

The True Story Of Woodrow Wilson

By DAVID LAWRENCE

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Wilson and the Presidency

Chapter V.
Dr. Wilson's conception of party leadership and party discipline was novel indeed. His favorite text book in the college lecture room was Bagheot's "English Constitution," a remarkable treatise on the British parliamentary theory as contrasted with our own. Often in 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. This readiness 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.

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

The first instance occurred but a few weeks after Mr. Wilson was inaugurated. He had delivered an address in person asking for the repeal of the 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."

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 Germany'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, that he came at least 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 with the Executive, the move would be futile.

Within his own party, on the other hand, Woodrow Wilson did 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 Vardaman 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 question 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.

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 for-

BAHAMAS BUILT HOUSE ON SAND

Nations as Well as Individuals Made Suddenly Rich by Bootleg Liquor Discover Riches Have Wings

By JOSEPH BARCLAY

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Havana, Feb. 29.—The sad story of a government which built its fiscal house on the treacherous sands of American bootleg revenue was brought to this thriving rum center today by a group of briny-eyed Bahama Islanders.

In brief, the story is that the Bahamas, having got all nicely adjusted to a scale of living in keeping with their importance as assuagers of the great American thirst, have more or less suddenly had their rich trade kicked out from under them.

And now, loaded down with a costly and elaborate government, they find themselves rapidly going broke, and facing the doleful pros-

pect of borrowing money to make both ends meet. Naturally they blame Cuba, which has cornered so much of the American liquor trade that Cubans are facing an alcohol fuel shortage. Incidentally, they also blame the United States, arguing that the United States could have made its recent protest to Cuba against rum exportations stick, had it been really in earnest.

The real trouble with the Bahamas seems to be that those rocky islands couldn't stand prosperity. In the old days before Volsteadism, the Bahamas government rolled peacefully along on an annual revenue of the sterling equivalent of \$400,000. When rum running became the vogue, liquor revenues quickly jumped the total to \$2,000,000. For a land of some 50,000 souls, this seemed like an awful lot of money. And it looked as if, with a little encouragement, the business would continue to grow.

So they cut the revenue on liquors almost in half. Then they began to boost governmental salaries. As that didn't eat up all the surplus, they created a whole lot more public jobs. Indeed, so optimistic were the Bahamas, that many of the jobs were handed out on a life tenure basis—their recipients being put under civil service and assured of positions as long as their conduct was good.

Then—when everybody was sitting pretty—Cuba cut in on the liquor trade. From a monthly exportation of 80,000 cases, the Bahamas have dropped to a pitiful 20,000. And the revenues derived from that are only half what they used to be.

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Mrs. E. C. Harrell has returned to her home on South Elliott street after a visit of several weeks with friends and relatives at Richmond.



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FRUITS.

Bananas, 40c to 50c dozen; apples, 25c to 40c peck; fancy, 75c peck; oranges, 35c to 55c dozen; Windfalls, 50c peck; grape fruit, 7c to 9c each; cranberries, 17c-20c quart; lemons, 25c to 30c dozen. Strawberries 60 to 65 cents quart.

FRESH MEATS.

Round steak, 25c; sirloin, 30c; porterhouse, 30c; chuck steak and roast, 20c; veal cutlets, 30c; veal chops, 30c; veal roast, 30c; veal chuck, 25c; Western round, sirloin and porterhouse, 30c; liver, 25c; brains, 25c; stew beef, 10c; soup bones, 10c.

CURED MEATS.

Country hams, 35c; sugar cured hams, 23c; F. F. V. hams, 30c; new corned hams, 30c; country shoulders, 22c; smoked sides, 20c; frankfurters, 22c to 25c; packers pork sausage, 25c to 30c; pork plate 12c; dry sides, 14c; sliced bacon, 35c; pack-age sliced bacon, 50c; pork sausage, 25c; mixed sausage, 15c; sausage meat, 10c.

SEA FOODS.

Salmon trout, 30c; drum, 15c pound; croakers, 15c; small perch, 15c; large perch, 20c; oysters, 60c quart; herring, 15c lb.

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