departments who have appointments. His daily routine is about like this: His personal stenographer reports to the study of the White House proper at 8:55, at which time the president dictates replies to the important letters received at the White House offices the day before. At 10 o'clock he takes his place at his desk in his private office in the White House offices. For the next half hour he attends to routine work and then begins to keep the appointments he or his secretary has previously made. Each caller usually gets five minutes, some of them three, and a few fifteen. He keeps a card on his desk showing the list of appointments and checks off with his own hand each as it is kept.

At 12:59 the president, having concluded this work, goes to the White House for luncheon. At 2 o'clock he receives in the East room important visitors who want to shake hands, and, if necessary, he has a long conference with some members of his cabinet or a diplomat. After that he plays golf, takes a walk through the shopping districts of Washington or goes for an automobile ride with Mrs. Wilson.

At 7 o'clock the president has dinner, and he retires for the night between 10 o'clock and midnight, rarely later than 12 o'clock.

Eight years ago Mr. Hughes was the candidate of the New York delegation for the Republican nomination for the presidency, and ten years ago, when he

was running for governor, he was widely discussed as a presidential possibility. At that time a reporter asked Mr. Hughes if the association of his name with the presidency appealed to his ambition, and he replied: "I presume I should be somewhat more or less than human if such an association of my name did not in some degree appeal to my vanity, but I can say with the utmost candor that it makes no appeal whatever to my ambition, my hopes or my personal tastes." Mr. Hughes went on to say that he had dedicated such abilities as he possessed to the pursuit of the legal profession, that he thoroughly loved that work, that whatever ambition he might entertain was directed toward

such advancement as his attainments might merit in the line of his chosen profession and that if what he must regard as a call of duty forced him for the time into the maelstrom of political life he could but feel, nevertheless, that such public service involved a digression from the true line of his life work.

The reporter made a reference to the dictum that a man may be known by the books he reads.

There was some mighty solid reading on those shelves—Herbert Spencer's "Synthetic Philosophy," "The Descent of Man," Gibbon's "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," Walter Savage Landor's "Imaginary Conversations," the works of Thomas Carlyle,

This was Mr. Hughes' comment when the name of Henry James was mentioned, "Henry James!" He repeated the name with a chuckle and drew another contemplative whiff from his cigar. "Well, I must confess that I like to read Henry James. It's hard work, mighty hard work, but it's good fun too. Something like a game of chess, it keeps your mind active. One constantly marvels while reading him not so much that he is doing his particularly literary trick well, but that he can do it at all. And yet, for myself, I always read with a lingering suspicion that Mr. James is having fun at my expense. And I never finish reading him. My wife and I usually read our novels and other light matter together. I skim through them, but she, being a woman, is more conscientious and reads all the a's and the s's."

Toward the close of this conversation Mr. Hughes remarked: "Now we have talked a lot about books and plays and different schools of art, but I have not said precisely how much I value these things as compared with unadulterated common sense, and, above all, with unadulterated common honesty. We read too many books, perhaps, and we place too much importance upon what the scientists and philosophers tell us and not enough upon the whisperings of our own consciences."

## REGULAR ARMY OFFICERS IN CHARGE OF ROOKIES

MAJOR PETER MURRAY, U. S. A., is the commanding officer of the military training camp at Plattsburg, N. Y., this summer. His appointment was announced recently. The new commandant will take the place of Major Harry Bandholtz, who was appointed several weeks ago, but was later sent to Mexico with his regiment, the Thirtieth infantry. Major Murray will be assisted by Captain Halstead Dorey, who was in charge of the camp last year.

Plattsburg will undoubtedly be the biggest camp of the year. Four thousand and three hundred men have already enrolled to take courses at the camp situated on the shores of Lake Champlain. Some officers estimate that the attendance there this summer will be as high as 20,000. At least 10,000 will attend, according to the estimates of the conservative ones. The roster for last year at Plattsburg contains some 1,700 names.

The training camp idea, which has now assumed such big proportions, was first tried out at Plattsburg a few years ago, when a small body of college students and graduates took the courses offered. Last year there was a big increase in the attendance at the New York camp and at the several others held under the jurisdiction of regular army officers. Now that the camps have become so popular it is thought that another year will see at least 100,000 men enrolled.

It seems to be a foregone conclusion that there will be several additional camps another year, and influential army men are of the opinion that if an appropriation can be obtained from congress to carry on the work there will be camps in most of the states of the Union. At present all those who attend have to pay their own expenses. These include the cost of a uniform and railroad fare, with a small sum for board. In most cases the men can spend a profitable vacation at a cost considerably less than \$50.

All citizens of the United States between the ages of eighteen and forty who can pass the required tests are eligible to take the courses. The work mapped out for the student soldiers is of an intensive sort, and any one who has an idea of leading and

taking life easy at any of the camps had better stay away. Practical and theoretical work is given, and at the end of a month the students are well on the road to become good soldiers, according to regular army officers. Experienced army men declare that with a few summers spent in a training camp a student is qualified to act as an officer of volunteers in case of war.

Business men are co-operating with those interested in the training camp movement to the extent of encouraging their employees to take one of the courses. Nearly 200 big corporations have offered their employees the time off with pay.

