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Evening Telegram

The Evening Telegram, Ltd., Proprietors.

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Monday, February 4, 1924.

Woodrow Wilson Has Found Peace.

The scene at the bedside of Woodrow Wilson when he was informed by Dr. Grayson that he could not recover from his illness forms a striking contrast to the picture which he presented as President of the United States of America. During the eight years of his administration, he brooked but little interference with his authority; he paid slight heed to advice, was indifferent to criticism, and convinced that his ideas were right, carried them out regardless of opposition. At the last his proud spirit bows to the inevitable, but with a fortitude which is sublime, and which makes his surrender a triumph.

There is little in the early life of Woodrow Wilson to indicate that he possessed any particular qualifications for the high office which he afterwards filled in such a remarkable manner, and there is nothing to show that he had any inclination towards a political career, unless it is in his writings. The son of a Presbyterian clergyman, he was born in Staunton, Virginia, on December 28th, 1856, and after graduating at Princeton, followed by a course of law, he opened an office in Atlanta. Finding the legal profession unsatisfactory, he decided to take a post graduate course at John Hopkins University, and during that time published his first book, "Congressional Government." In consequence he was offered and accepted a professorship in History at Bryn Mawr; next he became lecturer on political economy at Wesleyan University, and later, professor of Jurisprudence and Political Economy at Princeton, of which eventually he became head.

During the years in which he was engaged in tutorial work he published several works, most of which were of a political character and which gained him a great reputation as a writer. In 1910, when he was about to retire on a teacher's pension, he was nominated for Governor of New Jersey by the Democratic Party and was elected. Thus was he thrust from comparative seclusion into the political stream, which within less than three years bore him to the White House as the first Democratic President in sixteen years.

The personality of the man at once displayed itself in the most surprising manner. He gave short shift to party bosses and professional politicians. When he wished to get something done he declined to use "back stair" methods, and appearing in Congress in person, he outlined his intentions to the legislators. In consequence the country was immediately made aware of his ideas, and those who had interests which ran counter to his wishes were faced with the difficulty of explaining wherein the plans of the President were not feasible.

The President's first serious problem was over the Mexican situation when Huerta gained control of the Government, but beyond refusing to recognise

him, and ordering the seizure of Vera Cruz when American sailors were attacked, Wilson did not take any vigorous measures to enforce his wishes.

The outbreak of the Great War in August 1914 may have accounted to a great extent for Wilson's inaction with regard to Mexico, as he immediately realised that sooner or later America would become involved. He was however determined that the country should remain neutral, and his line of conduct was due in a great measure to the fact that his people represented nearly every race in Europe. Obviously the country could not take sides against the Allies, and it was problematical to what extent a decision to throw in her lot with the Allies would have been supported. For three years he obstinately adhered to his decision in spite of all the pressure that was brought to bear upon him by such men as Walter Page and Colonel House; in spite of the opprobrium which was freely expressed in Britain and France, and in spite too of the insolence towards America of the Germans themselves.

The wisdom of his policy has been fully and freely discussed, but the President's attitude in this matter was characteristic of the man. Once a line of action was decided upon, nothing could turn him from it. It shows itself again in the vigour with which the war was carried on when at last he decided to engage in it, and also when he came himself to the Peace Conference in defiance of the strong disapproval of his people. He dominated the situation at Versailles, and the Treaty which was made, and of which the League of Nations was the sine qua non, was composed to a great extent the terms which were laid down. Reluctantly it was agreed to by the Allies, and Wilson returned home to have the result of his efforts rejected by his own people.

