SUNDAY
POST-DISPATCH
WANT ADS.
June 13, 9160

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

The Only Evening Paper in St. Louis With the Associated Press News Service

FINAL EDITION

VOL. 72. NO. 294 — ST. LOUIS, FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 18, 1920—36 PAGES. — PRICE THREE CENTS

PRESIDENT WILSON DISCUSSES REPUBLICAN PLATFORM AND POLICIES FOR THE POST-DISPATCH

HOOVER INDORSES G. O. P. ACTION AND ASKS VOTERS TO SUPPORT TICKET

Declares in Statement That Greater Part of Platform Is Constructive and Progressive Although Some Things Were "Inadequately Dealt With."

NO GROUP WILL RULE HARDING, HE SAYS

Believes Complex Political Organization Means Disaster and Would Discourage Breaking Away From Two Old Parties.

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Indorsing in the main the action of the Republican national convention at Chicago, Herbert Hoover in a letter to friends, made public today, after he had conferred with Senator Harding, the Republican presidential nominee, called upon all elements to the party to support the national ticket at the polls.

Hoover declared that the greater part of the Chicago platform is constructive and progressive and that "nothing prevents the compromise planks on labor, the league, etc., from being given a forward-looking interpretation." He added, however, that "some things, including a reorganization of our election expenditures and the primaries, are not adequately dealt with."

"Nothing could be more disastrous," he continued, "than the development of several party organizations representing the complexion of every group in the country. If we should come to this position, we shall be entirely ruled by log-rolling minorities or sterile political coalitions."

The former Food Administrator declared that it was the duty of those Republicans who hold "more definite views" to endeavor to bring them to realization within the party organization itself as the issues on which they hear arise.

"Group Domination Unlikely."

"If the Republican party is not to be irrevocably split," declared Hoover, "I cannot conceive that Senator Harding will for one moment submit the administrative side of the Government to the domination of any group or coterie."

Hoover in this connection said the Senator had stated to him that "the views of both the conservative and progressive wings of the party would be fully represented in the administration and that he represented no particular group, but that he considered it was his first duty as leader of the party to consolidate all elements into a united front. He will, of course, issue no statement after the Senator's public convention, and then after consultation with all sides.

Hoover's Letter to Friends.

"My own position on various issues is well enough known, and as to the party situation, I cannot make it more clear than the following letter which I sent to friends in different parts of the country two days ago, and before I had any communication with Senator Harding.

"I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter. I have received many hundred other communications from friends advising various courses with respect to the situation that eventuated in Chicago, for undoubtedly many of the independent and progressive Republicans like myself are greatly disappointed over some tendencies that were apparent at Chicago. The Chicago platform is not radical; the

Continued on Page 3, Column 6.

DETROIT AND CLEVELAND PASS ST. LOUIS IN POPULATION

Michigan City's Population Is 993,739, Gain of 113.4 Per Cent, and Ohio Metropolis Has 796,834, Increase of 42 Per Cent.

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The Census Bureau today announced 1920 populations of Detroit and Cleveland, as follows:

Detroit, 993,739, increase 527,973, or 113.4 per cent.

Cleveland, 796,834, increase 236,173, or 42.1 per cent.

Detroit, with a numerical increase and rate of growth larger than Chicago's, and second only to New York's during the last 10 years, is now fourth largest city of the country, displacing St. Louis, and outranking Boston, Cleveland, Baltimore and Pittsburgh, all of which were larger than the Michigan city 10 years ago.

Cleveland's area is 56.6 square miles and Detroit's 79.62 square miles.

The 1920 official population of St. Louis, announced April 13, is 773,000. This was an increase of 85,971, or 12.5 per cent, over the 1910 figure, which was 687,029.

Detroit's Gain a Record One.

Detroit is the only city of 100,000 or more which has more than doubled its population in the last 10 years.