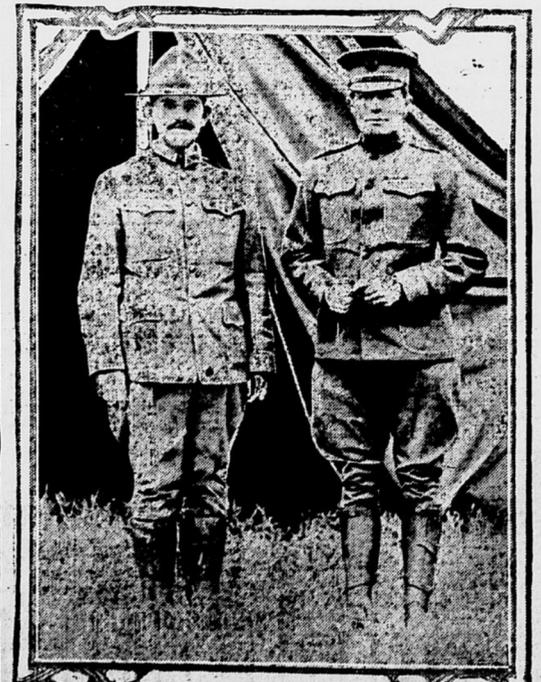


Photo by American Press Association. MAJOR MURRAY, HEAD OF PLATTSBURG CAMP, WITH HIS AID, CAPTAIN DOREY.

## PRINCE WAS HIS CHAUFFEUR

German Soldier Describes Queer Experience at the Front.

The following excerpt from the letter of a field artilleryman from a suburb of Cologne telling his wife of his ride with the crown prince on the western front is going the rounds of the German press:

"I started for H. at noon today. There was not a wagon in sight. I was very tired from loading casks and dragging boxes around, and if I had not had two letters for H. from comrades and thus was obliged to go there I should have turned back.

"Then an auto hove in sight. I planted myself in the middle of the road, spread out my arms, and the machine stopped. On the right side of the forward seat sat a chauffeur and on his left a major. A man covered with gallons from top to bottom opened the door, and I took a seat inside.

"The chauffeur said, 'Well, comrade, where do you want to go?' I said, 'As far as H.' The chauffeur laughed and said, 'All right.' Then he looked around again and smiled at me once more. He apparently was glad that I was pleased. The ride was a first one. I pulled my cap down over my ears, and the chauffeur looked around again and laughed. I thought: 'Does he know me? But how does he dare smile at me so while a major is seated beside him? He certainly is nervous.'

"As I catch a glimpse of H. I half turn around and say, 'May I ask to be let out?' Then I notice for the first time that the man who sits back of me is an imperial chauffeur. Then he said to the driver, 'The gentleman would like to get out,' and whispered to me at the same time that the man ahead of me was the crown prince. I pulled up my cap down over my ears, and the chauffeur looked around again and laughed. I thought: 'Does he know me? But how does he dare smile at me so while a major is seated beside him? He certainly is nervous.'

"At that time he was commanding an army made up of some 75,000 men in Lublin, a Polish town. Here I had a chance to see his workmanship once more, as I stayed long enough to witness the grand maneuvers of 1911. These were especially interesting, as there were 100,000 men on each side in the great sham battles.

"I was thrown into a military atmosphere, but I found that Brussiloff never talked shop. Brussiloff and the grand duke went to France and to other countries for the war maneuvers. In this way the general was able to get a perfect knowledge of the French army. When I left for America he saw me off at the train.

"I remember him now as he stood there with his slender form, his very plentiful thick hair, rather gray, his kindly though quizzical eyes and his winning smile. After awhile I looked at the package he had given me upon parting. Inside was a very old and precious locket of mother-of-pearl. I think you have reached the age when you need a locket, a card read, so that you will no longer have to go around the house saying, 'Where are my spectacles?'

"In 1914 we all planned to meet in

## BRUSSILOFF AND SCHEER TWO BIG MEN OF THE WAR

RECENT operations on land and sea in the European war have brought out two big men. One is Admiral Reinhardt Scheer, commander of the German battle fleet, who was in personal command of the German forces in the battle off Jutland. The other is General Alexis A. Brussiloff, commander of the Russian offensive against the Austrian front.

Admiral Scheer is considered one of the most capable tacticians in the German navy and is regarded as a man not only of forcefulness, but also of ideas. He was for a long time employed as director of the general marine department at the admiralty, and he has also held command in the active service as chief of staff of the high sea fleet and as commander of a battle squadron. To his active direction is attributed the recent increased activity of the German navy.

Mrs. Charles Johnson, sister-in-law of General Brussiloff, was one of the women who displayed articles at the Russian booth of the nine allies at the allied bazaar in Grand Central palace, New York. Talking of General Brussiloff, she said:

"In 1888 I married and went to live among English people. My husband, who was in India in the British service, took sick there, and we had to leave. For many years I heard little about Brussiloff until he became a widower. Two years later he proposed to my sister. They had been playmates. This was six years ago, and both began to write to me and urge me to visit them. In spite of all the English and American side of my life after all these years—when I saw Brussiloff in the uniform of a Russian general at the station to meet me when I arrived just where we had left him long ago, I felt a real Russian thrill.

"At that time he was commanding an army made up of some 75,000 men in Lublin, a Polish town. Here I had a chance to see his workmanship once more, as I stayed long enough to witness the grand maneuvers of 1911. These were especially interesting, as there were 100,000 men on each side in the great sham battles.

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Photos by American Press Association. GENERAL BRUSSILOFF AND ADMIRAL SCHEER.

Europe, and Alex. A. and my sister went to Kissingen in advance, but I took sick, and so seriously that I knew little of the beginning of the war. Alex. A. had gone to the front. In a perfectly casual way I heard that my younger brother had lost his health in Manchuria and had retired, but as soon as the war began he joined under Brussiloff."

**VETERANS OF MEXICAN WAR.**  
There are still living 563 men who fought in the old war with Mexico. It is seventy years since the war began, and it will be sixty-eight years on July 4 since it was officially ended. There were 105,000 United States troops in that two year conflict.