The strain occasioned by the war brought on the disability which during the whole of the last four years threatened at any moment to strike him down, and to which he finally succumbed. No man perhaps in our time has been so severely criticised for his actions, and no man possibly has been so highly praised. The events governing his life are of too recent date for us to attempt to pass judgement upon him, and it remains for future historians to decide to what extent he was right or wrong. One thing however is certain, that whatever his mistakes, they were made in the certainty that he was right, and that he was acting in the best interests of peace and the security of nations. His own words, uttered in 1920 when he was given the Nobel Peace Prize express the underlying motives which directed his thoughts. He said, "The cause of peace and the cause of truth are of one family. Whatever has been accomplished is petty as compared to the glory of the promise of the future." Recently he spoke in the bitterest terms of the failure of America to realize her obligations to Europe. Doubtless he realized towards the end that the peace for which he strove was but an ideal, and that the only lasting Peace was that which exists beyond La Portales through which he has just passed.

Dr. J. Alex Robinson Meets With Accident

On Saturday at dinner hour Dr. Robinson of the News had the misfortune to be run down by a boy sliding over Bell Street. He was thrown heavily to the ground and severely injured his right wrist. An examination later by X Ray showed that the bone was broken, and in consequence he will be unable to attend to his duties for some time to come.

Recently it was stated that orders had been given to stop this practice altogether, but the ubiquitous boy appears to be more than a match for the authorities, and life and limb are

constantly in danger on every hill in the city.

We trust that the learned Doctor's recovery will be rapid, and that the public will not long be deprived of his able pen, which at this critical period in our history is particularly needed.

Meagre Particulars of Wreck at Shoe Cove

ANOTHER CLOTHES BAG PICKED UP.

It is generally believed that the wreckage found in Shoe Cove on Friday last is that of the ill-fated President Cooker. Collector O'Leary forwarded a message to Mr. H. M. Le Mesurier, C.M.G., late Saturday evening stating that another clothes bag had been picked up, which was identified as a member of the "Coker" crew. The message reads as follows:

"Searched vicinity from Chance Cove Head to Cape Ballard. Think vessel struck western side Shoe Cove. Picked up clothes bag marked Harold Sheppard. No sign bottles."

The fact that two clothes bags belonging to the crew of the President Cooker makes it almost a certainty that this is the vessel which has been lost.

The S.S. Walker, Capt. Dalton, arrived at Trepassy last night and reported that a careful search had been made along the coast line between Cape Race and Renewa but not a trace of anything could be seen. Every thing possible is being done to obtain further particulars.

Supreme Court.

BEFORE THE FULL BENCH.

The court met pursuant to adjournment at 11 a.m. Anthony Hawco, who was found "guilty" of manslaughter before a special jury on January 24th, came up for sentence this morning. The prisoner was asked if he had anything to say, why the sentence of the court should not be passed upon him. The prisoner replied that he had nothing to say. The Chief Justice then sentenced the accused to five years penal servitude at St. John's, with hard labour, from date of commitment Oct. 22nd, 1923.

Big Storm Raging North

PROSPERO SHELTERED AT SELDOM.

According to information received in the city last night, it is stated that a heavy gale from the N.E. with a blinding snow storm is raging down north, but so far no damage has been reported. The Shipping Department received a radio from Foxo last night stating that the Prospero ran for shelter to Seldom, at 12.30 p.m. yesterday in the height of the gale and thick snow storm, while the ice was moving rapidly in on the land.

LATER A message was received from Capt. Field of the Prospero, at 11 a.m. to-day stating that the ship has been compelled to remain at Seldom, owing to the heavy N.E. storm which is the worst for the season.

Silvia Sails at 4 p.m.

S. S. Silvia, Capt. Mitchell is expected to get away for New York via Halifax at 4 p.m. The ship is taking a part cargo of freight, equivalent to 3,000 barrels, several bags of foreign mail matter and the following passengers:—D. M. Baird, Miss M. Newhook, H. E. Ellis, Jas. de Champlain, Wm. Robson, Edgar R. Bowring, J. W. G. Parsons, E. A. A. Chafe, Thos. Barron, J. F. Rose, Wm. Way, G. A. Gohory, Miss Macaulay, Max Wolf, Miss M. Callian, Jas. Bindon and one in steerage.

Shipping.

Schr. Faustina has cleared from Henry Clements' premises, Burgeo, with 2,365 qts. codfish for Oporto.

