

MURR IMPORT CO.

MANUFACTURERS

CHICAGO, ILL.

INTRODUCTION

When Martha Louise Swan acquired the "KOH-I-NOOR" catalog a number of years ago, the catalog had heavy cardboard covers which appeared to have come from an expensive photo album of the Stadler Photographing Company in Chicago. Someone had carefully cut the original "KOH-I-NOOR" catalog apart and pasted the pages onto the linen pages of the photo album; the pages were then covered with a clear plastic-like coating to further protect them. The pages of the catalog/album have three holes in the left edge which Mrs. Swan says originally had eyelets and lacing which bound the pages together. Also pasted in the album were newspaper articles about President Woodrow Wilson; these have also been included in the reproduction. The undated catalog itself consisted of twenty-two pages with seventeen patterns.

Although not a great deal is known about Richard Murr and the "KOH-I-NOOR" company, it was felt that the information presented in the catalog would be of interest to collectors of American Brilliant Cut Glass. The "KOH-I-NOOR" company was significant enough that it was mentioned by both J. Michael Pearson and Albert Christian Revi in their books on American Brilliant Cut Glass.

We would like to thank Mrs. Swan for graciously sharing this information with the Association members. Two hundred fifty reproductions of the catalog have been made and were advertised for sale in the October 1998 Hobstar.

Submitted by:

Warren & Teddie Biden
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The following information is reproduced from "American Cut and Engraved Glass" by Albert Christian Revi, pg. 429, 430 and 469 and has been reproduced with his permission.

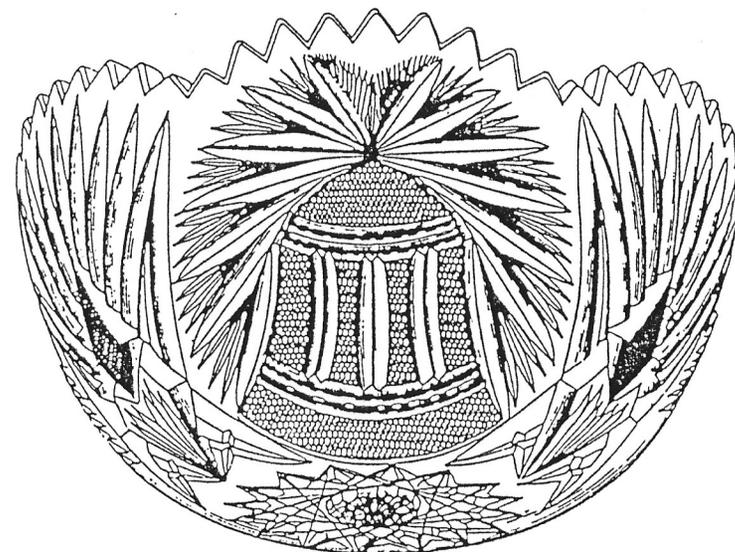
Richard Murr

On June 26, 1906, Richard Murr, 18 Sutter Street, San Francisco, California, was issued a trademark for "cut glass" which consisted of the word "Koh-i-noor," after the famous diamond in the British crown jewels collection. The papers stated that this trade name had been used by Murr since July 1, 1905, and this may well be a close approximation of the date that his business was established. We could not determine from available records in San Francisco whether Murr manufactured his own cut glass, or simply sold such wares produced by other companies.

About 1907, Murr moved his business to Chicago, Illinois, maintaining showrooms at 56 Fifth Avenue, room 308. "Richard Murr, Glassware" appears in the 1908 issue of the *Lakeside Directory* at the aforementioned address. In 1928, Murr is again listed in the directories; this time as a "Mercantile Consultant," with offices at 332 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago. At that time he was no longer in the cut glass business.

On February 11, 1908, Richard Murr registered a design patent for a cut glass bowl in his "Christmas Bell" pattern. The design consists of a bell-shaped motif surmounted and partially surrounded by a feathery wreath, as is shown in the patent illustration.

The "Christmas Bell" pattern; patented Feb. 11, 1908, by R. Murr.



Trademarks and Labels for Cut Glass Wares

Richard Murr
Chicago, Ill.
San Francisco, Cal.

KOH-I-NOOR

The following information appears in the "Encyclopedia of American Cut and Engraved Glass, Volume II" by J. Michael Pearson, pg. 46 and has been reproduced with his permission.

The following trademark appears in the "Encyclopedia of American Cut and Engraved Glass, Volume I" by J. Michael Pearson, pg. 262 and has been reproduced with his permission.

Trademarks

American and Canadian Trademarks (in alphabetical order)

262 ENCYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN CUT GLASS

RICHARD MURR
San Francisco, Cal. *KOH-I-NOOR

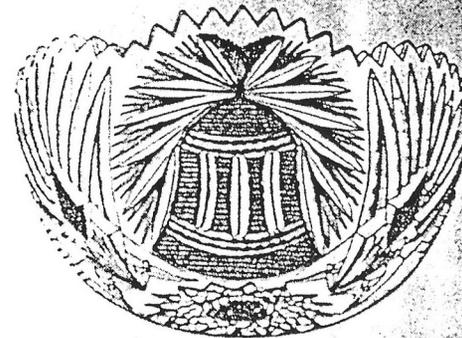
46 ENCYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN CUT GLASS

BELL

Christmas Bell pattern by Richard Murr, patented February 11, 1908, #39118

It is not clear whether Murr was a manufacturer, a cutting house, or simply sold items produced by other companies.

39,118. GLASS BOWL. RICHARD MURR. Chicago, Ill.
Filed Dec. 18, 1907. Serial No. 409,786. Term of
patent 7 years.



The ornamental design for a glass bowl, as shown.

Reproduced from the files of the U.S. Patent
Office

WILSON DIED AS HE LIVED, UNEXPLAINED

David Lawrence Begins His "True Story of Wilson" by Sketching Contradictions in Character of the Statesman.

By David Lawrence

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CHAPTER I.

Woodrow Wilson died as he lived—unexplained and unrevealed. None—not even his intimates—ever knew the mental processes which crystallized his decisions on policy or converted friendships of a lifetime into the coldness of utter detachment. Those who held office under him lived in fear of his disfavor—they repressed their criticisms. Those with whom he broke were involuntarily prejudiced against him—they exaggerated his defects and minimized his virtues.

Stern and impassive, yet emotional; calm and patient, yet quick-tempered and impulsive; forgetful of those who had served him, yet devoted to many who had rendered but minor services; unforgetting and fierce in his contempt for some who had dared to disagree with him, yet generous with others even to the extent of appointing them to high office; precise and business-like, and yet upon occasion blighted without more reason than intuition itself; seclusive, yet a crusader for the larger purposes of democracy—thus might his characteristic contradictions be incoherently grouped in a series of paradoxes.

PERSONALITY PERPLEXES

And even these are not all the attributes of the strange personality of Woodrow Wilson. The author knew Woodrow Wilson for 18 years; stood at close range through the rise and fall of his eventful career, felt the throb of his efforts for a better humanity, watched the inconsistencies of policy evolution, perceived the boldness by which almost alone he embarked on major programs, and often took note of the eccentricities of a personality perplexing to all but those who blindly accepted his leadership.

This chronicle and analysis of the man whose words during the World War were broadcast to the four corners of the earth, as had happened to no other American in history, is not intended to give aid and comfort either

(Continued on Page Four, Column One.)

Life Story Begins Today

WOODROW WILSON, the true story of whose career as seen by David Lawrence starts in today's Journal. It is an account of "the unparalleled ascent of a college professor to the throne of moral leader in a world torn between intense commercialism and Christian idealism."



WILSON DIED AS HE LIVED, A MYSTERY, WRITES LAWRENCE

(Continued From Page One)

to those who saw in Woodrow Wilson an empirical opportunist of boundless ambition, arbitrary and tyrannical in the exercise of his power, or those who with partisan zeal placed the stamp of unqualified approval on his acts personal and political, his singular concepts of party discipline or international intercourse.

NO FAVOR SOUGHT

The author essays a task of historical disclosure because in all the years of his acquaintance with Woodrow Wilson no favor was sought and none given. No obligation was incurred, no political allegiance established. Most of the time it fell to the author's lot as a newspaper reporter to see behind the curtain of events. It was a scrutiny based upon a professional labor prompted by the never-ending demands of present-day journalism, a scrutiny resented at times by Mr. Wilson himself, tolerated in other instances as a necessary evil. He was fully accepted by the author as a man of that "pitiless" and "unguarded" speech he coined for his cabinet ministers.

Books, revealing Woodrow Wilson lined, will serve turbulent career, but those who inescapable a wrath, headstrong, and prophet of

we in the operated, the directing directionless progress of the world, his of in

WANTED TO DO MUCH

Again and again Woodrow Wilson, sure-footed, confident, self-reliant, so far as the outside world was concerned, seemed on the verge of a great blunder only to be saved therefrom by the insistent counsel of his colleagues and advisers. As fascinating is the tale of what Woodrow Wilson wanted to do, but did not, as the story of the spectacular things he did do, some of them, too, in direct opposition to his most faithful friends and counsellors.

Romance, which in the lives of all great men has played a dominating role, runs through the drama of the Wilsonian career, affecting him at times most profoundly. In all history perhaps there is no statesman who was as deeply influenced or as quickly stimulated in intellectual vigor by an atmosphere of feminine brilliance. It raised him to the loftiest heights. Chivalrous, always wholesome, susceptible to the charms of those he loved, the unpublished writings of Woodrow Wilson, apart from affairs of state, constitute a most remarkable collection of literary gems. The world missed a great novelist in Woodrow Wilson. His spontaneity was genius itself.

WIFE'S DEATH A BLOW

The death of the first Mrs. Wilson in 1911 nearly wasted away the moody husband who survived her. The courtship and marriage following a tomb-like melancholy of six months in the White House, which alarmed his physicians and family, gave Woodrow Wilson the inspiration to carry on in the great war. It was the largest single

factor in prolonging his life four years and a half beyond the ill-omened day when there came an end to his famous speaking trip for the League of Nations.

