DEMOCRATS BEGIN BOOM FOR M'ADOO

Quiet Organization Started All Over Country.

FOLLOWING IS STRONG

Moving of Home to California Declared Actuated by Desire to Enter White House.

BY ROBERT T. SMALL.
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WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 14.—(Special.)—The friends of William Gibbs McAdoo are today quietly organizing to obtain for him the democratic presidential nomination in 1924. Reports from all sections of the country confirm the news. Mr. McAdoo has the nearest approach to a personal machine of any presidential aspirant outside the White House. In the memorable language of William Jennings Bryan, it is said, almost a million men would spring to arms overnight for the ex-secretary of the treasury.

There is no longer any question but that the possibility of obtaining the presidential nomination in 1924 had a great deal to do with Mr. McAdoo's decision to move from New York to California. In 1920 "Boss" Murphy of Tammany Hall blocked the nomination of Mr. McAdoo at San Francisco. At that time Mr. McAdoo was a resident of New York. If he couldn't command the votes of the delegates from his home state his supporters realized he never could be put across.

Murphy Permanent Obstacle.

Mr. McAdoo knew that no matter how long he lived in New York he could not win Murphy over. Tammany was at loggerheads with the Wilson administration. It has lost many appointments. Murphy blamed the influence of McAdoo at the White House for his "turndown" at the hands of President Wilson and no amount of missionary work by the McAdoo friends with the "boss" could ameliorate the matter.

There was nothing else for it. Mr. McAdoo moved to California. Now his friends are saying that New York is no longer a pivotal state anyway; that if the democrats win they must win in the west as Wilson did in 1916. At that time Wilson lost New York but won California. The McAdoo supporters say he will go and do likewise.

Machine Big Factor.

There is no question, his friends say, but that the ability of Mr. McAdoo to put a smoothly working machine into operation all over the United States in a comparatively short space of time will have great weight with the delegates to the next democratic national convention.

Governor Cox faced a woeful lack of national organization in the democratic fight of 1920 and many of the Cox supporters were inclined to blame the McAdoo adherents for this complete breakdown in party machinery. The only machine, potentially speaking, that the democrats had in 1920 was the one composed of administration office holders. These office holders to a man were for Mr. McAdoo, and, if he had been nominated there is no doubt but what they would have welded together an effective political organization in little or no time.

Machine Breaks Down.

With the nomination of Governor Cox, however, even the semblance of a national organization fell to pieces. Cox toured the country from one end to the other, but in none of his travels did he run across even the wreckage of the democratic machine. It had been a total loss, sunk without trace.

Already it is being argued by the McAdooites that Mr. McAdoo, alone of the available democratic material, is in a position to rebuild the national machine and wage an effective campaign against the well-oiled republican machine. The McAdoo adherents say that Governor Cox has no national following; that he had no opportunity to build up a national following such as Mr. McAdoo had as head of the treasury department and director-general of railroads during the term of government control and operation.

Cox Backers Busy.

While it is true that Governor Cox may not have the national following attributed to Mr McAdoo, he nevertheless has many warm and influential personal friends who already are taking cognizance of the McAdoo moves and getting ready to combat them.

The McAdoo boosters expected ex-President Wilson to place his influence behind his son-in-law, although in the same breath they say there will be no "crown-prince" cry against McAdoo in 1924.

The same boosters point to the fact that although Governor Cox returned recently from Europe, where he went to investigate the operation of the league of nations and European conditions, Woodrow Wilson has expressed no desire to see or talk with the democratic standard-bearer in 1920. It is said the ex-president resents the efforts in some quarters to regard Governor Cox as the leader of the party today.

The McAdoo boom will be well financed from the start.

MINUTE WOMEN CALLED

Washington Association to Meet in Tacoma October 27-28.

TACOMA, Wash., Oct. 14.—(Special.)—Mrs. Overton G. Ellis, state chancellor, has issued a call for the annual meeting of the Minute Woman association of Washington to be held in Tacoma Friday and Saturday, October 27 and 28. Committees for the convention have been appointed as follows: Programme, Mrs. J. L. Bradley, Mrs. Frank Reeves, Mrs. H. D. Hurley; resolutions, composed of county chancellors present; auditing, Mrs. David Murray; credentials, Mrs. E. P. Wilson, Mrs. John T. Welch, Mrs. H. J. Miller; amendments to constitution, Mrs. J. S. McGee.

The convention will elect a state chancellor, state vice-chancellor and state historian.

DORMITORY TO BE BUILT

Bids for Whitman Structure Will Be Received Next Month.

WHITMAN COLLEGE, Walla Walla, Wash., Oct. 14.—(Special.)—Bids for construction of the new Whitman dormitory for men will be received within the next month, according to announcement by Dr. S. B. L. Penrose, college president.