Cleveland, also with a large increase, has outstripped St. Louis and Boston and takes rank as fifth largest city of the United States. The Ohio city had the fifth largest numerical increase of any municipality in the country during the last 10 years, its increase having been exceeded only by New York, Chicago, Detroit and Los Angeles. Cleveland's population exceeds that of St. Louis by 23,000 and that of Boston by almost 50,000.

With announcement of the populations of Cleveland and Detroit, the definite ranking of the country's 18 largest cities has been established. New York and Chicago will remain first and second largest cities, respectively. Philadelphia is the only one of the 18 whose 1920 population has not been announced, but it is not likely that the Pennsylvania city's rank as third largest in the country will be changed. Detroit's jump into fourth place and Cleveland's into fifth position forces St. Louis into sixth, Boston into seventh, Baltimore into eighth and Pittsburg into ninth places.

Ranking of Other Cities.

Los Angeles, with the largest rate of growth, advanced from seventeenth to tenth and displaced Buffalo, as well as attaining the honor of being the largest city west of St. Louis. San Francisco retained eleventh rank and Buffalo dropped from tenth to twelfth, while Milwaukee was forced into thirteenth place.

Washington, D. C., moved from sixteenth to fourteenth position, displacing Newark, N. J., which dropped into fifteenth position. Cincinnati, thirteenth largest city in 1910, now ranks as sixteenth.

New Orleans, through the advance of Los Angeles and Washington, was forced from fifteenth rank to seventeenth position, while Minneapolis retained its rank as eighteenth largest city.

The ranking of the cities below Minneapolis cannot be determined until the populations of Kansas City, Mo.; Providence, R. I., and Rochester, N. Y., have been announced.

Boston, which was fifth in 1910, and which was feared this year, was shown to be still behind St. Louis in its population, announced June 3, is 747,923, placing Boston farther behind St. Louis than in 1910.

Detroit and Cleveland seemed to be heard from. Detroit was ninth among American cities in 1910, with 465,766, and Cleveland was sixth, with 560,663.

A Detroit suburb, Hamtramck, scored the highest increase in population announced this year, its increase being from 3559 to 48,615, or 1266 per cent.

CLOUDY, TONIGHT, TOMORROW; LITTLE TEMPERATURE CHANGE

THE TEMPERATURES.

1 a. m.	69	11 a. m.	68
6 a. m.	69	1 p. m.	74
9 a. m.	65	3 p. m.	74

Highest yesterday, 74, at 4:30 p. m.; lowest, 60, at 7 a. m.

THE TEAMSTER SAYS: "GIDDAP"

Official forecast for St. Louis and vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight and tomorrow, not much change in temperature.

Missouri: Partly cloudy tonight and tomorrow, possibly showers in extreme south and extreme west portions; not much change in temperature.

Illinois: Fair tonight and tomorrow, not much change in temperature.

Stage of the river at 7 a. m., 15.4 feet, a fall of 1.2 feet.

DEPUTIES SMELL WHISKY AS AUTO PASSES, ARREST DRIVER

Adam Benka Says He Bought 60 Gallons at $6 From Man at Ramona Park.

Deputy Constables, when watching for speeders near Ramona Park at 8:30 o'clock last night, were attracted by the odor of whisky as they passed another automobile, and looking more closely they saw a collection of jugs and demijohns in the rear seat. They halted the car and arrested the driver, who said he was Adam Benka, 30 years old, of 4001 North Broadway. They found four containers with 60 gallons of raisin whisky in the automobile.

Benka said he had bought it from a man whom he had met at Ramona Park by appointment after having made his acquaintance downtown during the afternoon. He paid $6 a gallon, he said.

Benka was turned over to a prohibition enforcement agent at Clayton today, and was taken to Ramona Park to point out the exact place where he got the whisky.

Free Band Concert Tonight

At O'Fallon Park, 7:30 to 10:30 o'clock.