Consistency he often threw to the winds; obstinacy reared itself implacably at moments when compromise would have won the day. That which happened before his physical collapse must be judged differently than that which occurred thereafter. Had he retained his health, Woodrow Wilson, just as sure as day follows night, would have accepted reservations to the Versailles treaty and secured thereby the acceptance in the League of Nations. He was almost persuaded to do so on his sick bed, but his illness induced a consciousness of martyrdom which, together with the exclusion of outside advice, made him irritable and inflexible.

GIVES RECORD OF LIFE

The purpose of this biographical study, however, is not to construct a defense of the temperament of Woodrow Wilson, nor to cast X-rays of penetrating criticism on his mode of self-expression. The story is unfolded for no other purpose than to place on record a dispassionate narrative of the man who traveled not the accustomed path of the politician, practicing the arts that make for personal popularity, but the road that marks the unparalleled ascent of a college professor to the throne of moral leader in a world torn between intense commercialism and Christian idealism.

(Tomorrow's chapter deals with the relations between Grover Cleveland and Woodrow Wilson—a literary untold story.)

Wilson Loses at Princeton Politics Forced Upon Him

By David Lawrence

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CHAPTER III

Nineteen hundred eight and nine were two eventful years in the life of Woodrow Wilson. They were curiously like the years of his later battle for the League of Nations. In acrimony and bitterness the controversy at Princeton over the kind of a graduate school to be established was more intense perhaps than the legislative dispute which led to President Wilson's physical breakdown. There is an interesting analogy in the circumstances of the two fights both of which made him taste the dregs of defeat.

Personal friendships were severed in Princeton which time never reunited. Charges and counter charges were made on the meaning of phrases and ambiguous utterances. Dr. Wilson's opponents did not hesitate to accuse him of a species of "intellectual dishonesty." And he, on his part, attributed to them motives of personal exploitation rather than the best interests of the university.

BROKE LONG FRIENDSHIP

For 30 years there had been an unbroken intimacy between the late Moses Taylor Payne and Woodrow Wilson. No friendship of later days ever compared with it. Mr. Payne was

chairman of the graduate school committee of the board of trustees. He issued a statement announcing his regretful opposition to Dr. Wilson's plan. Before it was printed, I took the statement to Dr. Wilson to obtain his comment for the newspapers. He was visibly affected but would not say a word for publication.

"If you give the other side rope enough," he remarked, "they'll always hang themselves." It was a characteristic comment. He was fearless, and unrelenting. He believed in ultimate vindication. The graduate school controversy came to a head when William Cooper Proctor of Cincinnati, Ohio, manufacturer of "Ivory" soap, and himself an alumnus of Princeton, offered \$500,000 for the building of a graduate school provided the trustees could raise an equal amount. Woodrow Wilson turned the gift down. His defense was that the gift had "strings tied to it." He thought the reservations interfered with the authority of the board of trustees to administer the university. One of the conditions of the gift was that Dean West should remain at the head of the graduate school. Dean West was a close friend of Mr. Proctor and was instrumental in having the offer made. He was an energetic champion of the graduate school and was always persuading men of wealth to give their money to Princeton.

When the Proctor gift was rejected,

(Concluded on Page Four, Column One)

STENOGRAPHERS TOOK WORDS

Reporters were not supposed to be present yet a full account of what occurred plus the prejudiced slant of those who opposed Dr. Wilson was published in two New York newspapers the next day, a circumstance that added fuel to the flames. Two stenographers took down what was said. There had been an undercurrent of talk about Dr. Wilson's constant denials of his reported attitude on the graduate school question. No opportunity, his opponents said, would be given this time to deny what he said.

Inside and outside of Princeton, the division between pro-Wilson and anti-Wilson was sharply defined. Among the members of the faculty, social invitations were carefully extended so that wives of the supporters of one group would not meet the other side.

DEMANDED HE RESIGN

Gradually the demand that Dr. Wilson resign the presidency of Princeton began to grow in volume. "Wilson must go" was the slogan of his opponents. Some years before, George Harvey in the North American Review had written an article calling attention to the peculiar fitness of Woodrow Wilson to be president of the United States. The students wrote a song about it and jokingly refused to part with him. There began to be rumors now that he might become the Democratic nominee for governor of New Jersey. Some of his enemies sincerely hoped so. One of the "bosses" in New Jersey politics was even given reason to suspect that if he could accomplish the nomination of Woodrow Wilson and his withdrawal from the university, some of the wealthy alumni

was stoutly denied and probably wasn't true so far as any would-be contributors were concerned but unquestionably the anti-Wilson men wished the Democratic bosses all the luck in the world if they only would furnish the circumstances that would take Dr. Wilson out of their way.

TALKS OF PRESIDENCY

Yet Dr. Wilson did not seek a way out. He talked politics to a few close friends. If he was to leave Princeton at all he wanted to do so with a victory behind him and not defeat.

In the spring of 1910, I was calling at Dr. Wilson's office to get a copy of a speech he was to deliver a few days later. Professor Robert McElroy, who lectured on American history and who has recently written the author-

ing leaving Dr. Wilson's office.

"What do you think?" exclaimed Professor McElroy. "Dr. Wilson thinks we are bound to have a third party in 1912 and he is inclined to believe he has a chance to be its presidential candidate."

It was my first insight into the independent views of Woodrow Wilson on politics. I knew he cherished no admiration for William Jennings Bryan's policies. Dr. Wilson's famous letter to Andrew O. Joline, a distinguished Princeton alumnus, denouncing a speech at Madison Square Garden on government ownership of railways delivered by Mr. Bryan on his return from Europe, was not then public. In that letter Dr. Wilson expressed the wish that somebody would "knock Mr. Bryan into a cocked hat" once and for all. While Dr. Wilson was not in sympathy with the Bryan doctrines he was not fond of the "bosses" who exercised so big an influence in the Democratic party. He thought the country had tired of both parties and would discard them unless there was reform from within.

MADE MANY SPEECHES

Woodrow Wilson made many speeches during the years 1909 and 1910 and attracted attention wherever he spoke. His Princeton critics accused him of making a campaign for the presidency of the United States. They said his whole quarrel about democracy at Princeton was simply a vehicle for the advancement of his candidacy—a publicity effort. The anti-Wilson group inspired several newspaper articles along this line.

Dr. Wilson undoubtedly had an eye to the future but he was endeavoring to win his Princeton fight by building up such a prestige with the American people that his views on educational matters would carry weight with his own alumni and board of trustees. He had no thought of resigning until he won.

Suddenly in June 1910, just before the commencement exercises which were to bring alumni from all parts of the country to Princeton, there came a development which changed the whole course of affairs. Isaac Wyman of Boston had died and his will provided what was then estimated to be a gift of approximately \$4,000,000 or \$5,000,000 for Princeton. Of all things in the will was a provision that the fund was for a graduate college and that it was to be expended as the executors directed—and one of the executors named was none other than Dean Andrew P. West, the principal antagonist of Dr. Wilson.

TOLD OF WYMAN BEQUEST

It was my duty as Associated Press correspondent to carry the first news of Mr. Wyman's bequest to Dr. Wilson to get his comment. The expression of disappointment on his face as he read the dispatch was unmistakable. He was silent for several minutes.

"What shall I say?" I asked Dr. Wilson.

"What can I say?" was his hopeless reply.

"Well," I suggested, "since the funds are so large it would seem as if the site of the graduate school would become a secondary question and possibly there is money enough to buy all the intervening property between

greater university. The graduate college would then be on university grounds as you have wanted."

Dr. Wilson adopted the suggestion and issued a statement along these lines, expressing satisfaction with the bequest and the hope that the university might now go forward with the graduate school plan.

DR. WILSON BEATEN

"A voice from the grave," was Dean West's comment as he read the news next day of the Wyman bequest. Dr. Wilson was beaten at last. He felt it keenly. At the commencement exercises, when the valedictorian of my class pronounced his farewell, it was not the ordinary good-bye. It was Woodrow Wilson's valedictory, too. Tears streamed down his face as the students gave him again and again that day thunderous cheers, a testimonial of their affection and esteem. They knew little of the merits of the graduate school controversy cared less. They knew only that he was a strong man, a capable teacher and an inspiration to them all.

During that summer Dr. Wilson had several offers to become the president of various educational institutions. He declined them. Instead he became a receptive candidate for the Democratic nomination for governor of New Jersey. When elected in the autumn of that year, he turned his back on his Princeton associations and never again identified himself with the university. He and his family retained their Princeton home during the two and a half years while he was governor. But in the social life of Princeton Woodrow Wilson never entered again.

NEVER FORGAVE HIBBEN

A new president was chosen for the

university. Dr. John G. Hibben, professor of logic, a man with whom Dr. Wilson had for years been intimate. He sent no word of congratulation to Dr. Hibben. He squelched in later years the efforts of Dr. Hibben to bring about a reconciliation.

Indeed once Woodrow Wilson as president of the United States went to Princeton to vote. Dr. Hibben went to the polling booth to pay his respects but Woodrow Wilson turned on his heel and walked away. Dr. Hibben had been allied with the faction that opposed him. That was Woodrow Wilson's way of showing his displeasure. Forgiveness was not in his vocabulary. People were to Woodrow Wilson either loyal or disloyal. And when he broke with them he rarely if ever looked their way again.

(Tomorrow's chapter will deal with Woodrow Wilson's early comments on President Taft's policies and his opinions of Theodore Roosevelt.)

(Continued From Page One)

alumni sentiment became hostile. The Princeton club of New York was so antagonistic that for a time it looked as if an invitation to speak which had been extended to Dr. Wilson before the Proctor incident became acute would be withdrawn. Woodrow Wilson was not in the best of health and took a needed rest in Bermuda early in the year 1910. When he returned the Princeton club did not withdraw the invitation. Neither did Dr. Wilson seek to avoid it. He went straight to the camp of his enemy.