Schr. Gordon T. Tibbo has cleared from Grand Bank with 4,130 qts. codfish for Oporto.

S. S. Roseland is expected to leave New York for this port via Halifax on Wednesday.

Schr. Olive Moore has arrived at Hr. Breton, crew all well.

Here and There.

CLEAN DOCKET.—There was nothing of a criminal nature to be heard before the Lower Court this morning. One drunk arrested over the week-end was released yesterday on paying the usual deposit.

Guard's vs. St. Bon's, Prince of Wales' Rink, to-night at 8.30. Doors open at 7 o'clock.

Sir Richard Squires' Examination of Sec. II. Occupies Morning Session

The fifth week of the Commission of Enquiry opened at 10.30 a.m. to-day. Sir Richard Squires was called to the stand and examined by Mr. Lewis as to the charges made in the second paragraph of the commission. Asked if it was to the time he arrived home on 8th Dec. 1920, he had knowledge of the amount of \$40,000, the witness said he had no knowledge of the transaction until the spring of 1921, when he was informed by Miss Miller. He told her then that he had no business to sign his name on the "Star" vouchers. Asked what happened as a result of the conversation, witness said James Miller came to him bringing the cheques, he (witness) gave them to Miss Miller to type off the amounts and prepare a "Star" voucher (\$40,000) for the total. It was then presented for signature, after which it was given to Mr. James Miller. Asked if he was away in October, 1920, the witness said yes, he was in England and Paris. During the month of October whilst in England he received a message from Miss Miller which he did not answer. This message reads as follows:

(R. A. S. 17.) Understand Meany willing to consider your cheque and I. O. U.'s a personal loan if same paid amounting twenty thousand. If this attended to, believe can show anything myself concerned was personal and outside any negotiations or communication between you and company. When does Walker leave for St. John's? Reply Halifax Hotel.

MILLER. Asked what was the meaning of the first paragraph the witness said he treated the message with contempt. Asked if prior to Dec. 1921, the proposition of the payment of \$100,000 in any manner was mentioned, the witness said no, not at any time nor with anybody. He did not authorize Miller or Meany to go to Montreal on that occasion. He neither made the suggestion to Mr. Miller, nor suggested that Meany go leave of absence on the excuse that his daughter was ill. The witness denied all discussion with Miller and Meany re the elimination of the clauses. He never discussed the payment of the \$100,000 amount with anyone at any time. Asked if Meany or Miller had ever discussed their going to Montreal, the witness said they may have.

COMMISSIONER.—When did the idea of the elimination of the contract arise?

A.—In the late fall of 1921 or early in 1922. The witness denied discussing the elimination with the Besco officials for the sum of \$300,000. The matter of elimination was a subject of discussion with Mr. Wolvin. Witness saw McDougall but not on this topic. He did not think McDougall was at Montreal at that period. In Dec. 1920, the witness said he received a letter from D. H. McDougall in connection with the matter. This letter had reference to the possibility of the merger of the two companies not taking place. The witness produced a reply to the letter which was put in evidence. The Commissioner remarked that he did not see what it had to do with the enquiry. Witness said he discussed the contract with Gillis after the Bill was before Committee of the House, and he said the company wanted an extension of time. Gillis did not refer to the elimination of the clauses on this occasion.

A letter from Mr. Gillis, under date April 19th, was put in evidence. This letter had reference to labor conditions and the company's proposal to increase the employment at Bell Island about 30%. Whilst abroad the witness said he had no knowledge of the Cooker-Wolvin Contract. The first time he learned definitely of its terms was on arriving in Montreal in 1920.

COMMISSIONER.—You were Prime Minister, and were you not kept aware of what was going on in Newfoundland?

A.—Not as to particulars. Mr. Cooker was Acting Prime Minister at the time and I was not told anything of the contract.

MR. LEWIS.—There were labor troubles at Bell Island when you arrived in Montreal?

A.—Yes, I was told about labor troubles by a message received on 8. Empress of France just as I was about to arrive.

