

# Nation's Chief Executive

Woodrow Wilson, twenty-seventh president of the United States, and eighth chief executive from Virginia, was fifty-nine years old December 28 of last year. The little town of Staunton, in the state which has been the mother of more presidents than any other, has the honor of having been his birthplace.

Whether history will hold Mr. Wilson to have been one of our greatest presidents only posterity may know. Americans today are too close to the events of his administration to give an impartial opinion. It is safe to say, however, that among his important works as a statesman so far have been: First, his conquest of New Jersey bosses when governor of that state; second, the present tariff law; third, the federal reserve bank act, and fourth, the diplomatic negotiations growing out of the European war.

Although Mr. Wilson is a southerner born and bred, he has spent most of his active career in the North. His grandfather was James Wilson, a Scotchman, who settled in Philadelphia. Mr. Wilson's ancestry is almost entirely Scotch and Scotch-Irish. James Wilson left Philadelphia for Steubenville, O., where he established a newspaper and practiced law.

Here the president's father, Joseph R. Wilson, was born. Later he moved to Staunton. He married Jessie Woodrow. The future president's parents moved to Georgia when the boy was about two years old, and there his youthful eyes saw something of the troubled events of the Civil war.

After the war the family moved to South Carolina, where Woodrow spent a year in Davidson college. He remained at home the next year and in 1875 entered Princeton university. Here he proved a splendid student. His specialties were political economy, history and debating. He sprang into notice on one occasion when chosen in the preliminary contest to represent his college in debate against a rival.

Young Wilson was jubilant until he saw the subject was "Protection versus Free Trade." The Princetonians were to uphold protection. As Wilson was an ardent free trader, he refused to compete, a brave act, because he gave up the chance of winning a coveted prize and because of his attitude made him unpopular with some of the students.

He also drew notice when a student in Princeton by an article in the "International Review" in which he condemned the secret committee practices of Congress.

Among his classmates when he was graduated in 1879 were Mahlon C. Pitney, later Associate Justice of the United States Supreme court, and William F. McCombs, who managed Wilson's first contest for the presidency and was defeated for election to the United States Senate from New York state this year.

In 1880 Wilson entered the University of Virginia to study law. He also debated and sang at the Glee Club.

After two years here, Wilson was admitted to the bar and with another young man started the law firm of Renick and Wilson in Atlanta, Ga. Business does not seem to have been brisk for in the next year, 1883, Wilson entered Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore to study history and political economy and obtain the degree of doctor of philosophy. At Johns Hopkins he also published his first book, "Congressional Government," an elaboration of his Princeton essay mentioned above. On June 24, 1885, he married Miss Ellen Louise Axson, of Savannah, Ga.

Now came three years as instructor at Bryn Mawr and then two years at Wesleyan University in Middletown, Conn. While at Wesleyan he published his second book, "The State," and also delivered occasional lectures at Johns Hopkins.

In the fall of 1890 he began his long association with Princeton University. He entered the faculty to take a chair of jurisprudence and politics, and in 1892 was elected president. In his early years at Princeton he completed his greatest work, "History of the American People."

College President. As president of Princeton he was a national figure and constantly in the public prints. He fought the aristocratic traditions of the university with much energy. He totally changed the social life of the students, introducing many ideas taken from the great British universities.

Certain New Jersey political bosses thought he would be a useful man as governor. Mr. Wilson did not seek the nomination, but when the Democratic convention chose him, he declared it his duty to accept.

He proved a remarkable campaigner. The bosses who had picked him as their candidate smiled when he told the people that if elected he would consider himself the leader of the state's Democracy. They thought he did not mean it. But Mr. Wilson had not long been governor when they found out their mistake. To their surprise, the ex-college president proved somewhat of a radical, condemning the state's legislature and refusing to mind the bosses.

He espoused the initiative and referendum, stating that the views he had held against these innovations while lecturer at Princeton had been mistaken.

The result of Wilson's term as governor (1911-1913) was a series of anti-monopoly laws, called the "Seven sisters," a primary election law, corrupt practice act, employers' liability act, public utilities act, municipal commission government act and sterilization act.

Mr. McCombs appears to have been the "original Wilson man." He was sure he saw in the energetic governor "presidential timber." He began to line up his friends and came to the Baltimore Democratic convention of 1912 with a few pledged delegates.

That convention developed into a protracted struggle. Champ Clark had



President Woodrow Wilson.

more than a majority of votes on the tenth ballot, but Mr. Wilson's vote kept growing until on the forty-sixth ballot he received the necessary two-thirds.

Easily Elected. With William H. Taft and Theodore

Roosevelt dividing his opponents, Mr. Wilson was easily elected. On his entry into office he immediately took up the question of changing the tariff and the Underwood act was the result. The credit for this should go mostly to Mr. Wilson.