The tension that evening was indescribable. Never in his later career did Woodrow Wilson face an audience more hostile to him. The perfunctory cheers at the opening of the meeting were not as usual for "Wilson" but for "the president of Princeton"—the irony of which did not fail to escape his notice.

"You want to know why I turned down a million dollars," was Dr. Wilson's opening remark. He talked for more than an hour. His words were eloquent, his argument had the ring of sincerity. He was never interrupted with applause. At the end a few clapped their hands—the ordeal was over. Classmates of Dr. Wilson, men like Robert Bridges, associate editor of Scribner's Magazine, reiterated their faith in him but for the most part the speech made no converts.

Wilson Talked of Resigning

Two Incidents Are Recalled

By David Lawrence

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Dr. Wilson's conception of party leadership and party discipline was novel indeed. His favorite textbook in the college lecture room was Baghote's "English Constitution," a remarkable treatise on the British parliamentary theory as contrasted with our own. Often in the subsequent years of his political career, Woodrow Wilson revealed the unconscious influence of these studies of parliamentary government. From the days when the Underwood-Simmons tariff law and the federal reserve act were under consideration he was ready to "read out of the party" those who disagreed with his leadership. It persisted to the very end. To him it was an essential of party discipline. He maintained this notion even through the days of his illness, expressing his views in a series of letters relating to the candidacy for renomination of certain United States senators who had strayed from his

leadership and occasionally approving others who had remained faithful.

LIKED CERTAIN FEATURES

Dr. Wilson admired certain features of the English governmental system. He liked the idea of responsibility to the people of a cabinet formed by the party successful in an election. He was impressed by the opportunity of a prime minister and his cabinet when opposed by the legislature either to resign and permit another ministry to be formed by the same party or to carry the disagreement at once to the country so that the voters might decide it in a general election.

Only a few who knew of the deep impression which the parliamentary form of government had made on Woodrow Wilson's mind in his college years realized what he did at when on two occasions he spoke of his intimates about resigning the presidency of the United States. The general public never knew that Woodrow Wilson harbored such thoughts while he was in the White House.

FIRST INTIMATION

The first instance occurred but a few

(Continued From Page One)

weeks after Mr. Wilson was inaugurated. He had delivered an address to congress in person asking for the repeal of legislation which had exempted American vessels from the payment of tolls in passing through the Panama canal. The exemption, he claimed, had discriminated against the vessels of Great Britain which, under the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, had been guaranteed equal rights with the ships of the United States. This was Mr. Wilson's first test of strength with his own party. It looked for a few days as if he would be defeated.

"I would rather resign," he said one day, "than remain president of a country which repudiated its treaty obligations."

HE WAS AGAIN

On another occasion, just before the United States entered the European war, when congress was considering the McLemore resolution providing that American citizens be warned to keep off the high seas so as to avoid complications with German's campaign of submarine warfare, Mr. Wilson was told that such a resolution might pass in direct opposition to his wishes. He talked again of resigning. Woodrow Wilson won both fights, however. Whether if he had lost either one he would have carried into effect the threat of resignation nobody knows. Subsequent events would seem to prove, however, he came at last to realize that, unless the members of congress resigned also and the country had an opportunity to pass judgment simultaneously on those who had disagreed

of Oscar Underwood, worked in close cooperation with him when the latter led the Democrats in the house, and wrote him many friendly letters notwithstanding the fact that one wing of the party—particularly the Bryan influence—was opposed to the conservation of the Alabama statesman.

Senator Underwood voted for a "peace" with Germany and the delusion of the Senator was negotiated by the peace treaty.

Wilson Stood by Primaries

Believed in People's Choice

By David Lawrence

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CHAPTER IV.

Woodrow Wilson was probably the only president of the United States who spent 20 years or more studying the power and duties of the chief executive long before he entered public life. The theory of government was his hobby. As a professor in Princeton university on constitutional government his lectures were voted by the students year in and year out the most popular in the curriculum.

Little did I dream as I took notes with my classmates in the spring of 1903 that exactly four years later the professor before us would be actually applying his doctrines of government in the White House and that I would be reporting them for the Associated Press.

LECTURES WERE CONFIDENTIAL

What was said in the lecture room in those days was by common consent a private affair. Reporters were never present. And for that reason Dr. Wilson was as free with his comments on current news as if he were in the seclusion of his own home.

It was April, 1909, and President Taft had just been inaugurated after a record-breaking vote. The new president was beginning to struggle with the tariff. Aldrich was in command of the United States senate and Cannon was enthroned in the house of

WILSON STOOD BY PRIMARY

In those days the state legislature elected United States senators. The primary system had been introduced as a means of expressing party desires, but was not yet binding upon the party organization. James E. Martine had entered the primaries for the senatorial nomination, but the leaders were inclined to regard the primary as purely advisory and not mandatory. Woodrow Wilson could not have been nominated by the state convention for governor in 1910 but for the support of former United States Senator James Smith and his henchmen. Indeed, while Woodrow Wilson as candidate had made no promises—the politicians accused him of base ingratitude when he later turned on Smith, the very man who had made his entry into public life possible. But Governor Wilson stood by the primary and persuaded the state legislature to do likewise. He felt that the wishes of the people expressed in a specific way at an election could not be disregarded. It cost him a friendship and won him in later years not even the uninterrupted support of the man whom he had helped into the United States senate, for Mr. Martine frequently departed from the leadership of President Wilson.

The Martine affair, however, was but an incident. It emphasized merely that Woodrow Wilson felt the weight of his responsibility as party leader. On becoming a state executive, he practiced in office what he had

preached in college. It caught the imagination of Democrats throughout the United States and helped immeasurably in bringing him to the front as a candidate for the presidency of the United States.

(Tomorrow's chapter tells how Wilson's theory of leadership led him to contemplate resigning the presidency of the United States when his policies were threatened with defeat.)

representatives. Dr. Wilson would read to us a paragraph or two from the daily newspapers giving the gist of Washington dispatches on the legislative situation and would make his comments thereon.

"Nobody in congress," he used to say again and again. "Represents the national will. Every member of the house or senate represents his district or his state—his section. The sum total of their desires is not the national will. Only one man, the chief executive, is responsible to all the people. He must assume leadership and determine what is best for all and not for one section or group or class. If President Taft appreciates that he will make headway. If he does not, he will fail."

ROOSEVELT LED CONGRESS

Presently the dispatches from Washington announced that President Taft had summoned Messrs. Aldrich and Cannon and other Republican leaders in congress to the White House urging them to frame a tariff law that would be in the national interest. This particular development elicited from Dr. Wilson warm expressions of approval and prompted a comment on the Rooseveltian attitude toward congress.

"Whatever else we may think or say of Theodore Roosevelt," remarked Dr. Wilson, "we must admit that he was an aggressive leader. He led congress—he was not driven by congress. We may not approve of his methods.

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but we must concede that he made congress follow him."

Two years later when Woodrow Wilson had been inaugurated governor of New Jersey after a campaign that was full of cynicism about the "school-master in politics," the professor tried out his theory on the members of the state legislature. The Democrats had called a caucus to adopt a legislative program. No one ever had thought of having the governor present at such a meeting. But Mr. Wilson attended. It precipitated a debate as to the propriety of his presence there. One of the speakers insisted that the executive of the state had no business in a conference of members of the legislature. Someone proposed that the governor be formally invited by resolution. Mr. Wilson did not share the opinion that a conference of his party colleagues was such a formal affair that the leader of the party could not drop in if he cared to do so. Finally he rose to speak.

WARNS LEGISLATORS

"Gentlemen," he said, "I have been elected governor of New Jersey by the people of New Jersey, selected by the convention of the Democratic party and I thereby have become the responsible leader of the Democratic party in the state. I will be held responsible by the people at the polls. I will be held responsible for the administration of the affairs of the state of New Jersey. Each of you gentlemen will be held responsible in the districts where you were elected. I am held responsible as well as you by the same people. I am the only person in the whole state, however, to express approval or disapproval on behalf of all the people and I will express that approval or disapproval for the people by determining what we should do."

The governor took from his inside pocket a comprehensive program he had personally typewritten. It was a very far reaching program providing among other things for the passage of a corrupt practices act governing elections, a law to authorize cities to adopt the commission form of government, and a series of proposals to reform the corporation laws of New Jersey. The governor was on his feet arguing or answering questions for nearly three hours with the result that the conference unanimously adopted his program and within a few months thereafter the suggestions were enacted into law.

with the executive, the more would be futile.

WROTE MANY LETTERS

Within his own party, on the other hand, Woodrow Wilson did not consider it his duty to appeal to the people to decide for or against his leadership. He wrote letters which were made public and used against the candidacy, for example, of Senator Vandaman of Mississippi in the party primary campaign. He opposed several members of the house of representatives who sought renomination on the Democratic ticket. Some of these contests turned in his favor and some he lost. This did not swerve him from his conception of party leadership. Although he rarely commented on public questions during the last three years of his life, he never failed to respond to a request from Democrats for an expression of opinion as to a Democratic candidate for renomination who had opposed him. Typical of these were his bitter epistles on the party infidelity of Senators James A. Reed of Missouri and John K. Shields of Tennessee, both of whom had failed to support the Versailles treaty and League of Nations with or without reservations.

