

DEATH OF WILSON MOURNED AS CITY ARRANGES TRIBUTE

Patriotic, Civic and Political
Organizations Prepare to
Honor Memory.

The memory of Woodrow Wilson, former President of the United States, was mourned today in Indianapolis. Flags flew at half-mast and arrangements for tributes to the war President were made by patriotic, civic and political organizations.

Plans for a memorial meeting were discussed by officials of the Indiana Democratic Club. The date will be announced later. The club also will mourn the passing of Mrs. Shank.

A telegram of condolence was sent Sunday by the Indianapolis chapter of American War Mothers to Mrs. Wilson. It was signed by Mrs. Alice M. French, founder of the American War Mothers and read:

"The faithful chapter of the American War Mothers weep with you at the passing of your distinguished husband, Woodrow Wilson, War President and commander-in-chief of the American Army, as one more casualty to those of our sons who gave their lives for our country's honor and the world's peace."

"Although the voice of this great American is stilled and his aching heart at rest we believe his great spirit still abides."

"Lest we forget, lest we forget."

Thomas R. Marshall, vice president during the eight years of President Wilson's administration, cancelled his engagement to address the Indianapolis council of the United Commercial Travelers of America at its banquet at the Severn Saturday night, because of the serious condition of Wilson at that time.

Benjamin J. Burris, State superintendent of public instruction, asked public school officials and teachers of the State to fittingly observe memory of Mr. Wilson.

TOLL IN WILSON'S HONOR

Evansville May Hold Public Memorial Services This Week.

By United Press.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Feb. 4.—Tentative plans for public memorial services to be held later in the week at the Coliseum were under way today.

When news of the death of Woodrow Wilson was received here Sunday factory whistles were blown and many bells were rung in honor of the fallen war President.

It is expected that memorial services will be held in many surrounding towns.

WOODROW WILSON TAKEN BY DEATH

(Continued from Page One)

so fatigued it refused to act any longer. The end came peacefully.

"The remote causes of death lie in his ill-health which began more than four years ago, namely arteriosclerosis with hemiplegia."

"The immediate cause of death was exhaustion following a digestive disturbance which began in the early part of last week, but did not reach an acute stage until the early morning hour of Feb. 1."

Woodrow Wilson died. He did not surrender!

Born in Staunton, Va., Dec. 28, 1856 he inherited congenital traits of the fighter which marked his career to the end.

His mother was Jessie Woodrow and his father the 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, the Rev. Wilson joined the South Presbyterian church.

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 9 years old, although his training began much earlier, as 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 private school of Prof. Joseph T. Derry. When he was 14 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.

Goes to Princeton

For a year Wilson rested, and in 1875 went to Princeton University. He was very active in politics, oratory and athletics. He spent much time reading, writing and debating, and once was president of the students' athletic committee.

He also served as managing editor of the Princetonian, and organized the Liberal Debating Society, modeling it after the British Parliament. He refused to debate for issues he did not believe in.

Wilson topped off his college activities with the publication of an article, in a first class magazine, on "Cabinet Government," outlining his theories.

He was graduated from Princeton and entered the University of Virginia to study law. In 1882 he went to Atlanta and opened a law office. Clients were scarce and he spent much time writing. During visits to relatives in Rome, Ga., he met Miss Ellen Louise Axson, a playmate of childhood days. They became engaged.

Wilson then entered Johns Hopkins University in 1883 and won the historical scholarship in his second year. In 1885 he published "Congressional Government," a study of government by committee. The book was a success and gained Wilson considerable prominence. He accepted a chair of political economy at Bryn Mawr and then went to Savannah, Ga., where he married Miss Axson, June 24, 1885.

The Wilsons spent their summers in the South, where their two eldest daughters were born.

Goes to Wesleyan

In 1888 Wilson became professor of history and political economy at Wesleyan University. While there he published "The State," revealing his knowledge of government problems.

In 1890 he went to Princeton as professor of jurisprudence and politics. Wilson was then working on his third book, "The History of the American

People," and shorter works.

He became president of the university in 1902 and attempted to democratize the institution. He realized it had become a school of rich men's sons. A committee studied the situation and scholarship requirements were raised and clubs abolished.