Mr. Wilson believes in personal contact between the people and their officials. He put this idea into effect by going to Congress, breaking all precedents in this respect. The Mexican troubles have engaged a large share of President Wilson's

- SALIENT POINTS IN PRESIDENT'S LIFE.**
- December 28, 1856, born in Staunton, Va.
  - 1858—Parents moved to Georgia, where they lived through the Civil war period. They then moved to South Carolina.
  - 1873—At the age of 16, enters Davidson college.
  - 1874—Enters Princeton, where he proves prime debater and student of history and economics. Condemns Congress committee practices in Magazine article.
  - 1879—Graduated from Princeton.
  - 1880—Enters law school of University of Virginia.
  - 1882—Admitted to bar and starts practice in Atlanta, Ga.
  - 1883—Enters Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md., to work for his doctorate in history and economics. Here he published his first book, "Congressional Government."
  - June 24, 1885—Married Ellen Louise Axson, of Savannah, Ga.
  - 1885—Starts three years as history instructor at Bryn Mawr women's college.
  - 1888—Begins two years as professor of economics at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.
  - 1890—Becomes lecturer on jurisprudence and politics at Princeton.
  - 1902—Elected president of Princeton. Fights successfully for Democratic ideas in college life. Jersey bosses think he would make a pliable governor.
  - 1911—Becomes governor of New Jersey and upsets the bosses by running things to suit himself. Forces reform legislation.
  - 1912—Wins Democratic nomination to presidency at end of long contest in Baltimore convention. Is elected over Theodore Roosevelt and William H. Taft.
  - March 4, 1913—Enters the White House.
  - As president, faces the greatest problems since Lincoln's day—foreign complications with Mexico, Japan and both sides in the great European conflict. Fights a new banking bill, measure for government shipping, and preparedness laws for army and navy. Becomes champion of national defense. Orders seizure of Vera Cruz when Huerta refuses to salute the Stars and Stripes after installing the Villa raids Columbus, N. M., and the president sends an expeditionary force into Mexico and mobilizes the national guard along the border.
  - August 6, 1914—Mrs. Wilson dies.
  - December 18, 1915—Marries Mrs. Edith Bolling Galt, of Washington.
  - 1916—Renominated by the Democratic party at St. Louis, without an opponent. Makes many speeches in answer to attacks of the Republican candidate, Charles E. Hughes.

attention. He decided the Mexicans should be allowed to put their house in order without outside interference. But when Huerta insulted the American flag at Tampico and refused to salute as a reparation, the president ordered the seizure of Mexico's chief seaport, Vera Cruz.

This soon forced the abdication of Huerta. Venustiano Carranza, Huerta's successor, demanded that the president withdraw the American troops and he ordered Vera Cruz evacuated.

Disorders continued. American property was destroyed and American lives lost. Then Francisco Villa, the leader who was for a time the strongest figure in the republic, who had a grudge against the American president made a night raid on Columbus, N. M., killed about eighteen Americans and escaped to his fastnesses.

President Wilson sent an expeditionary force into Mexico and mobilized the national guard along the border. This is the situation today. A joint American-Mexican commission has been trying to come to a settlement and is still sitting.

Japan threatened trouble over the California exclusion law, but the president smoothed over the difficulty.

The federal reserve law is one of the president's most undoubted successes. The new money system has stood the test of troublesome times and come through without difficulty.

The great European war, which broke out in August, 1914, brought a

string of serious problems for the president. First, there were the acts of partisans of the warring nations in this country, who committed many unneutral acts of violence. These have now almost entirely ceased. Second, the holding up of ocean mails and freight by the Entente Allies irritated the nation and is still a sore point. Third, and most menacing, was the controversy with Germany over the latter's right to torpedo merchant seamen without warning. President Wilson finally exacted a promise from the Kaiser's government to observe the law.

**Favors Preparedness.**

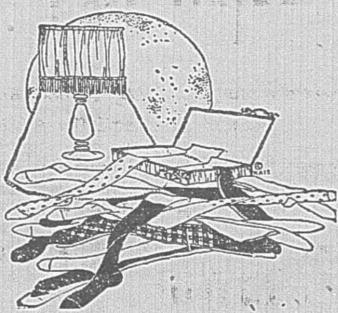
The events of his administration turned President Wilson from a lukewarm attitude to a violent advocacy of national preparedness for war and he made a speech-making tour through the middle West to present his new ideas to the people. Later, he supported the bills by which the army and navy was to be increased.

Mr. Wilson took a great interest in the bill for government merchant vessels, which failed of passage two years ago, but was enacted in a modified form by the last session of Congress.