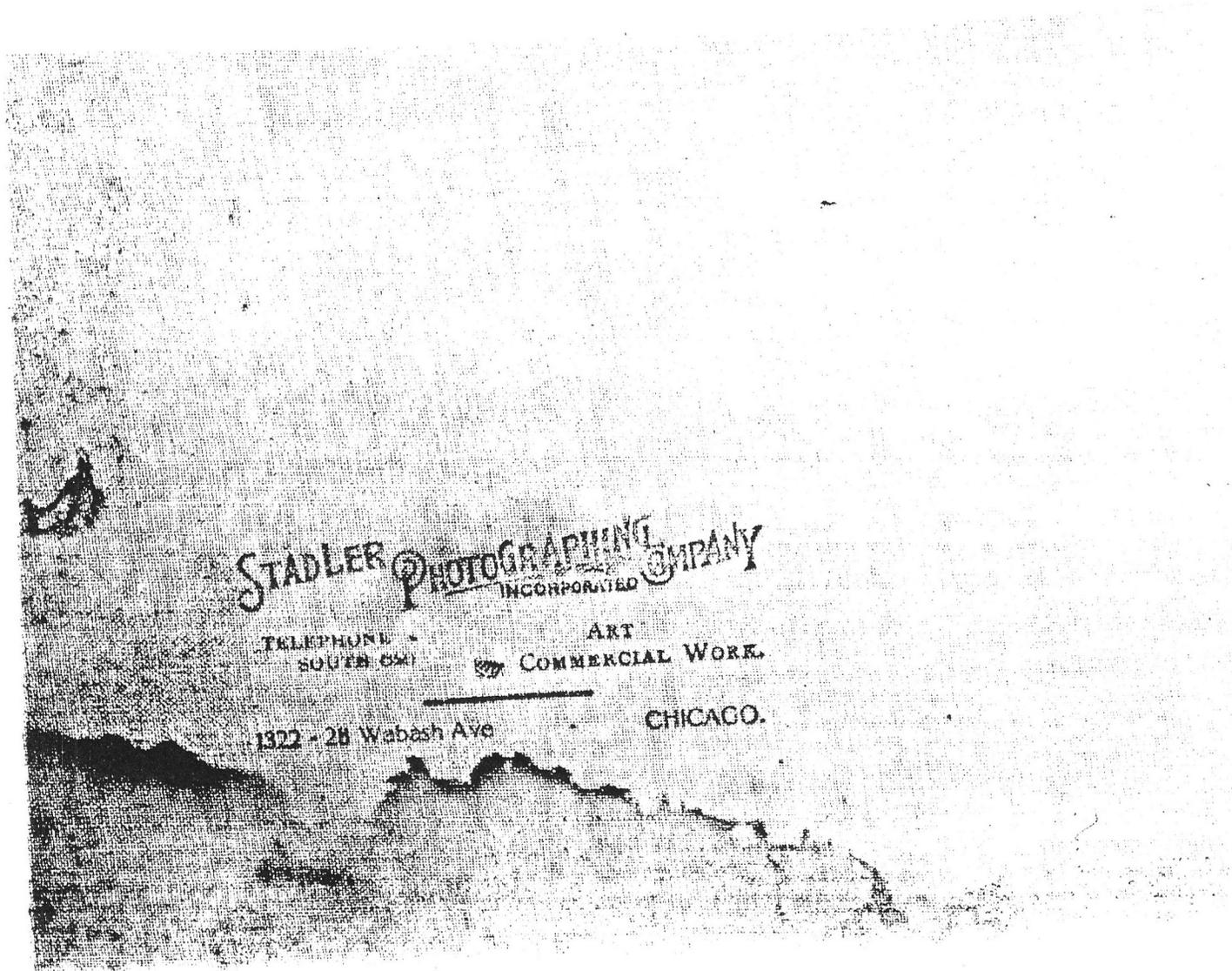
ATTITUDE NOT PERSONAL

There was nothing personal in any of this. When he characterized Senator Shields as the "least trustworthy" of his associates in public life, he did not mean personally. No one had achieved a higher reputation for integrity than Senator Shields of Tennessee. At one time Mr. Shields was chief justice of the supreme court of the state of Tennessee. But he differed with Woodrow Wilson's foreign policy. This act made him in Mr. Wilson's judgment unworthy of trust as a Democrat. For he, as leader of the party, had come to regard the League of Nations as a cause which the Democratic party should champion to a man, particularly because almost all of the Republicans had chosen to take the other side. Mr. Wilson felt that when Senator Shields voted with the Republicans he forfeited his right to the votes of Democrats in a party primary contest.

Perhaps the most striking example of this Wilsonian theory about party discipline occurred after he left the White House. He had always been fond

The back of three catalog pages show the name of the firm from which the photo album was obtained.

The "linen-like" composition of the pages clearly shows.

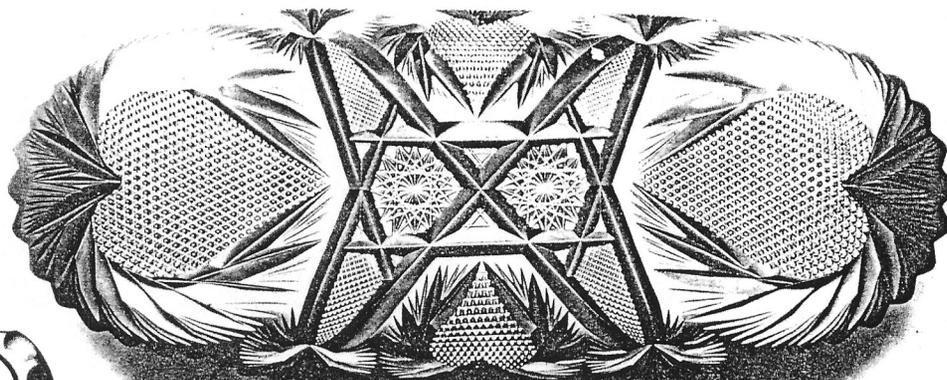


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Clifton	3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 20
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Derby	2, 4, 8, 9, 14, 19
Empress	16
Everett	2, 13, 14, 19
Fulton	7
Gloria	7
Griswold	2, 3, 4
The Heart	1
Keystone	3, 4
National	21
Prism	14
Romeo	21
Standard	3, 4, 5, 12, 13, 14, 17
Victor	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 21
Viola	2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 17, 19
Yale	3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 13, 14, 18, 19
Plateaux #60 & #61	17

THE HEART
PATTERN

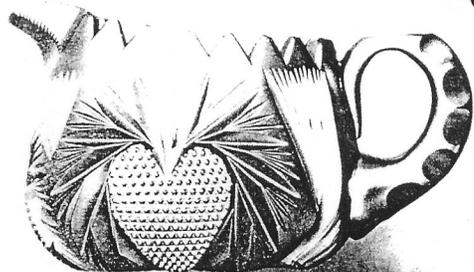
DESIGNED BY R. MURR
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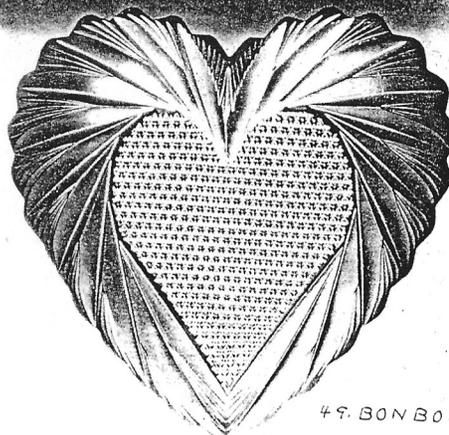
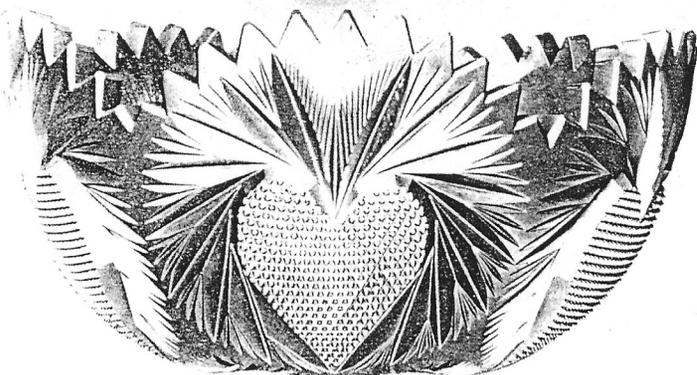
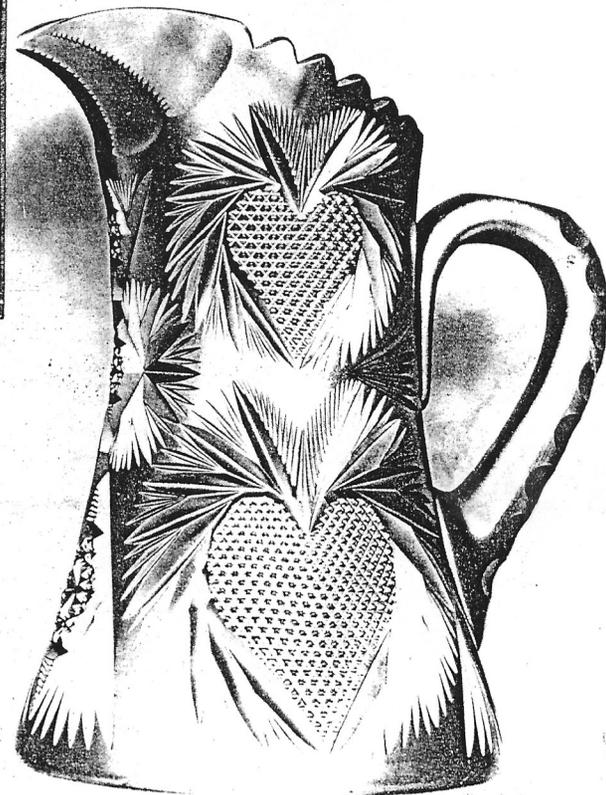
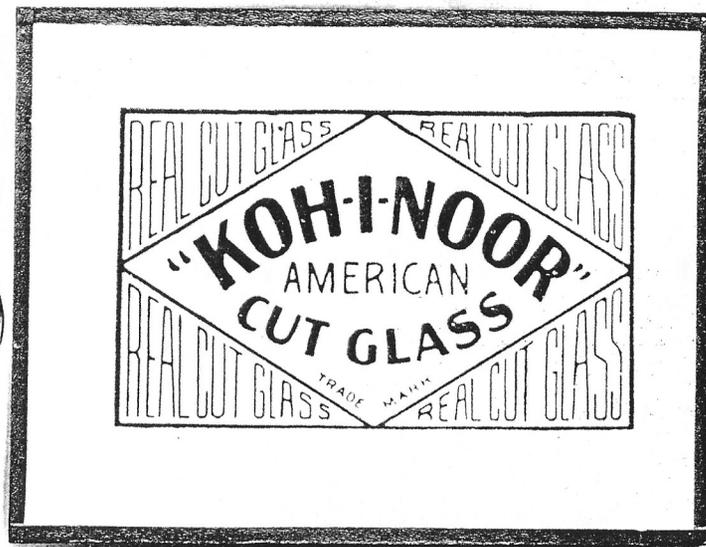
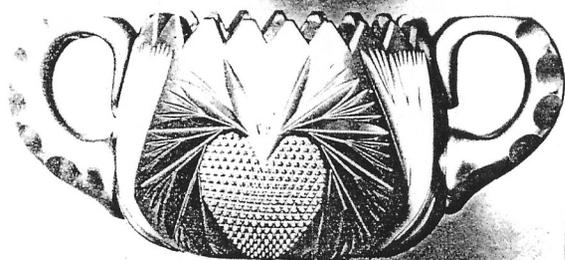
70. GELERY TRAY