Then the rich alumni and parents of rich students rose up against him. The issue was complicated by the offer of a million fund 57 an alumnus, on condition that certain appointments be made and certain buildings erected. 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.

Early in 1912 a Wilson boom was started to land him in the presidential chair. He traveled from coast to coast—in all 8,000 miles—talking clean government and democracy. On the forty-sixth ballot at the Baltimore convention Wilson was nominated.

The Republican party was split by Taft and Roosevelt and Wilson's election to the presidency resulted, on Nov. 12, 1912.

He entered the White House March 4, 1913, succeeding William Howard Taft. The most serious problem confronting him was the Mexican situation.

His policy toward Mexico was one of "watchful" waiting. He forced through the tariff revision, a graduated tax on incomes, and federal reserve bank system, which solved the currency problem. Voluntary disallowations took the place of prosecutions in handling the trusts.

Mrs. Wilson had been in poor health for some time and died Aug. 6, 1914.

The Mexican situation was still at the boiling point when the clash of European nations flared up. Wilson undertook the gigantic task of guiding America through as a neutral.

The Mexican situation caused the President to order mobilization of forces along the border in March, 1915.

In the fall of that year his engagement to Mrs. Edith Bolling Galt of Washington was announced. They were married Dec. 18 of that year.

This was the third Wilson wedding in the White House, the President's two daughters, Jessie and Eleanor, being wedded to Francis Bowes Sayre and William G. McAdoo, secretary of the Treasury, respectively.

In 1915—election year at hand—the Mexican situation reached a climax with the Villa raids across the border. Wilson sent "Black Jack" Pershing at the head of a punitive expedition into Mexico.

Despite the insults suffered at the hands of Germany, President Wilson maintained the neutral attitude and the Democratic slogan in the campaign of 1916. "He kept us out of war," helped him win the presidency again.

Late in his first term of office the German situation became so alarming that Wilson broke off diplomatic relations with Berlin. He sent Ambassador Von Bernstorff home.

War Is Declared

He went before Congress on April 2, 1917, and asked that the United States declare a state of war existed with Germany. Four days later he signed the measure and in a presidential proclamation declared a state of war existed.

He bent all efforts toward the successful carrying out of this country's war aims.

On May 13 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.

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 fourteen peace terms, which became famous the world over. Germany 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 had read the terms of the armistice, and announced the cessation of hostilities.

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 delegates and also visited sons. A committee studied the situation and scholarship requirements were raised and clubs abolished.

Then the rich alumni and parents of rich students rose up against him. The issue was complicated by the offer of a million fund 57 an alumnus, on condition that certain appointments be made and certain buildings erected. 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.

Early in 1912 a Wilson boom was started to land him in the presidential chair. He traveled from coast to coast—in all 8,000 miles—talking clean government and democracy. On the forty-sixth ballot at the Baltimore convention Wilson was nominated.

The Republican party was split by Taft and Roosevelt and Wilson's election to the presidency resulted, on Nov. 12, 1912.

He entered the White House March 4, 1913, succeeding William Howard Taft. The most serious problem confronting him was the Mexican situation.

His policy toward Mexico was one of "watchful" waiting. He forced through the tariff revision, a graduated tax on incomes, and federal reserve bank system, which solved the currency problem. Voluntary disallowations took the place of prosecutions in handling the trusts.

Mrs. Wilson had been in poor health for some time and died Aug. 6, 1914.

The Mexican situation was still at the boiling point when the clash of European nations flared up. Wilson undertook the gigantic task of guiding America through as a neutral.

The Mexican situation caused the President to order mobilization of forces along the border in March, 1915.

In the fall of that year his engagement to Mrs. Edith Bolling Galt of Washington was announced. They were married Dec. 18 of that year.

This was the third Wilson wedding in the White House, the President's two daughters, Jessie and Eleanor, being wedded to Francis Bowes Sayre and William G. McAdoo, secretary of the Treasury, respectively.

In 1915—election year at hand—the Mexican situation reached a climax with the Villa raids across the border. Wilson sent "Black Jack" Pershing at the head of a punitive expedition into Mexico.