In Next Sunday's Post-Dispatch

The Republican Standard Bearers—A page of striking portraits in the **Rotogravure Section.** Beautiful reproductions that are good enough to frame.

The Canonization of St. Joan of Arc—Impressive snapshots of the historic scene at the beatification in St. Peters, Rome, of the greatest woman France has ever known.

The Bullfight in Madrid on Easter Sunday—A lively description by a Post-Dispatch staff correspondent of what actually went on in the bull ring during this bloody event, with the study of its effect on the women who were there. Some sidelights on Gallito, the greatest of bull-fighters, who was recently gored to death during an exhibition.

A Prisoner of Trotsky—The review of a remarkable book that has just been published with an introduction by a noted St. Louisan. It is almost certain to raise a controversy in American diplomacy.

What French Brides in St. Louis Think About Some American Customs—Their opinions on some of our methods are not very complimentary and you will enjoy their point of view even if you do not sympathize with it.

Van Valkenburgh's Full Hour by Elizabeth Jourdan—The first installment of thirtieth story in great two-a-week series, now running in the Daily and Sunday Post-Dispatch. Thrilling interest in every line.

Play Your Ace by H. C. Witwer—"The Wife and I," says the hero of this bully humorous yarn, "are provin' to each other that the road to true love is rough and full of detours."

The Mystery of the Inch of Cloth—A gripping detective story after the Japanese style.

Getting Acquainted With Our Neighbors Back in the Tennessee Mountains—What a St. Louis writer found on a visit among the people of the purest Anglo-Saxon blood in the country.

Tardy Honor Paid to an American Who Discovered a Continent—Monument dedicated to him in Arlington Cemetery 79 years after he put a vast stretch of earth on the map.

Order Your Copy Today

GEO. W. PERKINS, FINANCIER, DIES IN SANITARIUM

Affection Causing Death Believed to Have Been Result of Influenza and Pneumonia Contracted in France.

AMONG FIRST TO URGE PROFIT-SHARING

Started in Insurance Business, Was in Morgan Firm Ten Years, Then Retired to Do Work of Public Nature.

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, June 18.—George W. Perkins, financier, died this morning in the Stamford Hall Sanitarium, Stamford, Conn.

It became known June 11 that Perkins had suffered a nervous breakdown, but members of his family did not intimate at that time that his life was in danger.

Perkins was taken to Stamford about 10 days ago, when his son, George W. Perkins Jr., announced the change was made to afford his father a complete rest and seclusion from his friends who sought his counsels during the political campaign preceding the Chicago convention.

The affection to which Perkins succumbed is believed to have been the result of influenza and pneumonia, contracted while serving with the Y. M. C. A. in France during the war.

A statement by the financier's physicians given out at Perkins' office gave the time of his death as 2:15 this morning. Death resulted from an attack of "acute inflammation of the brain, the result of complete nervous exhaustion due to intense and continuous overwork," the announcement said.

The death of Perkins was particularly unexpected, it was said at his offices, on account of his having recently survived a very serious heart attack, after which his family and friends believed his constitution sufficiently robust to throw off the malady.

While details of the funeral have not been announced, it was said it would take place Sunday afternoon at the Riverdale Presbyterian Church in the Bronx. The services will be private, it was said. The body was taken to his country home at Riverdale today.

Perkins Among First to Propose Profit Sharing to "Big Business."

George Walbridge Perkins, for 6 years a member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., was reputed to have first suggested to and persuaded "big business" to adopt profit-sharing, insurance, service bonuses, sick benefits and old-age pensions.

It was Perkins who was also said to have inaugurated the plan which permitted employes of the United States Steel Corporation and the International Harvester Co., in both of which he was at one time an executive, to purchase stock on installments and at less than market value on the assumption that "industrial justice is the most profitable of investments, that justice promotes peace, peace promotes prosperity and that the workmen's prosperity is necessary to the prosperity of the business man."