Mr. Wilson's first wife died August 6, 1914. She left three daughters, Mrs. Margaret Wilson, Mrs. William G. McAdoo and Mrs. Francis B. Sayre. On December 18, 1915, Mr. Wilson married Mrs. Edith Bolling Galt, of Washington, D. C.

## HOSIERY of BEAUTY

For These Days When Hosiery Shows



Haphazard Hosiery selections are not made by women who appreciate the importance of the role played by Hosiery these days when footwear is low and skirts high. They ask for pretty patterns, and colors to match footwear and gowns. Here are plenty of old patterns, embroidered effects, crisscross, horizontal and vertical stripes, together with every imaginable color, as well as black and white in reinforced stockings of finest silk and lisle.

Pure Silk Hose, all colors ..... \$1.00 and \$1.50  
Silk lisle Black, White and Tan ..... 25c and 50c

## Pretty Handbags Are a Necessity These Days

So much of a necessity that it is quite the fashion to carry on the color scheme of which matches one's attire. Thus for those who follow the fads we have an endless choice of novelty colorings in both mesh and other bags. This is a splendid and moderately-priced collection.

## Your Neckwear Madam

is a very important detail nowadays when even the most trifling items contribute so much to that harmony that is the keynote of fashion. Let us show you our selection.

# FLETCHER'S

The Store That Pays No Rent

## NICHOLAS BEAR HUNTERS HOLD STATE RECORD

Two Nimrods of Cranberry Ridge Have Captured Eight Bruins This Season.

**(SPECIAL TO THE TELEGRAM)**  
RICHWOOD, Nov. 11.—Jacob Mullens and John Leslie of Cranberry Ridge, have succeeded in capturing eight bears so far this season. They brought in a pair of the hams this week which they quickly sold out at the small (?) price of fifty cents per pound.

**Undergoes Operation.**  
Henry Watson, a popular young man of this town, was operated upon at the McClung hospital here Thursday for appendicitis. He is on the road to recovery.

**Attend Round Table.**  
Most of the teachers of the city are attending the meeting of the teachers' round table at Gassaway.

**Car Shortage.**  
The manufacturing concerns here are complaining of a shortage of cars.

**No Fatalities.**  
The election passed off rather quietly here, at least there were no fights or fistfights, and no one had a broken head, although some of the ones mostly interested have broken hearts, but it is thought they will heal up in time.

**Boys Enlist.**  
Sergeant J. H. Elliott, of Charleston, recruiting officer for the United States army, has been here for a few days seeking recruits for Uncle Sam's army, and it is understood that a number of the boys have decided to enlist and become soldiers.

**Martin Improved.**  
Mrs. Newton Cox has returned from Clarksburg, where she had gone to see her nephew, Riley Martin, Jr., who had fallen from a new building and was in a serious condition at one of the hospitals at that place. She reports him somewhat improved but had not regained consciousness.

**Building Car Barn.**  
The Cherry River Boom and Lumber Company is having a large car barn built near its lumber plant here.

**No Foolishness.**  
"Uncle Bill Dad" Dawson, who has such a life in a large city, J. C. Mahan, who is employed by an been conducting a boarding house for a lumber concern at Cass, was mingling with friends here this week. Uncle Bill says that no matter if the whole country has gone to the political "howl," he is still strong in the faith.

and that it will take more than a little defeat like this to make any change in his political faith. He says he cast his first vote for the immortal Abe Lincoln as a soldier out on the firing line, and has been voting "er straight ever since, and that he is too old now for foolishness.

oil company at Burnsville, spent a few days here with his family this week. "Em" says that it is pretty tough luck to have to lose time to come home to vote and then get licked, but such is life.

**Invigorating and Exhilarating.**  
It is somewhat refreshing to note that over in Greenbrier county the Republicans succeeded in electing the sheriff.

**Erect Concrete Bridge.**  
The county court of Greenbrier county has had a concrete bridge erected across Little Laurel, about three miles from this place, which is just about completed. It will be a much appreciated improvement as it was long needed.

**Personals.**  
H. P. Corcoran, of Wheeling, representative of the American Federation of Labor, is in the city.

Prof. W. R. Gross, of Buckhannon, was here a few days last week greeting old friends. Mr. Gross formerly lived here and for several years was city superintendent of schools of Richwood.

Russell Richards, son of T. M. Richards, manager for the Richwood Store Company, came in from Morgantown where he has been attending school, for the purpose of casting his first vote.

D. A. Godfrey, Main street merchant, spent a few days with his family at Clarksburg the first of this week, and of course took occasion to vote while there.

C. B. Cropp, an employe of the Cherry River Boom and Lumber Company, has returned from Oakland, Md., where he visited his family for a few days.

Roy Herold, of Muddlety, visited his sister, Mrs. J. M. Wolverton, here recently.