A message, Nov. 22nd from Dr. Campbell, and replies were then offered in evidence.

The Commissioner remarked that he did not see what the messages had to do with the matters he was investigating. Then followed the production of further correspondence from Dr. Campbell advising Sir Richard of the agreement reached in reference to operating the Bell Island Mines.

The Commissioner after reading the long document said it would be useful to him if he were writing the

History of Newfoundland, but he could not see the object of submitting such correspondence at the present enquiry. The matters of 1920, he said, had nothing to do with the elimination. It was not suggested by anybody that in 1920 Sir Richard was trying to get money out of the Companies. He thought the introduction of the relevant documents was for political purposes. The Commissioner considered by saying he was tired of reading the correspondence, and suggested that had the letters to be read it would be best done by Mr. Lewis. This course was adopted.

MR. LEWIS then asked witness the result of the labor troubles, but the Commissioner would not allow the question. The witness was then asked re the Cooker-Wolvin agreement. He said that during his conversations at Montreal nothing was said about payments having been made by the Company for his personal or political purposes.

MR. LEWIS.—Were there any matters of money discussed between you and Mr. Gillis in April, 1921?

A.—No. The discussions were all about labor troubles.

On a further message being submitted, Mr. Lewis asked for their acceptance, pointing out that a claim had been put forward that advances had been made to Sir Richard in 1920, and that he was submitting the correspondence between Sir Richard and the Company's officials in order to show that no mention of the facts was contained therein.

A letter from Mr. Gillis dated July 1921 was next put in evidence and read by the Commissioner. The letter intimated that there was a desire to have the agreement simplified before it was ratified. The witness explained that the agreement, although entered into by Mr. Cooker, was under consideration of a select committee. To the Commissioner the witness stated that the letter established the fact that the elimination was in the air in July.

MR. LEWIS.—After the finalisation of the agreement did you have conversation with the officials in the fall of 1921?

A.—Yes, whilst I was passing through Montreal.

Q.—With whom did you confer?

A.—Mr. Wolvin and Mr. McDougall. The witness next produced a memo prepared for submission to the Newfoundland Government delivered to him on arriving here from his visit. This letter asked that a blast furnace clause be eliminated from the contract. Asked what action he took on the matter, the witness said he refused to discuss them unless with the concurrence of Mr. Cooker. When the proposition was submitted to the Committee of Council the witness forwarded a letter (date Sept. 29th) intimating the considerations which the Government was prepared to give to the company's request. This letter and telegram of Nov. 29th to Mr. Wolvin intimating that the Government had received no reply to the proposition were put in evidence. The Commissioner here remarked that all the correspondence pointed to the fact that throughout the Autumn of 1921 negotiations were going on with a view to the elimination of the clauses and this was nearly up to the period on which Meany and Miller went to Montreal.

WITNESS informed Mr. Lewis that Gillis went to Sydney to lay the matter before the Company but no reply was received.

COMMISSIONER.—Was this matter still unsettled up to the time you went to Montreal in 1921?

A.—Yes, and still continued unsettled up to the time of my retirement.

Continuing, witness said he saw Wolvin when he was in Montreal that time and was told by him that the Company could not finance winter operations in Newfoundland.

MR. LEWIS.—What did you do then?

A.—I went to Ottawa to interview McKenzie King, the Canadian Premier. Labour troubles were my sole reason for this trip.

Q.—Was there any agreement reached then on the subject of a labour programme?

A.—No agreement was finally made until I returned to St. John's.

Q.—Was there anything suggested to you in your interviews of any cash consideration for the elimination of clauses?

A.—No.

Q.—Were you abroad in the summer of 1922?

A.—Yes, in June and I returned in December.

Q.—Was there at any time while you were in Montreal any suggestion that Besco officials would pay any money to you for the elimination of certain clauses?

A.—No.

Q.—Did you see Miller in Montreal?

A.—I believe I did and I had a dis-

cussion with him in connection with his coal business.