Organization of the joint committee of the board of overseers and the alumni association, appointed at commencement last June, has been made, with Dr. John C. Lyman of this city as chairman and Professor W. C. Eells as secretary. E. D. McCoy of The Dalles, Or., is on the committee.

Plans for the dormitory, as drawn by the college architect, E. F. Lawrence of Portland, call for a structure 280 feet long on the Stanton-street side of the campus, facing toward the campus. It will provide accommodations for 100 men, and will include a living room and dining room.

Lack of dormitory space for men has been one of Whitman's biggest problems. The only dormitory at present is Kirkman hall, which is some distance from the campus and accommodates only 25 men. The new building is to be completed by next September.

RADICALS ARE AT GRIPS

DIFFERENCES TO BE AIRED AT CONVENTION.

Communists and I. W. W. Bitterly Oppose Each Other in Fight for American Leadership.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 14.—The internal disagreements in radical circles of America will be given an airing November 13 when the Industrial Workers of the World hold their annual convention here. Since the war-time conviction of nearly 100 of its leaders and the subsequent flight to Russia of "Big Bill" Haywood, the general secretary, who is under a 20-year prison sentence, the I. W. W. has been less active.

Members complain, however, that the general public has grown so accustomed to blaming everything savoring of radicalism on the Haywood organization that they have been given much unsought credit for the activities of others.

The I. W. W. cup of wrath flowed over when the communist national convention, which met secretly in the Michigan sand hills south of St Joseph last August, was raided by federal men and the public and some newspapers referred to it as an I. W. W. organization.

The communist party of America and the Industrial Workers of the World are the open enemies in American radical circles. So, one of the topics on the agenda of the I. W. W. convention November 13 will be: "Means of Combatting the Communistic Tendencies of the Militant Working Class."

The I. W. W. and the communist party, which is the official representative of this country of the Moscow international, disagreed over the question of how to accomplish the revolution they advocate. The communists propose to overthrow the government first, while the I. W. W., according to communist literature, entertain "the absurd theory that the revolution can be accomplished by the direct seizure of industry without first overthrowing the capitalist state."

Communists are said to have undertaken to overcome the syndicalist prejudices of the I. W. W. and convert them to the Russian idea, and hence the I. W. W. are planning some counter-propaganda at their forthcoming convention.

ABERDEEN MILL SOLD

WESTERN COMPANY TAKEN OVER BY DONOVANS.

Intention to Double Capacity of Plant Announced; Price Reported to Be $500,000.

ABERDEEN, Wash., Oct. 14.—(Special.) — The Donovan Lumber company has bought the mill, logs and lumber stock of the Western Mill company, according to an announcement today and will remodel and practically double the capacity at the mill, which will be converted into one of the most modern lumber plants on the harbor.

While the price paid was not announced it was understood to be in the neighborhood of $500,000.

Transfer of the property has been made and the mill will open Monday under Donovan management. The remodeling and re-equipping of the plant will take place while the mill continues in operation.

The Donovan Lumber company is composed of William Donovan, president; William Donovan Jr., treasurer, and F. J. Donovan, secretary. The Western Mill company is headed by A. Schubach, Seattle and Aberdeen, president; and M. R. Ward, secretary and manager. Mr. Schubach is interested in Seattle shipping. Mr. Ward has made no plans for the future.

The Western mill, which occupies a tract along the waterfront between Lincoln and Division, will be known hereafter as Donovan mill No. 2. It is a circular saw mill now of 150,000 feet capacity rating for each 8-hour shift. It will be converted into a two-band plant with a capacity rating of 250,000 feet. It employs now 147 men. When the changes the Donovans will make are completed the plant will employ not less than 200 men. The changes will be made while the mill remains in operation and it is expected they will be completed by Christmas.

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APATHY ABOUT VOTE NOTED IN GERMANY

Presidential Election Fails to Stir People.

EBERT LIKELY TO WIN

Incumbent Has Backing of Monarchists on Account of Conservative Stand.

BY MAXMILIAN HARDEN,
Germany's Foremost Publicist.
(Copyright, 1922, by The Oregonian.)

BERLIN, Oct. 14—(Special Cable.)—In seven weeks, for the first time, the German people will elect a president. Ebert, it will be recalled, was named in 1919 by the national assembly without a plebiscite. Why his mandate outlasted the general assembly which elected him and why the reichstag never until now consulted the popular will must interest the people of the United States.

Those who remember the heated, often savage, electoral battles in America, France and Mexico, even in quiet Switzerland, might imagine trembling, violent agitation here. Should they listen in the trains, in street cars, in restaurants, the conversation so overheard would all be about the high prices, which are unbearable, taxes, tariffs, unheard-of workers' wages; occasionally of attempts to poison too-active accomplices in Rathenau's murder with chocolate, but almost never about the presidential election, which is so uninteresting that few candidates yet have appeared.