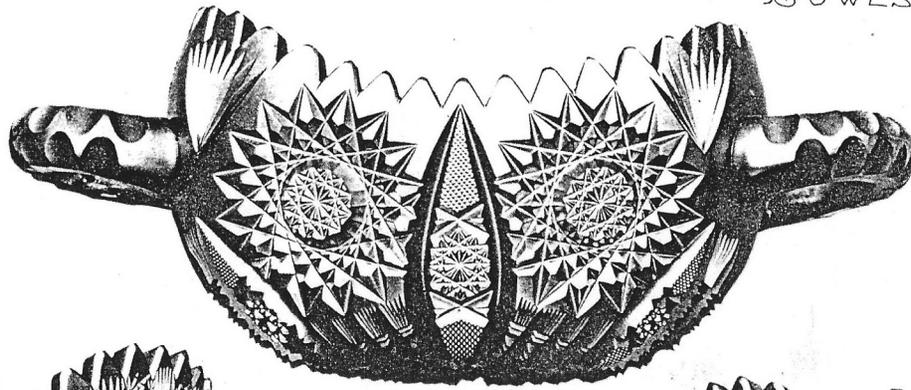
GOLDGNE
BOTTLE.



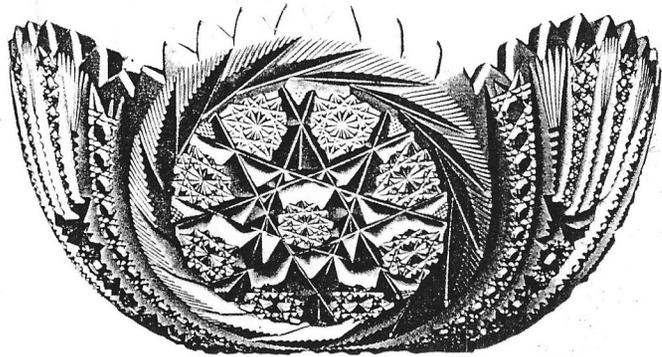
SUGAR &
CREAM.



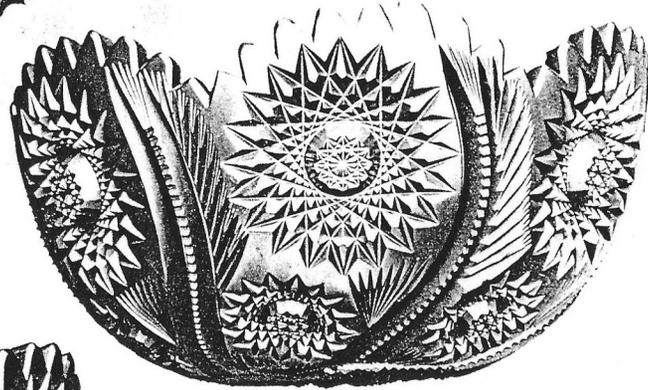
49. BONBON.



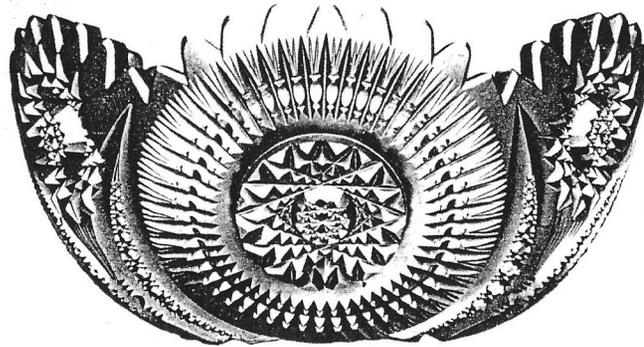
63. VICTOR



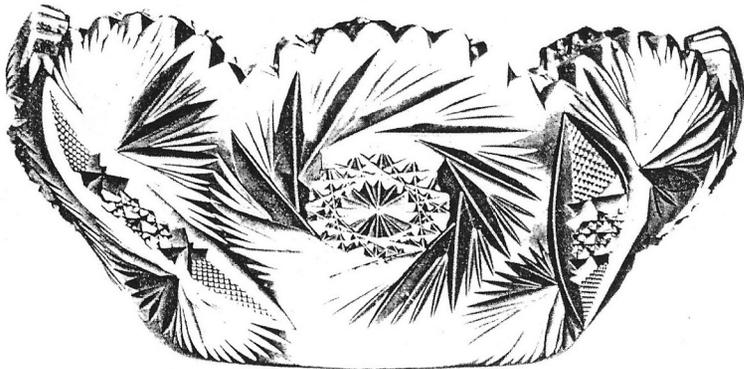
26. GRISWOLD.



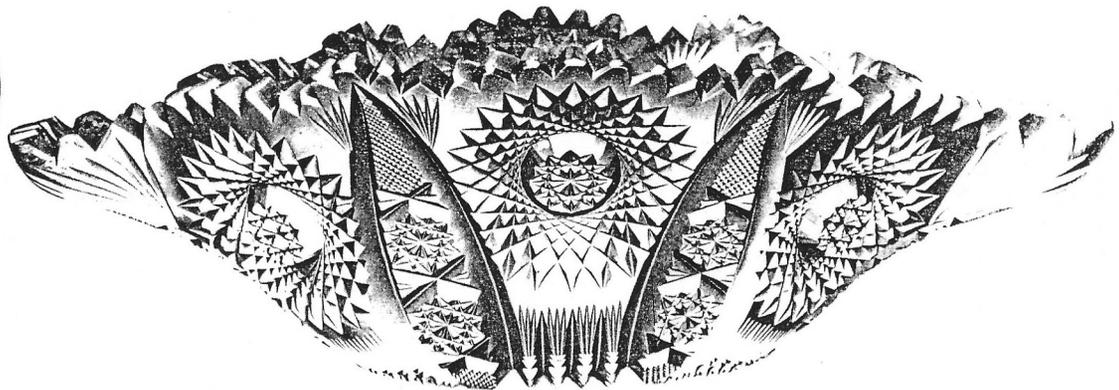
26. DERBY.



26. EVERETT.



25. VIOLA.

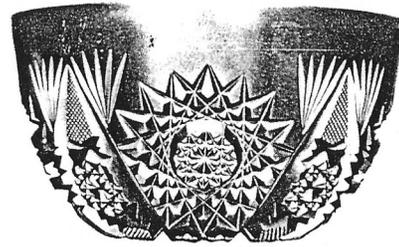


94. VICTOR.

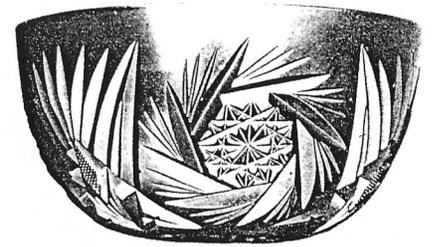
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20



16. YALE.



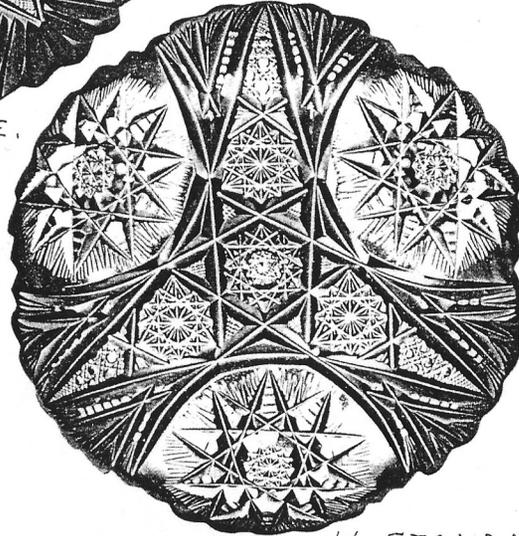
56. VICTOR.



56. YALE.



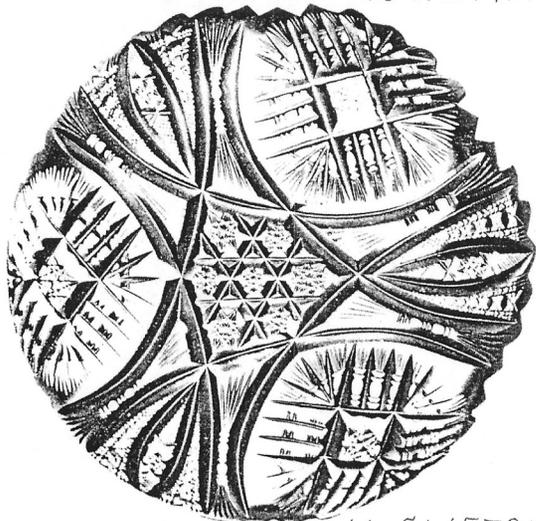
16. KEYSTONE.