Q.—Did Meany go anywhere for you?

A.—He went to New York in connection with some cable company business.

COMMISSIONER.—Were you negotiating a contract with the Cable Company?

A.—Yes.

MR. LEWIS.—Were you in Montreal in 1923 in connection with labour troubles?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Whom did you see in that connection?

A.—Principally Mr. Wolvin, but Mr. McDougall was present at one interview.

Q.—Were your interviews wholly on labour matters?

A.—No, we discussed matters of modification of contract. A memorandum was submitted in this connection.

A memorandum, dated Feb. 7th, was put in.

MR. LEWIS.—Did you subsequently receive a telegram from Wolvin on the same subject?

A.—A draft contract along the lines suggested in the memo was handed to me by Mr. Kempton. I declined to go to New York to discuss the matter with Wolvin. After I returned to St. John's I received a letter and a telegram from Wolvin.

These documents were put in and read. They referred to the proposed alterations in the contract and urged early action on the part of the Newfoundland Executive.

MR. LEWIS.—Was the agreement referred to in that letter as having been signed at Montreal a labour agreement?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Was the draft for the new contract submitted to Committees of Council?

A.—I don't think it ever was.

Q.—And there has never been any substitute for the Cooker-Wolvin agreement?

A.—Not to my knowledge.

Q.—Has there ever been paid to you by Besco or anyone of its subsidiaries any cash consideration for any act official or personal, by you, for any matter in connection with the Government, for which you were negotiating?

A.—No.

Asked how long he had known Miller, witness said for some years, and he had become acquainted politically with him in 1920, in connection with the Bay de Verde election. Miller had come in to see him, and discuss the campaign, said witness, and he suggested that he should be appointed campaign treasurer. "I did not accept his offer," said witness. "Nor do I know of any contributions turned in by him. He helped out in the Bay de Verde election."

MR. LEWIS.—Did you see Miller after the Bay de Verde election and prior to your departure for England?

A.—Yes. On one occasion he told me he had incurred liabilities to the extent of \$2,000 to \$3,000 in connection with the Bay de Verde election. He could not afford to carry that burden, but he was prepared to help out and thought he could collect from friends and supporters to liquidate the amount. He again put the idea of his being made campaign treasurer before me. That suggestion, however, was not acceptable. Nothing was said to him about my finances while I would be away.

COMMISSIONER.—Was anything said about financing the Daily Star?

A.—No.

Questioned about the contract with the Commercial Cable Company, witness said that Meany's services consisted only of the imparting of technical information which he (witness) could not supply himself.

Schooner Olive Moore Safe

AT HARBOR BRETON.

The safe arrival of the schooner Olive Moore at Hr. Breton came as a happy relief to many when the good news was received Saturday night. The vessel left here about four weeks ago in salt ballast from the premises of A. E. Hickman and Co. bound to Hr. Breton and under ordinary weather conditions she should have reached her destination in about twenty-four hours. It is presumed that after leaving this port the vessel met with the continuation of westerly winds which prevailed off the coast, and she was driven to sea. Further news of the vessel's long trip will be awaited with interest.

Olympic Hockey

GRANTIES DEFEAT U.S. TEAM.

The Granites won over the U. S. hockey team at Chamcook to-day by a score of 5 goals to 1 in the final clash of the Olympic games. The Granites by this victory have earned the title of Amateur Champions of the World. The Granites won the Amateur championship of Canada last year. Harry Watson, who is a St. John's boy is a member of the team.

WARD'S LINTNER FOR DISTRICT.

1924 SQUARE DEAL H. N. S.

SEALING SWEEPSTAKE.

(Permission Granted).

