WOODROW WILSON'S ADMINISTRATION: Eight Years of the World's Greatest... 

Hris & Ewing, G.V. Bock, Paul Thompson, Times Wide World Photos. (International Film Service.) Ha... 

New York Times (1857-1922); Feb 27, 1921; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The New York Times 

pg. BR1

WOODROW WILSON’S ADMINISTRATION
Eight Years of the World’s Greatest History

Woodrow Wilson took the oath of office as President on March 4, 1913, after one of the most sweeping triumphs ever known in American political history. He had been the candidate of the Republican Party, which had given him 435 electoral votes in the preceding November election. He had the support of Taft’s; and though he was a "minority President," he had a popular plurality of more than 2,000,000 over Roosevelt and nearly 3,000,000 over Taft.

Moreover, the party which was coming back into control of the Government after sixteen years of wandering in the wilderness had a majority of five in the Senate and held more than two-thirds of the seats in the lower house. With the opposition divided into two wings, which hated each other at the moment more than they hated the Democrats, the party seemed to have a fairly clear field for the enactment of those sweeping reforms which large elements of the public had been demanding for more than a decade.

With this liberalism, which was not disturbed being called radicalism, Mr. Wilson in his public career had been consistently identified. During his long service as a university professor and President he had been brought to the attention of a steadily growing public by his books and speeches on American political problems, in which he had spoken the thoughts which in those years were in the minds of millions of Americans on the need for reform to lessen those contacts between great business interests and the Government which had existed, now weaker and now stronger, ever since the days of Mark Hanna.

The ideals of Mr. Wilson were to the Government, reform, to be sure, went further than those of many of his followers, and took a different direction from the equally radical visions of others. An avowed admirer of the system of government which the Federalists created, he was devoted to the idea of that narrow framework of the American Government, and in his brief experience in public life had put into practice his theory that the Executive, even under American constitutional forms, not only could but should be the active director of the policy of the dominant party in legislation as well. But a public addicted to hero worshipping and government machinery, and inclined to believe that certain parts of the work of the Constitutional Convention of 1787 had been accomplished under divine inspiration, had no use for those ideas. They were to be found in the list of Wilson concepts of reform in political methods. They regarded him, in the language of those days, as a man of the "plain people," against the "interests." They had called his ideas Jeffersonian influences in Princeton University—a struggle from which he retired defeated, but made famous and prepared for wider fields by the publicity which he had won by the conflict—a sort of miniature representation of this antithesis between the people and big business, and they had learned to regard Mr. Wilson as a fighter for democratic principles against aristocratic tendencies, and the money power.

This reputation he had vastly exaggerated himself, and prepared for wider fields by the publicity which he had won by the conflict—a sort of miniature representation of this antithesis between the people and big business, and they had learned to regard Mr. Wilson as a fighter for democratic principles against aristocratic tendencies, and the money power.

1913, had returned a Legislative

fact, the chief interest of this particular scholar had always lain in the discovery of general and partly economic determinism that had diverted him in early life from the study of the teaching of its principles and history.

Woodrow Wilson, who his election was received with general satisfaction, was still regarded as the scholar in politics, for a Europe always inclined to the traditionalism of professional politicians in America liked to see in him the first fruitlets of that spirit which, the pioneer of the better classes of American society coming to aid into politics to counteract the evil effects of ward bosses and financial interests. Scarcely any American President ever took office with as much apprehension than the finding of graces of European opinion.

His radiation caused no great concern, however, to the apprehension only in limited circles at home—and even here the apprehensions were more over the power of the Democratic Party than on account of specific harm based on the character of the President-elect. The business depression of 1913 and 1914 would probably have been inevitable upon the inauguration of the Democratic President, particularly one pledged to the extreme urgency of the American economy. Most of the wild men had followed Roosevelt, and the most conservative business element felt a least some relief that there had been no re-entry into the White House of the Rough Riders, with a gift for dramatic phrases and a cohort of followers in which the histrionic fringes was disproportionately large and unusually ranged.