Perkins was born in Chicago, Jan. 31, 1862, a descendant of Jacob Perkins, an English ancestor who settled in Boston in 1631. His father, George Perkins, was long engaged in the shipping industry at Buffalo, later a pioneer in the life insurance field. The son entered the insurance business in Chicago when 15 as a clerk, became a bookkeeper, an agent and subsequently manager of a Cleveland office. He went to Denver and in 1892 was made vice president of the New York Life Insurance Co. His achievements attracted the attention of the elder Morgan and in 1900 he was invited to become a member of the Wall street firm. In this capacity he negotiated a number of big foreign loans. He remained with J. P. Morgan & Co. until 1910, meanwhile becoming a director of numerous large corporations including the steel and harvester companies, a number of railroads and International Mercantile Marine Co.

Was Progressive Chairman.

Retiring from business a few years later, as he said, "to devote myself to other work of a public and semi-public nature," Perkins wrote and spoke frequently on the subject of industrial justice, and when Col. Roosevelt became Progressive candidate for the presidency in 1912 he

Continued on Page 3, Column 7.

Correspondent's Description of President Today; Mr. Wilson's Own View of His Condition

FROM Louis Seibold's account of his three-hour visit with the President at the White House:

The man studied at a distance of six feet on the rear portico of the White House on Tuesday did not appear to have changed greatly in facial characteristics since the last meeting with him eight months before. But there was a change. To assert that its face did not bear the marks of illness and suffering would be not only disingenuous, but wholly incorrect.

It was the face of a man who had suffered greatly, but who had endured it with stoicism born of fine courage. It was the same angular face, quite as full in cheek and not the least shrunken at the temples, but it had of the same face registered in a mental picture eight months before. Yet the marks of illness and confinement were unmistakably there, which even a healthy color surging through the drawn gray skin could not entirely dispel.

President's remark when his attention was called by the correspondent to charges made during debates in the Senate:

"You must remember we have a political campaign on. All kinds of criticisms and charges fill the air; investigations are the rule. The purpose of them is easy to understand when you recall the fact that there is a political campaign in front of us. You would think, sometimes, we were bewailing a defeat instead of celebrating a victory."

PRESIDENT'S remark to correspondent when felicitated on his recovery:

"I am coming around in good shape and could do a lot more things now if Mrs. Wilson and Dr. Grayson would kindly look the other way once in a while. I suppose that such tender vigilance is justified, but I can tell you now that I have been doing more amid this tranquil setting than I used to do when I spent my days in the office receiving all sorts of people on all sorts of errands.

"I have more time for deliberation and can concentrate with better advantage on the matters which come to me. This morning I was at my desk in my study at 9 o'clock going over matters that needed attention. I affixed my signature to a great many commissions, which is one of the penalties of being President. This afternoon I have a Cabinet meeting in my study, and then later on I may go for a motor ride. I get some exercise that is helpful to me, but it is not as much as I should like, nor as much as I am going to indulge in later on."

President's remark when his attention was called by the correspondent to charges made during debates in the Senate:

"You must remember we have a political campaign on. All kinds of criticisms and charges fill the air; investigations are the rule. The purpose of them is easy to understand when you recall the fact that there is a political campaign in front of us. You would think, sometimes, we were bewailing a defeat instead of celebrating a victory."

GRAND JURY TO TAKE UP MARTIN TRUCK CO. AFFAIRS

Circuit Attorney Also to Try to Find Fugitive Head of Concern to Answer Manslaughter Indictment.

Circuit Attorney McDaniel said today that he would make an investigation of the measures taken by Arthur Raymond, known in St. Louis for the last two and one-half years as Frank A. Martin, president of the Martin Motor Truck Co., 2800 Pine street, to borrow $200,000 in six weeks prior to his disappearance from the city last June 6.