Power Not Trifling.

Is the president's power so restricted that his person does not matter? No! Wilhelm von Hohenzollern, in his tedious book which because of its author demands an annihilating answer, boldly declares even the kaiser was without real power and was forced to yield to the chancellor's will. The man who writes that for 30 years had and used despotic rights, named and dismissed chancellors, ministers of state, secretaries, made them wait like lackeys or travel a whole day to report to him for 20 minutes in some huning lodge, ship, train, station or theater; called them insulting names in marginal notes on their reports, and behaved like a Turkish sultan in his intercourse with the greatest ministers and most eminent statesmen of modern times.

The late Wilfred S. Blunt relates in his interesting book, "My Diaries," how Sultan Abdul Hamid advised the kaiser to dismiss the all-too-powerful Bismarck.

Kaiser Gets Lesson.

"Would you like to see how I treat my grand vizier?"

Instantly Kamil Pasha stood before him and bowed his head and folded his hands. The sultan let him stand unnoticed for a while and then said casually:

"You needn't wait, it's nothing important. Go!"

And the vizier went. Wilhelm took the lesson to heart, and dismissed the chancellor hardly less brutally.

Of course the president has less absolute powers, but those he has are sufficient to make the choice important. They are less, of course, than President Harding's, but quite as great as those of most European presidents of republics. The president not only can prevent almost anything he deems bad, but can exercise a positive influence on the whole management and spirit of the republic if he possesses the right personality.

Traditions Hurt Republic.

Reasons for the indifference are many. The German nation always has been the easiest to rule, but it should not be despised for this. The efficiency in scientific, industrial and artistic work, which after all determines a nation's fate, can still, under most unfavorable conditions, compete with all others, but the exaggerated respect for persons in authority has survived the kaiser's fall. Secondly, the Germans have repeatedly been told their misery was due solely to the malice of foreigners and that fortune can return only with foreign help and any self-help is impossible under the malicious pressure of the war victors.

That is false, but is readily believed by a people whose political instinct, never highly developed, now is blunted by the struggle with their miseries. Foreigners, however sympathetic, cannot realize how demoralizing is the fact that the 1000-mark note, which formerly kept a family comfortable for two months, now is insufficient to buy a shirt or a pair of theater tickets.

Ebert Is Popular.

Thirdly, the idea has been implanted that for tactical reasons the presidency must go to a social democrat, and if a social democrat, why not Ebert? This Heidelberg tailor's son, saddler, ex-editor of a small paper, innkeeper, party secretary is popular among the bourgeoise. After violent speeches against repressive laws and rule, he, as president, calmly pulled the flag of the idealist from its pole.

Under his presidency thousands of workmen and republicans have been shot and imprisoned, while the monarchist plotters are untouched. The principle of equality before the law has been infringed and special jurisprudence involved for attacks and slanders against the president, the ministers and deputies. Even the kaiser did not dare to make special laws to protect himself.

Monarchists Back Ebert.

The monarchists and nationalists desire no other president this hard winter than this little, portly, cunning gentleman who greeted our returning troops as "Our unconquered army."

Unpopular with his own party, hated by the best elements of labor, still, if no really popular candidate appears, or unless Ebert himself, seeing dangers in the people's misery, retires to a less responsible position, he will succeed himself.

This is exceedingly to be regretted, for the moral depression of the people equals their economic misery and the needed new spirit cannot be awakened by a man who takes principles, once called all-healing remedies, out of the window like removed goods.

Ten Lodges to Hold Convention.

ABERDEEN, Wash., Oct. 14.—(Special.)—Members of ten southwest Washington Ancient Order of United Workmen lodges will assemble here October 28 for the periodical district lodge convention. A feature of the session will be the initiation of a class of 50. J. F. Foggerty, Seattle, grand master of the order, will be the principal convention speaker. Aberdeen, Hoquiam, Cosmopolis, Montesano, Oakville, Tenino, Olympia, Bucoda, Centralia and Chehalis lodges will be represented.

Magnate's Body on Way Home.

SOUTHAMPTON, Oct. 14.—(By the Associated Press.)—The body of Isaac Guggenheim, American copper magnate, who died Tuesday, was put aboard the steamer Aquitania today. Mrs. Guggenheim and the magnate's daughter accompanied the body.

Alleged Murderer Freed.

SAND POINT, Idaho, Oct. 14.—After deliberating eight hours, a jury in district court here today acquitted Samuel Clark of a charge of second degree murder. Clark was accused of killing Bert Patridge on March 13, 1922.