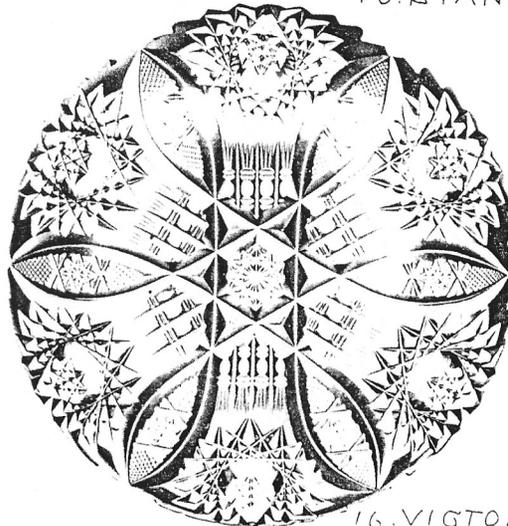
16. STANDARD.



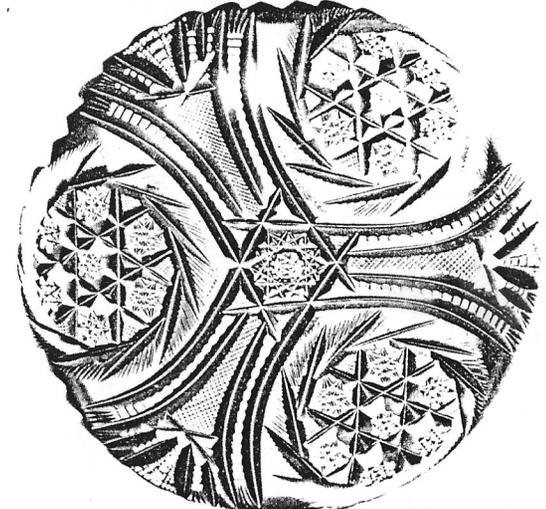
31. YALE.



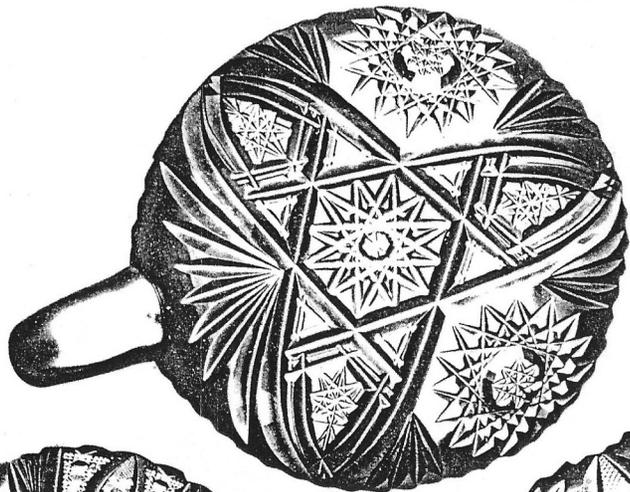
16. GLIFTON.



16. VICTOR.

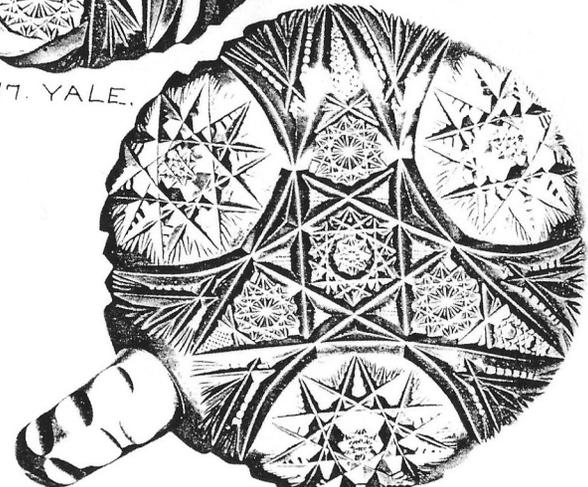
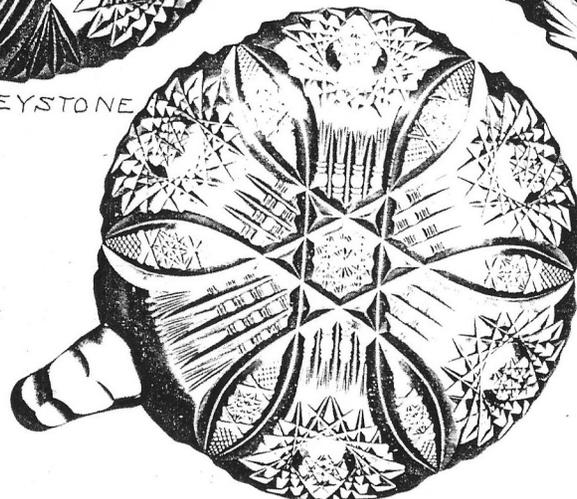
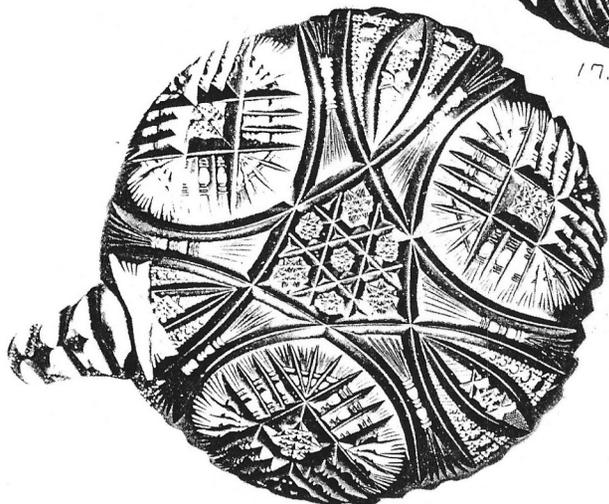


16. GRISWOLD.



17. KEYSTONE

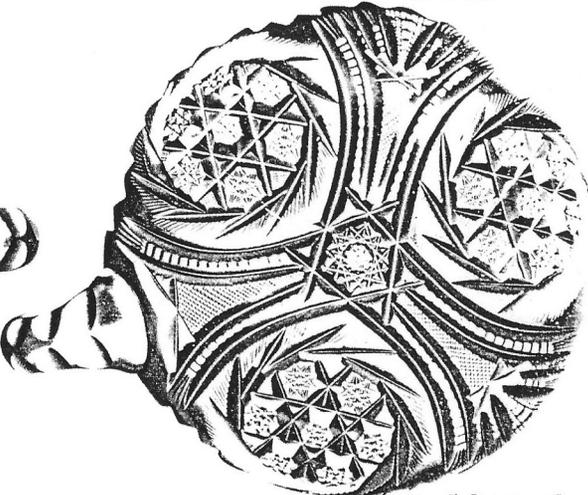
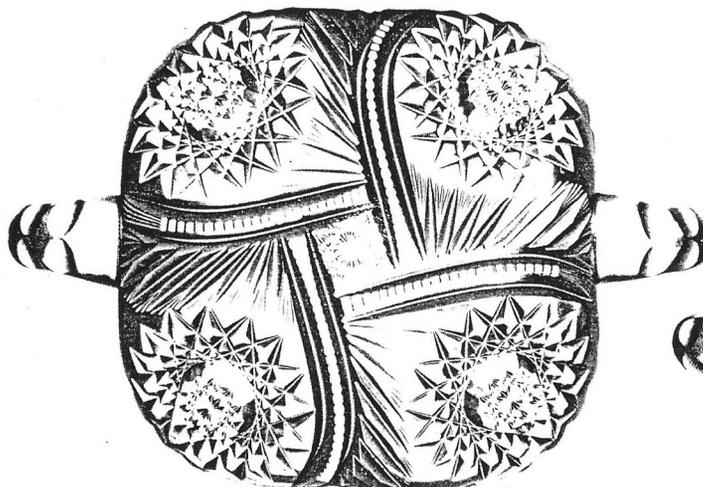
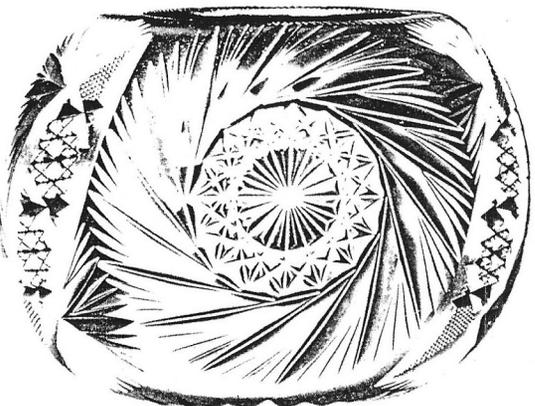
17. YALE.