Despite the insults suffered at the hands of Germany, President Wilson maintained the neutral attitude and the Democratic slogan in the campaign of 1916. "He kept us out of war," helped him win the presidency again.

Late in his first term of office the German situation became so alarming that Wilson broke off diplomatic relations with Berlin. He sent Ambassador Von Bernstorff home.

War Is Declared

He went before Congress on April 2, 1917, and asked that the United States declare a state of war existed with Germany. Four days later he signed the measure and in a presidential proclamation declared a state of war existed.

He bent all efforts toward the successful carrying out of this country's war aims.

On May 13 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.

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 fourteen peace terms, which became famous the world over. Germany 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 had read the terms of the armistice, and announced the cessation of hostilities.

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 delegates and also visited sons. A committee studied the situation and scholarship requirements were raised and clubs abolished.

Then the rich alumni and parents of rich students rose up against him. The issue was complicated by the offer of a million fund 57 an alumnus, on condition that certain appointments be made and certain buildings erected. 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.

Early in 1912 a Wilson boom was started to land him in the presidential chair. He traveled from coast to coast—in all 8,000 miles—talking clean government and democracy. On the forty-sixth ballot at the Baltimore convention Wilson was nominated.

The Republican party was split by Taft and Roosevelt and Wilson's election to the presidency resulted, on Nov. 12, 1912.

He entered the White House March 4, 1913, succeeding William Howard Taft. The most serious problem confronting him was the Mexican situation.

His policy toward Mexico was one of "watchful" waiting. He forced through the tariff revision, a graduated tax on incomes, and federal reserve bank system, which solved the currency problem. Voluntary disallowations took the place of prosecutions in handling the trusts.

Mrs. Wilson had been in poor health for some time and died Aug. 6, 1914.

The Mexican situation was still at the boiling point when the clash of European nations flared up. Wilson undertook the gigantic task of guiding America through as a neutral.

The Mexican situation caused the President to order mobilization of forces along the border in March, 1915.

In the fall of that year his engagement to Mrs. Edith Bolling Galt of Washington was announced. They were married Dec. 18 of that year.

This was the third Wilson wedding in the White House, the President's two daughters, Jessie and Eleanor, being wedded to Francis Bowes Sayre and William G. McAdoo, secretary of the Treasury, respectively.

In 1915—election year at hand—the Mexican situation reached a climax with the Villa raids across the border. Wilson sent "Black Jack" Pershing at the head of a punitive expedition into Mexico.

Despite the insults suffered at the hands of Germany, President Wilson maintained the neutral attitude and the Democratic slogan in the campaign of 1916. "He kept us out of war," helped him win the presidency again.

Late in his first term of office the German situation became so alarming that Wilson broke off diplomatic relations with Berlin. He sent Ambassador Von Bernstorff home.

War Is Declared

He went before Congress on April 2, 1917, and asked that the United States declare a state of war existed with Germany. Four days later he signed the measure and in a presidential proclamation declared a state of war existed.

He bent all efforts toward the successful carrying out of this country's war aims.

On May 13 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.

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 fourteen peace terms, which became famous the world over. Germany 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 had read the terms of the armistice, and announced the cessation of hostilities.

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 delegates and also visited sons. A committee studied the situation and scholarship requirements were raised and clubs abolished.

Then the rich alumni and parents of rich students rose up against him. The issue was complicated by the offer of a million fund 57 an alumnus, on condition that certain appointments be made and certain buildings erected. 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.

Early in 1912 a Wilson boom was started to land him in the presidential chair. He traveled from coast to coast—in all 8,000 miles—talking clean government and democracy. On the forty-sixth ballot at the Baltimore convention Wilson was nominated.

The Republican party was split by Taft and Roosevelt and Wilson's election to the presidency resulted, on Nov. 12, 1912.

He entered the White House March 4, 1913, succeeding William Howard Taft. The most serious problem confronting him was the Mexican situation.

His policy toward Mexico was one of "watchful" waiting. He forced through the tariff revision, a graduated tax on incomes, and federal reserve bank system, which solved the currency problem. Voluntary disallowations took the place of prosecutions in handling the trusts.

Mrs. Wilson had been in poor health for some time and died Aug. 6, 1914.