The Circuit Attorney also said that he desired the return to St. Louis of Raymond for prosecution under an indictment of April 4, 1913, charging manslaughter. As told in late editions of yesterday's Post-Dispatch, Raymond was driver of a taxicab occupied by Arthur Gadalt, a wealthy livestock dealer, which was struck by an Olive-Maryland street car at Boyle and McPherson avenues on March 26, 1913. Godair was thrown out and killed.

Raymond fled from St. Louis at that time. Returning in 1917, he assumed the name of "Frank A. Martin," becoming a large distributor of motor trucks, owner of a home in Clayton and lately treasurer of the Missouri Motorbus Co., which operates motor busses between Sixth and Locust streets and Delmar boulevard and Hamilton avenue.

It was stated in the Circuit Attorney's office that no inquiry had been made into Raymond's transactions, but from statements made to reporters it appeared that "Martin" had rehypothecated mortgaged trucks. If this is correct, it was stated, the probable charge against him would be obtaining money on false pretenses.

Mr. E. M. Lubbeck, a representative of the Diamond T. Motor Truck Co. of Chicago, who has taken charge of the Martin Motor Truck Co. at the request of creditors, stated to a Post-Dispatch reporter yesterday that approximately $40,000 of the $200,000 borrowed by "Martin" was upon paper that since has been found to be spurious. Maj. Lubbeck today explained the method employed by "Martin" in obtaining the money.

Got Double Loans.

"It is the custom of truck manufacturers," Maj. Lubbeck said, "upon shipment of a truck to any of its agents, to mail the original bill of lading for the truck to the agent and a duplicate bill of lading, with a sight draft for the price of the truck attached to his bank. Thus, it was necessary for the agent to pay the sight draft before he could unload the truck. 'Martin' was the agent of the Diamond T. Truck in St. Louis. The practice of the company in dealing with 'Martin' was no different

Continued on Page 3, Column 7.

WANT ROOSTER TO SUPPLANT DONKEY AS DEMOCRATIC EMBLEM

Women to Take Thousands of Little Silver Chanticleers to National Convention.

By the Associated Press.

CHICAGO, June 18.—The rooster should supplant the donkey as the Democratic party's emblem, according to Mrs. Frederick Tahl, chairman of the Finance Committee of the Illinois Democratic Women's Committee. She says that millions of little silver roosters will be taken to the national convention at San Francisco by Democratic women. She said:

"The rooster is a proud bird and has something, to crow about. I find the donkey was wished on the party just after the Civil War when the Democrats stubbornly refused the reconstruction program of the opposite party. The Democrats are not 'mulish,' only 'firm.'"

The Illinois delegates will leave Sunday night on a special train for San Francisco. They will make but one stop, at Colorado Springs, to see the Garden of the Gods.

MAINE SUFFRAGE REFERENDUM

Governor Calls for Vote on State Legislation Sept. 13.

By the Associated Press.

AUGUSTA, Me., June 18.—A referendum on the act passed by the last Legislature granting women the right to vote for presidential electors was ordered by Gov. Milliken in a proclamation today. The act will be submitted at the State elections Sept. 13 in response to petitions signed by more than 10,000 voters.

300 WOMEN REPORTED SLAIN

By the Associated Press.

MEXICO CITY, June 18.—Three hundred women camp followers attached to Government forces have been killed by the orders of Francisco Villa, the bandit, according to El Democrata today, quoting Jacinto Trueba, a wealthy merchant of Jimenez, State of Chihuahua.

Excelsior prints a similar story, but does not give the source of its information.

WANT ADS
for the
SUNDAY
POST-DISPATCH
should be sent to the
Main Office
or a
Drug Store
Saturday afternoon—
Before 6 P. M.
to insure
BETTER SERVICE
on the Phone
from the Druggist
in the Main Office

CALL Olive or Central 6000—your credit is good if you rent a PHONE.

Closing hour:
9:30 p. m. at Main Office.
9:00 at most drug stores

ONE OF THE REASONS:
9160 Want Ads last Sunday.