17. GLIFTON.

17. VIGTOR.

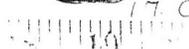
17. STANDARD



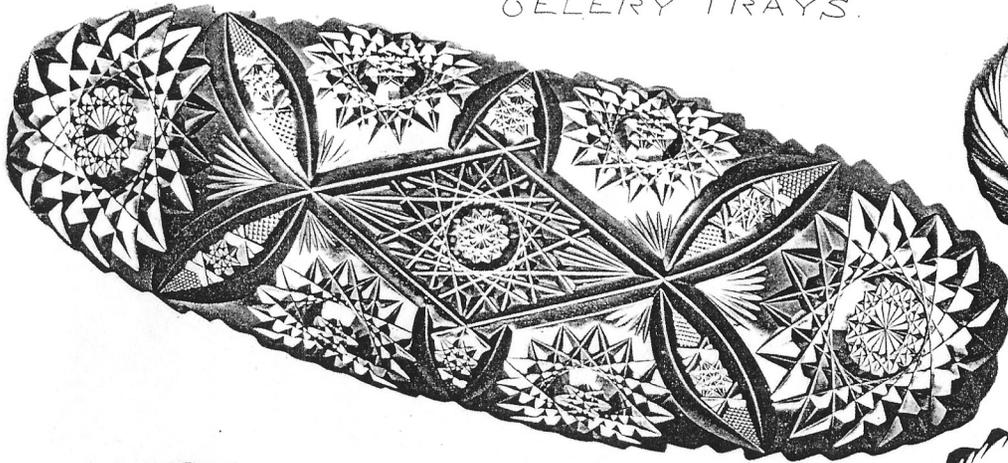
59. VIOLA.

7. DERBY.

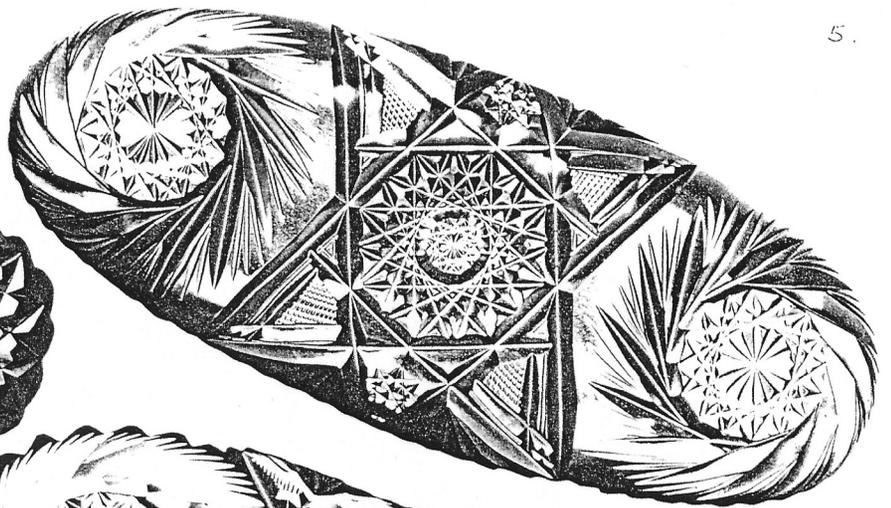
17. GRISWOLD.



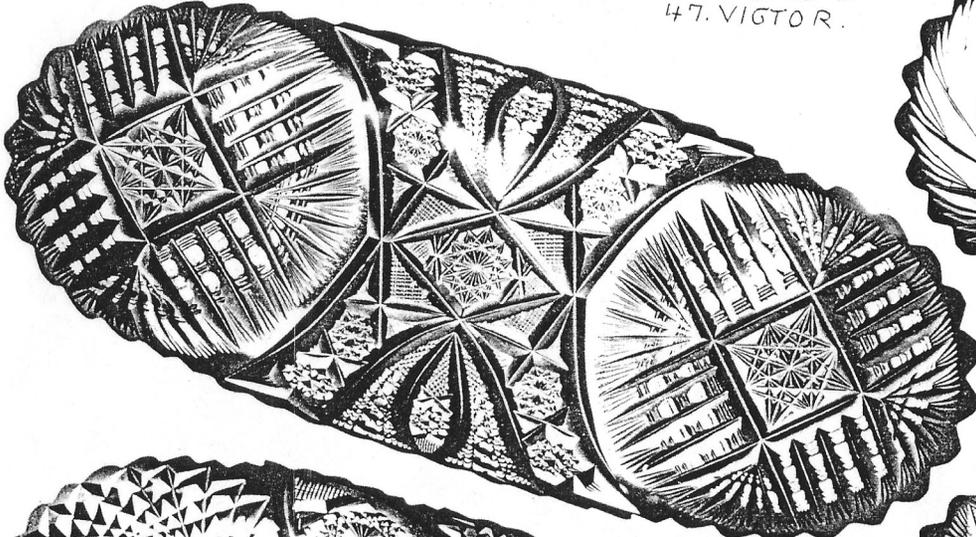
GELERY TRAYS



47. VICTOR.



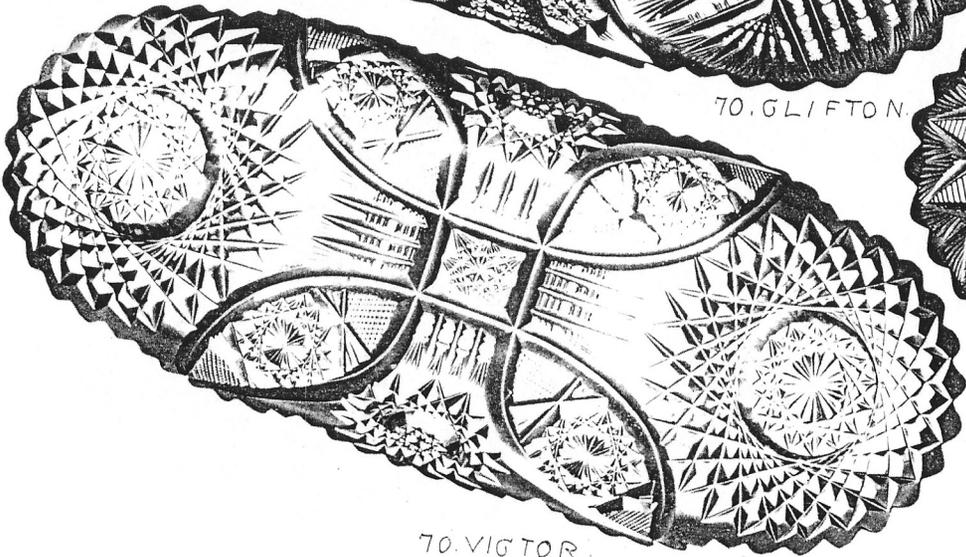
15. YALE.



70. GLIFTON



70. VIOLA.

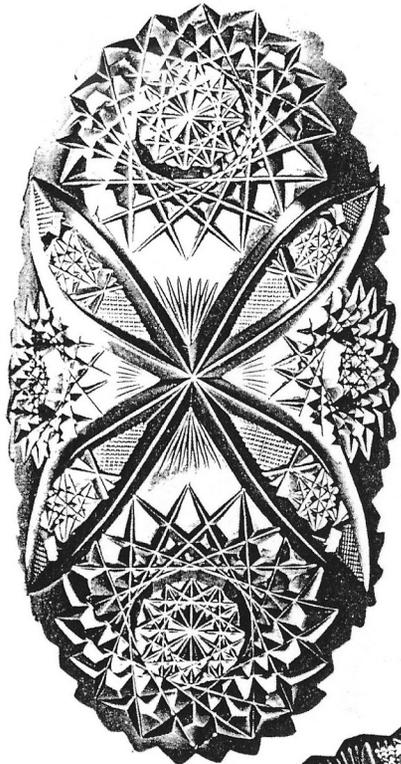


70. VICTOR.



70. STANDARD.

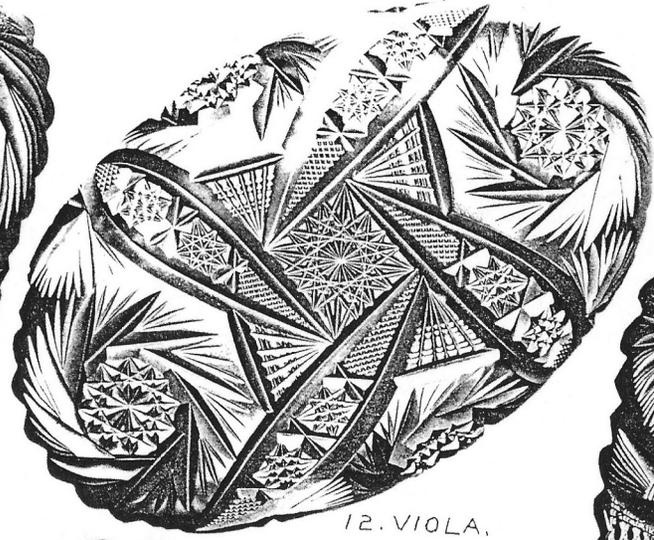




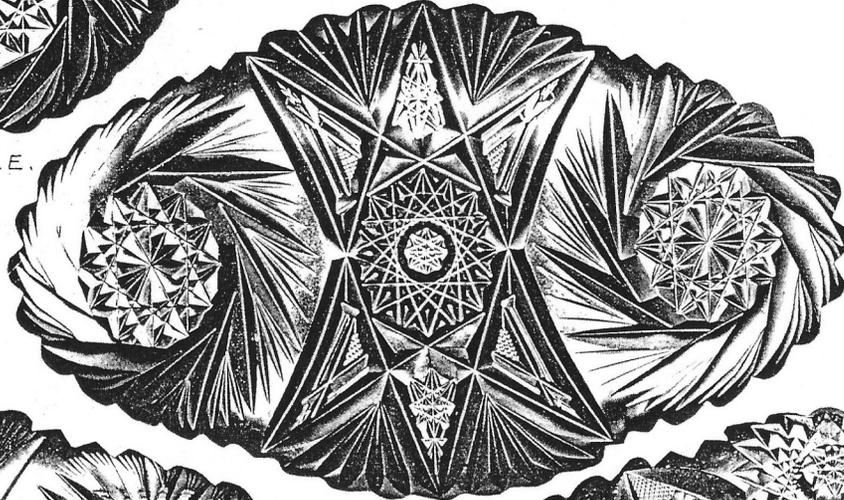
3. VICTOR.