The Mexican situation was still at the boiling point when the clash of European nations flared up. Wilson undertook the gigantic task of guiding America through as a neutral.

The Mexican situation caused the President to order mobilization of forces along the border in March, 1915.

In the fall of that year his engagement to Mrs. Edith Bolling Galt of Washington was announced. They were married Dec. 18 of that year.

This was the third Wilson wedding in the White House, the President's two daughters, Jessie and Eleanor, being wedded to Francis Bowes Sayre and William G. McAdoo, secretary of the Treasury, respectively.

In 1915—election year at hand—the Mexican situation reached a climax with the Villa raids across the border. Wilson sent "Black Jack" Pershing at the head of a punitive expedition into Mexico.

Despite the insults suffered at the hands of Germany, President Wilson maintained the neutral attitude and the Democratic slogan in the campaign of 1916. "He kept us out of war," helped him win the presidency again.

Late in his first term of office the German situation became so alarming that Wilson broke off diplomatic relations with Berlin. He sent Ambassador Von Bernstorff home.

War Is Declared

He went before Congress on April 2, 1917, and asked that the United States declare a state of war existed with Germany. Four days later he signed the measure and in a presidential proclamation declared a state of war existed.

He bent all efforts toward the successful carrying out of this country's war aims.

On May 13 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.

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 fourteen peace terms, which became famous the world over. Germany 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 had read the terms of the armistice, and announced the cessation of hostilities.

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 delegates and also visited sons. A committee studied the situation and scholarship requirements were raised and clubs abolished.

Then the rich alumni and parents of rich students rose up against him. The issue was complicated by the offer of a million fund 57 an alumnus, on condition that certain appointments be made and certain buildings erected. 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.

Early in 1912 a Wilson boom was started to land him in the presidential chair. He traveled from coast to coast—in all 8,000 miles—talking clean government and democracy. On the forty-sixth ballot at the Baltimore convention Wilson was nominated.

The Republican party was split by Taft and Roosevelt and Wilson's election to the presidency resulted, on Nov. 12, 1912.

He entered the White House March 4, 1913, succeeding William Howard Taft. The most serious problem confronting him was the Mexican situation.

His policy toward Mexico was one of "watchful" waiting. He forced through the tariff revision, a graduated tax on incomes, and federal reserve bank system, which solved the currency problem. Voluntary disallowations took the place of prosecutions in handling the trusts.

Mrs. Wilson had been in poor health for some time and died Aug. 6, 1914.

The Mexican situation was still at the boiling point when the clash of European nations flared up. Wilson undertook the gigantic task of guiding America through as a neutral.

The Mexican situation caused the President to order mobilization of forces along the border in March, 1915.

In the fall of that year his engagement to Mrs. Edith Bolling Galt of Washington was announced. They were married Dec. 18 of that year.

This was the third Wilson wedding in the White House, the President's two daughters, Jessie and Eleanor, being wedded to Francis Bowes Sayre and William G. McAdoo, secretary of the Treasury, respectively.

In 1915—election year at hand—the Mexican situation reached a climax with the Villa raids across the border. Wilson sent "Black Jack" Pershing at the head of a punitive expedition into Mexico.

Despite the insults suffered at the hands of Germany, President Wilson maintained the neutral attitude and the Democratic slogan in the campaign of 1916. "He kept us out of war," helped him win the presidency again.

Late in his first term of office the German situation became so alarming that Wilson broke off diplomatic relations with Berlin. He sent Ambassador Von Bernstorff home.

War Is Declared

He went before Congress on April 2, 1917, and asked that the United States declare a state of war existed with Germany. Four days later he signed the measure and in a presidential proclamation declared a state of war existed.

He bent all efforts toward the successful carrying out of this country's war aims.

On May 13 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.

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 fourteen peace terms, which became famous the world over. Germany 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 had read the terms of the armistice, and announced the cessation of hostilities.

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 delegates and also visited sons. A committee studied the situation and scholarship requirements were raised and clubs abolished.

Then the rich alumni and parents of rich students rose up against him. The issue was complicated by the offer of a million fund 57 an alumnus, on condition that certain appointments be made and certain buildings erected. 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.