VEILED REJECTION OF LEAGUE BY G.O.P. WON'T FOOL ANYONE, HE SAYS

Declares People Will Detect Evasion of Big Issues in Document Adopted at Chicago.

HOPES DEMOCRATS WILL TAKE PROGRESSIVE STAND

Executive Asserts Direct Antithesis to "Reactionary, Ambiguous and Camouflaged" Republican Platform Would Be Most Acceptable From San Francisco.

(The Post-Dispatch herewith presents, with President Wilson's full approval, the following interview which Louis Seibold, a staff correspondent of the Post-Dispatch and New York World, had with him at the White House this week.)

By Louis Seibold.

Copyright, 1920, by the Press Pub. Co. (New York World).

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The President, much interested in the extraordinary results of the Republican convention at Chicago, asked a great many questions concerning the organization, the dominant figures and the controlling influences that dictated the platform and engineered the nomination of Mr. Harding. He seemed to take an almost boyish delight in the sketchy description that I was able to give him. Regarding the nominees, the President declined to make any comment beyond expressing the belief that the gentlemen selected for President and Vice President at Chicago "admirably harmonized with the platform."

"I suppose I should feel flattered," he said, with a twinkle in his eyes, "over being made the issue of the presidential campaign by the Republican party. But even the effort of the platform makers at Chicago to confer the distinction of being not only a burning but a living issue by camouflaging and obscuring the real issues will not deceive the people.

"The processes by which the Chicago platform was accomplished seemed to me to have been essentially and scientifically Prussian in inspiration and method. Instead of quoting Washington and Lincoln, the Republican platform should have quoted Bismarck and Bernhardi, because the Republican attitude regarding the supreme issue that cannot be abandoned or disregarded strongly suggests the arbitrary influences that dictated the doctrines of those two eminent persons.

"Every change directed against me and my administration is obviously designed to becloud and negative the paramount issues confronting the people of America, to befog their sense of responsibility and make violation of the obligations they have assumed to be of small consequence. I sincerely believe that the attempt of the Republican party to win the election of the American people for its attempted evasion of these obligations will be decisively rebuked. With one thing I am fully satisfied; this is that the Republican party in its platform has joined me in the suggestion I made in my letter to the guests at the Jackson day dinner in Washington in January last. In that letter I expressed the hope that a sincere attempt would be made to determine the attitude of the American people on the League of Nations by the issue being made a genuinely democratic process of referendum.

No Forecast of Sentiment.

"Of course, I have no way of anticipating the probable trend of sentiment. I will be expressed in the Democratic National convention at San Francisco or forecasting the ultimate conclusions of that body. But I have every confidence that the delegates who will sit in that convention will repeat the challenge I issued to the Republican party and express their readiness to permit the people, to decide between the vague and ambitious declaration by the Republicans, and a positive and definite expression of opinion by the Democratic party. Whatever else the Democratic party may do I hope that its convention at San Francisco will say just what it means on every issue, and that it will not resort either to ambiguity or evasions in doing so.

"I should prefer at this time not to discuss partisan politics or to venture any prediction as to the probable attitude that the Democratic convention will take on any subject. I sincerely believe, however, that the vast majority of gentlemen who will sit in the San Francisco convention will appreciate the necessity and permanent value of keeping the word that America has given to the rest of the world.

"This thing (the League of Nations) lies too deep to permit of any political sculduggery, any attempt to evade moral and humanitarian responsibilities, much too solemn to treat so lightly or ignore.

"The thinly veiled rejection of the principle of the League of Nations by the Chicago convention will not fool anyone. The attitude of Senator Lodge and that of Senator Johnson differ only in degree. Both are really opposed to it in any form. One of these gentlemen is disingenuous and evasive and the other candidly hostile.

"In common with other recognized spokesmen for the Republican party they accord me too much credit for the conception of the League of Nations project. While I am glad to assume the responsibility for the part I have played in promoting it, the honor of discovering its merits and appreciating its values cannot justly be given to me.