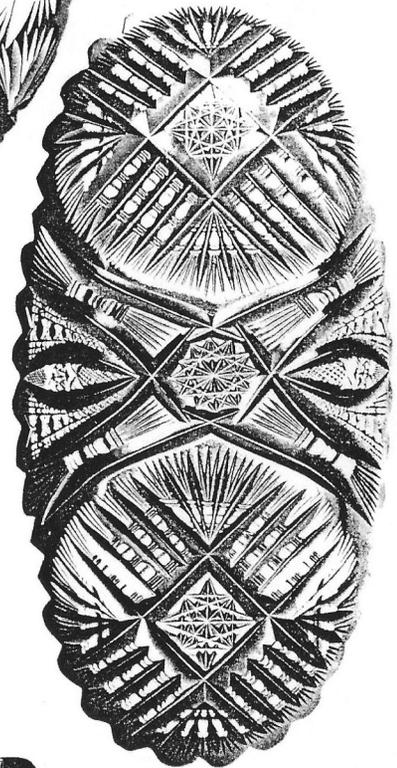
3. YALE.



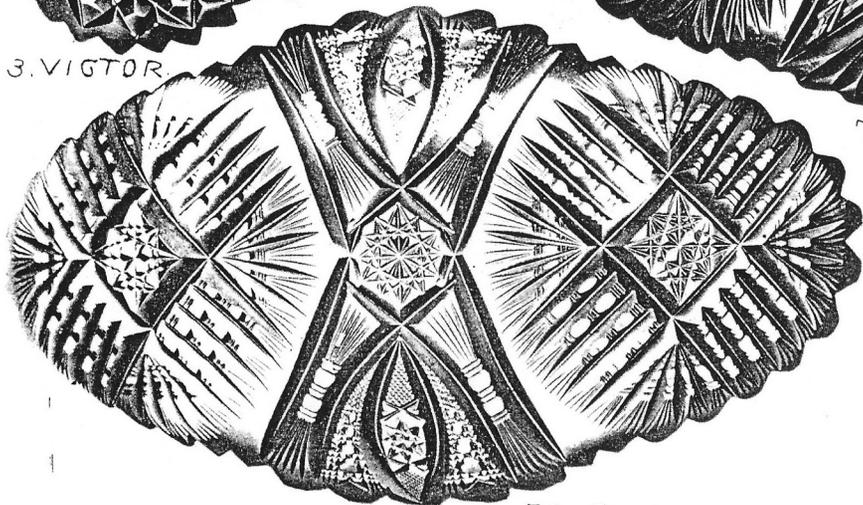
12. VIOLA.



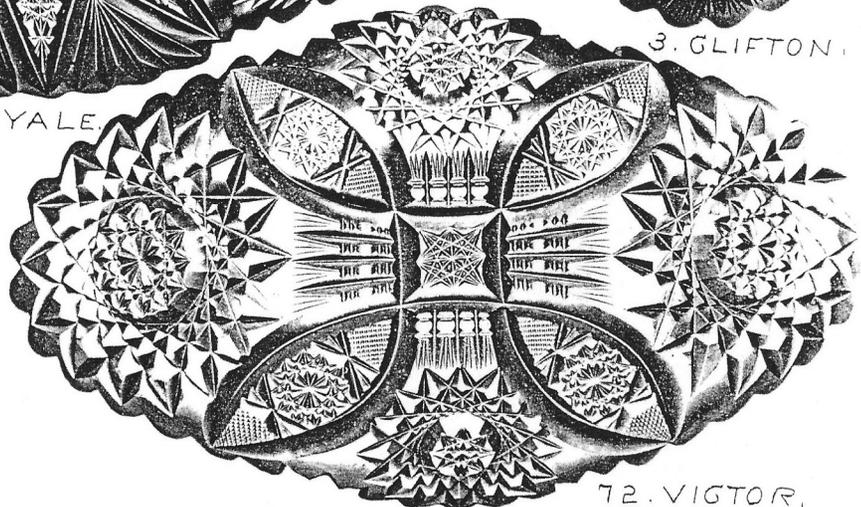
72. YALE.



3. GLIFTON.

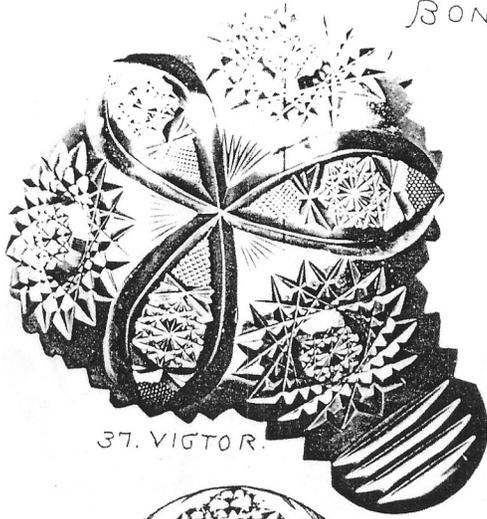


72. GLIFTON.



72. VICTOR.





37. VICTOR.



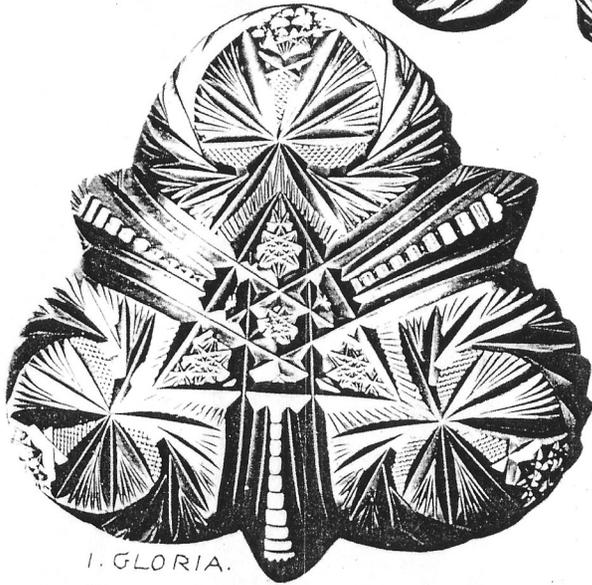
49. VIOLA.



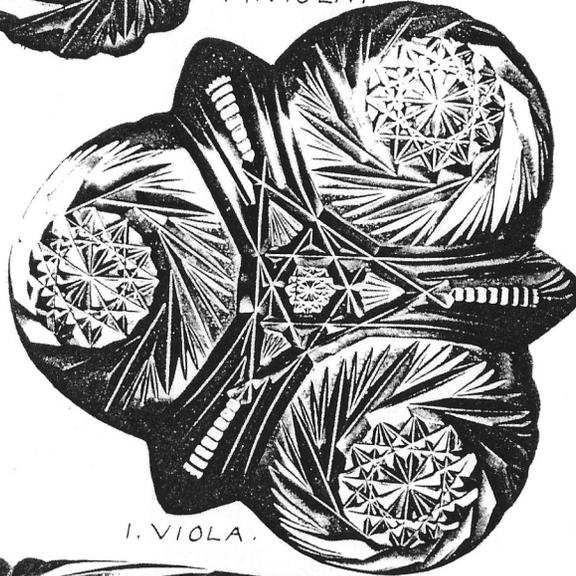
73. VIOLA.



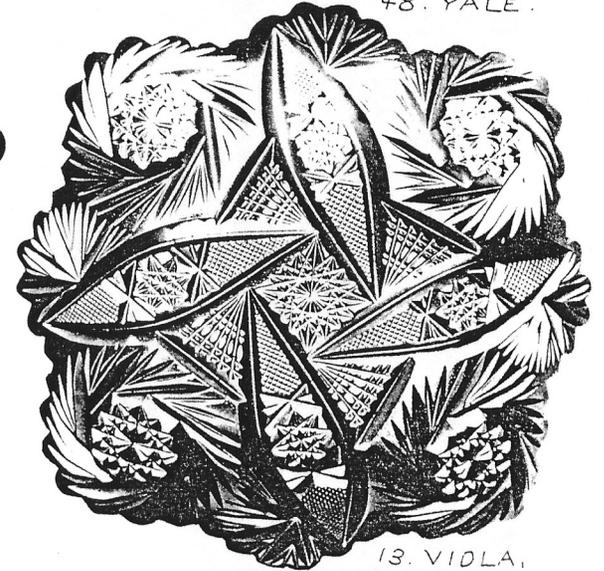
48. YALE.



1. GLORIA.



1. VIOLA.



13. VIOLA.



69. YALE.



2. FULTON.

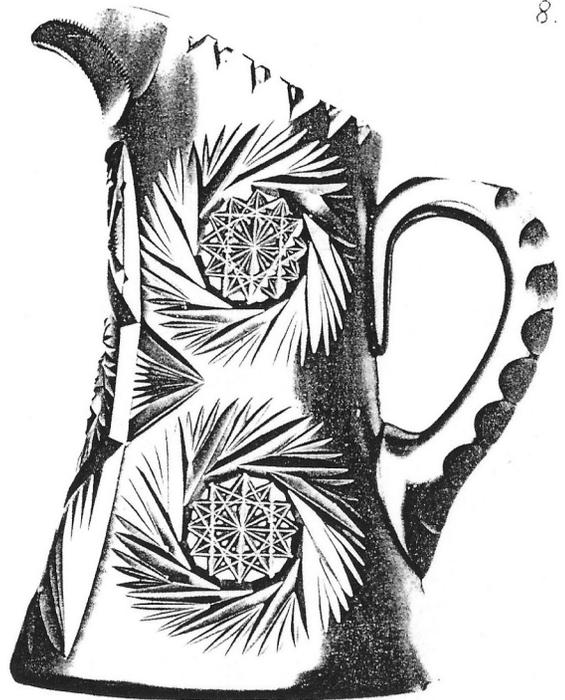
JUGS.



NO 50-VIOLA.



NO 82-VIOLA.



NO 28-YALE.



NO 83-VICTOR



NO 28-DERBY