PRIZES.

| | |
|---|------------|
| 1st Prize—Total Catch | \$2,500.00 |
| 2nd Prize—Consolation above | 30.00 |
| 3rd Prize—Consolation below | 30.00 |
| 4th Prize—1st Arrival Catch | 30.00 |
| 5th Prize—Consolation above | 30.00 |
| 6th Prize—Consolation below | 20.00 |
| 7th Prize—2nd Arrival Catch | 20.00 |
| 8th Prize—3rd Arrival Catch | 20.00 |
| 9th Prize—4th Arrival Catch | 20.00 |
| 10th Prize—5th Arrival Catch | 20.00 |
| 11th Prize—6th Arrival Catch | 20.00 |
| 12th Prize—7th Arrival Catch | 20.00 |
| 13th Prize—8th Arrival Catch | 20.00 |
| 14th Prize—9th Arrival Catch | 20.00 |
| 15th Prize—Total of 1st and 2nd Arrival | 50.00 |
| 16th Prize—Total of 1st, 2nd and 3rd Arrival | 50.00 |
| 17th Prize—Total of 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Arrival | 50.00 |
| 18th Prize—Total of 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th Arrival | 50.00 |
| 19th Prize—Total 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th Arrival | 50.00 |
| 20th Prize—Total 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th Ar. | 50.00 |

DAYS OF THE WEEK.

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-------|
| 21st Prize—1st Arrival | 80.00 |
| 22nd Prize—2nd Arrival | 80.00 |
| 23rd Prize—3rd Arrival | 80.00 |
| 24th Prize—4th Arrival | 40.00 |
| 25th Prize—5th Arrival | 40.00 |
| 26th Prize—6th Arrival | 40.00 |
| 27th Prize—7th Arrival | 40.00 |
| 28th Prize—8th Arrival | 40.00 |
| 29th Prize—Total and Half Catch added | 60.00 |
| 30th Prize—Total and 1/2 Catch added | 60.00 |
| 31st Prize—Total and 1/4 Catch added | 20.00 |

100 "COME AND SEE ME" PRIZES.

In the Prizes of 29, 30 and 31, the fraction of a seal will not be entitled as a second prize winner.

Any Steamer or Steamers prosecuting the 2nd voyage will not be entitled as a second prize winner.

Any Steamer or Steamers breaking down or giving up the voyage will not be entitled to the fourth or any prize unless also has a Seal or Seals.

The Official Catch only to be recognized in the Total of Steamer's catch.

TICKETS 10 CENTS EACH.

ON SALE TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 5th.

M. P. MURPHY, C. W. RYAN, R. J. GROUCHY.

President. Treasurer. Secretary.

Address all communications to P.O. Box 383.

Severe Snow Storm up Country

RAILWAY OPERATIONS TIED UP AS A RESULT.

The worst snow storm experienced this season has been raging over the whole line of railway since yesterday afternoon, consequently all traffic has been held up, and nothing can be done until the storm subsides. Yesterday's west bound express is held up at Conches, 23 miles east of Clarendville, while the east bound express which has been on the road since early Saturday morning is now bound at Caribou Station, which is about 10 miles west of Millerton Junction. At noon to-day the operators at the various sections reported that the gale was still raging with unabated fury, and it is impossible for the rotary plows to leave their base. As soon as the weather moderates the work of clearing the line will be carried out as speedily as possible.

The back-tied collar of grossgrain ribbon, with long ends, is very smart.

The 4th Card Tournament of the Series of 8 Card Tournaments of which the Star R.R. B. Committee are holding, will be held in the Star Hall on Monday night, February 4th, at 8.30.

There are 4 Special Prizes in Gold to the persons getting the highest number of games at the close of series. 3 Prizes as usual on each night. Admission 50c. Men only.—Feb. 21.

COMES UP FOR TRIAL.—The trial of Lawrence Filler, for shopbreaking and burglary will be heard before a special jury commencing in the Supreme Court to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.



All out-doors invites

Your KODAK

The ice, the snow, and the fun you have will never melt away in Kodak pictures.

Your Kodak and Kodak film await you here.

TOOTON'S, The Kodak Store

Rev. Canon E. Preaches Union

There was no brave preaching—had there been a great deal of preaching—must have been a great deal of preaching—must have been a great deal of preaching—must have been a great deal of preaching—must have been a great