McKinley Advocated League.

"The last son of Ohio to become President of the United States advocated a League of Nations more than 15 years before I became impressed with its tremendous importance and seized upon it as providing the greatest insurance ever devised against war. I mean William McKinley. Senator Theodore Burton, another Ohio Republican possessing rare powers of perception, was an ardent champion of it. Senator Lodge was so favorably impressed with the value of a League of Nations as providing adequate safeguards against war that he publicly championed it in an address before Union Seminary.

"So it must be a trifle disconcerting to some Republicans to have their party propose now to repudiate that which was approved a few years ago by some of their most important leaders. I am as confident today as I was when I returned from Paris finally in July last that the people of not only America, but of the entire world are in favor of the League of Na-

Correspondent in Three-Hour Visit Finds President's Mental Vigor Unimpaired

Executive Gains 20 Pounds in Two Months and He Does More Work Than Before Confinement

Bears Evidence of Physical Suffering and Walks Slowly With Aid of Cane—Says He Feels Able to Take More Exercise.

By JOSEPH SEIBOLD,
A Staff Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch and New York World.
(Copyright, 1920, by the Press Publishing Co. (New York World).)

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Nine months of courageous battling to repair the consequences of illness resulting from the profligacy with which all earnest men draw upon their balance in the bank of nature has neither daunted the spirit nor impaired in the slightest degree this splendid intellect of Woodrow Wilson.

Nine months of isolation while the orderly processes of nature, combined with tender and efficient care, restored nervous and physical tissues strained by too heavy demands on a physique never robust at best, have manifestly affected the flesh, but have not abridged the intense devotion of Mr. Wilson to the principles for which he fought with the grasping statesmen of Europe and political obstructionists of his own country.

The President has paid in the flesh. There is no doubt about that. But with sublime courage he fought while he lay almost physically helpless. Now that his complete restoration to health seems assured, he fights with determined purpose to bring America to what he considers its sense of duty to the rest of the world, with the fullest realization of his own duty to America. Mr. Wilson's vision and courage through these nine months of illness have but served to make him the more determined that justice and right (as he appraises them) shall prevail throughout the world if every force of influence at his command can accomplish it.

These are the outstanding impressions that the correspondent brought from a three-hour visit of Tuesday last, to the best loved and most hated man in the world, and of half an hour's call on Wednesday.

During the three hours I spent with the President I saw him transact the important functions of his office with his old-time decisiveness, method and clearness of intellectual appraisement.

Facility of Expression.

The correspondent heard him dictate his decisions on matters of great Governmental importance with facility of expression and directness of meaning that indicated no impairment of his effective elements (many that has known only the hardest kind of work for 40 years.

The correspondent talked with him for upward of an hour, in which were discussed a wide range of subjects and concerning which he expressed himself, not only with Wilsonian vigor, but established the even more gratifying survival of the saving sense of humor.

The correspondent saw him walk from one apartment to another on Tuesday, and on Wednesday accompanied him as he walked with no other help than a cane, none too strong, from the elevator to the White House to his motor car. The cane upon which his right hand found support was the sort of stick he used to thrash through the varsity patches when he was president of Princeton.

His use of it on Wednesday accentuated the heritage of his long illness, yet the halting movement of the motor agencies of his left leg impressed me as being far less pronounced than that which characterized the movements of Gen. Leonard Wood.

There was no dragging of the left foot as there would be if the President's left leg were completely paralyzed. There was a tendency to lift it a trifle higher and in advance of the sturdy right limb.

The best proof of the great improvement in the President's physical condition was provided when he mounted three improvised wooden steps and entered the motor car with only such assistance as would naturally be given to a person convalescing from serious illness.

In appearance the President seemed much the same as on his return from Paris. He has gained about 20 pounds in weight during the last two months. His face is not distorted in the slightest degree, as some of the unfriendly versions of his illness have asserted. The Wilson face is much the same as it was, though it bears the impress of months of suffering.