So Woodrow Wilson entered the Presidential office under conditions which were no more advantageous than that of any minority President and the representative of a minority party. He had even, during a good part of the Baltimore Convention, been a minority candidate for the nomination. The two wings of the Republicans should during the ensuing Administration succeed in working their differences and sectional appetites to some extent, the odds were in favor of their success in 1916. Moreover, the Democrats were now so far advanced, was in favor of something. Disappointment with the general influence of financial interests, which had gradually concentrated on the protective tariff as the chief, growing for years. In 1908 a public aroused by Roosevelt but with or without the help of the Republican Party to undertake his own work, and the answer of the party had been the payment of that tariff. That tariff broke the Republican Party in two and paved the way for the return of Roosevelt. N
Wilson's Early Problems: Tariff and Currency

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.
Border Troubles at Home, Then Conflict Abroad

In March 1933, the United States was at war with the United States. The war against Mexico was being led by President Wilson and his aide, Colonel Edward House. The war was fought to prevent Mexico from becoming a member of the League of Nations. The war was fought to prevent Mexico from becoming a member of the League of Nations. The war was fought to prevent Mexico from becoming a member of the League of Nations. The war was fought to prevent Mexico from becoming a member of the League of Nations. The war was fought to prevent Mexico from becoming a member of the League of Nations.

Landmarks in Wilson's Mexican Policy

Program for election and decision to red war, August, 1919.

Washington, D.C., April 28, 1919.

C.R. Laffoon, Deputy Postmaster General.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.
Mr. Wilson’s Continued Efforts at Mediation

1915: Opening of the World Series Baseball Game

The President was still in the thick of the war, and his continued efforts at mediation were becoming increasingly visible. The Mediation Efforts of 1916-1917 were a key part of his strategy to end the war, and he continued to push for a settlement. However, the war dragged on, and the Mediation Efforts were eventually unsuccessful.

The President’s involvement in the war effort was not limited to his efforts at mediation. He also continued to support American troops, even as the war became more和more brutal. The President’s continued efforts at mediation were a testament to his determination to end the war, but the war dragged on, and the Mediation Efforts were eventually unsuccessful.

The President’s continued efforts at mediation were a testament to his determination to end the war, but the war dragged on, and the Mediation Efforts were eventually unsuccessful.

The President’s involvement in the war effort was not limited to his efforts at mediation. He also continued to support American troops, even as the war became more brutal. The President’s continued efforts at mediation were a testament to his determination to end the war, but the war dragged on, and the Mediation Efforts were eventually unsuccessful.

The President’s continued efforts at mediation were a testament to his determination to end the war, but the war dragged on, and the Mediation Efforts were eventually unsuccessful.

The President’s involvement in the war effort was not limited to his efforts at mediation. He also continued to support American troops, even as the war became more brutal. The President’s continued efforts at mediation were a testament to his determination to end the war, but the war dragged on, and the Mediation Efforts were eventually unsuccessful.

The President’s involvement in the war effort was not limited to his efforts at mediation. He also continued to support American troops, even as the war became more brutal. The President’s continued efforts at mediation were a testament to his determination to end the war, but the war dragged on, and the Mediation Efforts were eventually unsuccessful.

The President’s involvement in the war effort was not limited to his efforts at mediation. He also continued to support American troops, even as the war became more brutal. The President’s continued efforts at mediation were a testament to his determination to end the war, but the war dragged on, and the Mediation Efforts were eventually unsuccessful.

The President’s involvement in the war effort was not limited to his efforts at mediation. He also continued to support American troops, even as the war became more brutal. The President’s continued efforts at mediation were a testament to his determination to end the war, but the war dragged on, and the Mediation Efforts were eventually unsuccessful.
America in the "War for Democracy"

The United States in the War for Democracy

America's Great Part in the "War for Democracy"

thereafter, the British government took control of the American government's financial assets abroad, and the British occupied territories in the Pacific. The American government was forced to turn to other sources of funding, such as loans from the British and other European powers. This was a major factor in the deterioration of the American economy in the years following the war.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.
Fight for the Treaty and the President's Illness

only now...some...inter...viewed;...he...a...the...in...effect...of...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...the...in...th...