## BEDBUG BOOK.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—"Crimson Ramblers," "Chintzes," and "Mahogany Flats," or, as they are more commonly known, bedbugs, are the subject of one of the latest government publications which the department of agriculture is distributing to all applicants. Government scientists have made a study of this pest and have made a report on its origin, life history, habits and methods for their eradication.

## THIEVES GET AWAY WITH FOWLS AND BULLDOG

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—To catch thieves who were making nightly raids on his chicken coop, Charles Weineck, of Bayonne, N. J., borrowed a bulldog and tied it near the coop. The next morning, all the remaining chickens as well as the bulldog, were gone.

## UNWRITTEN LAW IS PLEA OF HUSBAND

Coroner's Jury Discharges Husband Accused of Killing "the Other Man."

PEORIA, Ill., Nov. 11.—A coroner's jury refused to hold Fred E. Rutter for the murder of Richard Jordan, who was shot down near the slayer's home.

Jordan was a railroad clerk and professional baseball player. Rutter is a prosperous grocer.

The shooting took place in an alley back of Rutter's residence, 721 Blaine street, where Rutter had surprised his wife and Jordan a few moments before, and was the result of relations between the dead man and Mrs. Rutter which had been the scandal of the neighborhood for six months past, and which had strained the domestic happiness of the Rutter household to the breaking point for some time.

"A soon as Jordan fell, Rutter jumped into his automobile and driving to police headquarters, surrendered himself. An "open" verdict was returned by the coroner's jury, finding simply that Jordan "came to his death from gunshot wounds, said wounds being caused by a bullet or bullets fired from a revolver in the hands of Fred Rutter."

Immediately after the inquest had been completed, Thomas Jordan, brother of the dead man, conferred with the state's attorney and it was expected that the brother would swear out a warrant charging Rutter with murder. Under such a proceeding Rutter would be entitled to release on bond.

Rutter did not appear before the coroner's jury. Shelton F. McGrath, his counsel, attended the inquest. Mrs. Rutter was calm on the witness stand. After she had recited details of the shooting, Coroner Eckard asked Mrs. Rutter:

"Were your relations at all times with Mr. Jordan proper or not?"  
"I won't answer that," the witness responded.  
"Do you care to write it?"  
"I don't care to write it."  
"You don't want to say?"  
"No."  
"Did you and your husband have any trouble before?" was the next interrogation put to by the coroner.  
"We went to Mr. McGrath's on Wednesday," replied Mrs. Rutter. "He had talked about a divorce. Mr. Rutter said, 'We will start life anew, for our children's sake.'"  
"Any agreement about Jordan?"  
"That I would have nothing more to do with him."  
It was on the day following the conference in the lawyer's office that the shooting took place.

## Active Field Operations

are being pushed both in our Pennsylvania and Ohio territory, and an aggressive campaign to fully develop our many valuable leases will be rushed with all possible speed. Only our inability to get drillers has prevented our having more operations under way NOW than we have.

Drilling is now down several hundred feet on our No. 3 well on the Rader leases. We have good reasons to expect a big well here. We would be glad to have prospective investors visit this well and judge for themselves—particularly the surrounding producers—our big prospects here.

Mr. W. D. Black, our Field Superintendent, has just returned from our Ohio leases, where he has been arranging for active drilling. He reports that everything is progressing as favorably as can be expected, and also the securing of additional leases. Oil men are predicting the creating of another boom and the usual rush of operators.

Drilling on our block of over 500 acres in the BURGESSVILLE FIELD is held up awaiting the results of drilling on neighboring leases. Our block of leases here are just South of the big producers recently brought in and located in between and right up to production.

You will note particularly the diversity of the locations of our leases, the fact of their being in proven oil producing territory and that they are in where the successful live-wire companies are operating.

## Compel Another Price Advance.

This is what the value of our new leases, our actual operations and the prospects which are most certain—both from our No. 3 well in Butler and from our No. 4 in Harrison County—make necessary.

If our Ohio leases uncover a pool, as has been clearly demonstrated exist under them, then the price will soar up out of sight with every one buying and no one selling.

If past experience, test wells and the honest opinion of experienced operators is worth anything, then our stock, based on present operations, is now worth par.

## At Midnight, Nov. 18th, 1916,

the price of our stock positively advances to an amount more in keeping with its real worth. Remember the hour and date and act accordingly. Buy now while the price is still 50c PER SHARE, and profit by this and future increases.

We predict \$1.00 per share and maybe several times as much, for this stock by Christmas.

**BUY PREVIOUS TO AN ADVANCE IN PRICE**  
DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR ON REQUEST

# The U.-S.-A. Oil Company

1001 Union Bank Building, Pittsburg, Pa.