After he had worked, and we had talked for an hour, the President rose from his office chair on the balcony to the south of his long room, slowly, cautiously, but with confidence. Mrs. Wilson, the President and the correspondent composed the small and select audience that w nessed a "Bill" Hart thriller in the darkened chamber.

Following the President's wife, the President, Dr. Grayson, Secretary Tumulty and the correspondent passed into the luncheon and other phases of current events. The President's appetite appeared to be very good, and he was in an entertaining mood. He even attempted a limerick but was prevented by an interruption.

"Visit" to the People.

The interview with the President, during which we discussed a wide range of subjects, was in the nature of a "visit" on his part to the people of the country. It had been arranged in accordance with a suggestion that the President indulge (through the New York World and Post-Dispatch) in a visit with the citizens of the United States for a discussion of the intimate and personal topics which have no place in the formal and official documents through which he transacts the business of the nation. The date was originally fixed for the first of June, but it was deferred until Tuesday last.

The appointment with the President was for 10:30 o'clock. At that hour the correspondent threaded the corridors of the office building to the west of the White House proper, where alert clerks and messengers, the regular detail of vigilant reports that "cover" the White House and little groups of sightseers provided a scene of activity always fascinating to the visitor.

An attendant piloted the correspondent under a long trellised arbor abutting the formal garden, riotous in splashes of redolent magnolia, hydrangea, snowball, de brabant roses, Japanese cherry trees and clinging clusters of Dorothy Perkins and Caroline Testout tree roses.

The President and Mrs. Wilson were found on the south balcony, which juts in a semi-circle out from the mansion, is 20 feet deep, 50 in width and looks out over an impressive stretch of velvety lawn hedged in with magnolias, Japanese quince, spruce pines, majestic maples and stunt dogwood.

Two figures were silhouetted at the edge of the balcony against the vista. One of these figures was standing. This was Mrs. Wilson, first lady of the land, gentle in mien, charming in pose and smiling a cordial welcome. The other figure was that of the President, seated in an office chair. Mrs. Wilson was standing with her left hand on the back of this chair and her right arranging some document in a square desk basket.

Mrs. Wilson's frock was of white figured foulard and she wore no jewels save her wedding ring. After paying my respects to the smiling chatelaine of the White House, I turned to the President. He extended his right hand and gave me a hearty grip, as he said:

"Seibold, I am very glad to see you. It was nice of you to come and visit with me. Sit down for a minute or two while I dispose of some official business. I want to visit with the country. Dr. Grayson here, and Mrs. Wilson, think I should not roam around yet, and, of course, I have to obey their orders."

President Turns to His Work.

The President then excused himself and turned to the consideration of some official business. While he was engaged in this task I had a very good opportunity to study him at close range and to make mental note of his system of working.

Mrs. Wilson took from the basket documents requiring the President's attention. Mr. Tumulty drew up a chair to the office table before which the President sat. He provided explanations of the documents and circumstances of the subject matter when asked to do so.

Admiral Grayson excused himself to attend to some other business elsewhere. At times Mrs. Wilson read to the President from the paper in her hand or called his attention to him. He scrutinized it closely, asked a question or two regarding it of Mr. Tumulty, and then proceeded to dispose of the matter with the same studied deliberation that has always characterized his official methods.

Sometimes he directed that the document be sent back for further or clearer explanation. When he had reached the decision he turned to Charles W. Swem, his confidential stenographer, standing with notebook in hand between the President and Mr. Tumulty. The President dictated rapidly his conclusions or orders and there was no suggestion of indecision in doing so. Later on the President had dictated more than 20 letters, ranging in volume from three lines to 400 or 500 words, he turned his attention to the consideration of documents that had already been reduced to typed writing and affixed his signature. At a distance of six feet one could see that the signature was written without difficulty and left on the document before him the same copperplate signature that can be found on documents bearing signatures many years ago