

BRYAN, BURLESON AND OTHERS ON PARTY BLACKLIST

(By Universal Service)

Washington, Nov. 8.—Democracy as "slackers" all those Democrats who refused to take part in the campaign to elect Governor Cox, officers of the Democratic national committee made public here an official "blacklist" of distinguished Democrats, including many intimate advisers of the administration who, it is stated, can hereafter expect neither support nor favor from the present organization.

The list contains the names of Democrats who had no campaign to make on their own behalf and who refused to help when appeal was made to them in behalf of the national ticket. It does not include Democratic candidates who had campaigns in their own states. The committee has also prepared a "white list," which contains the names of those who did all in their power to aid Democratic candidates in their own states or elsewhere.

BRYAN AND BURLESON Postmaster General Albert Sydney Burleson, one of the principal political advisers to President Wilson, heads the "blacklist." He is said to have taken no part in the campaign after Cox defeated William G. McAdoo for the nomination. Burleson was one of McAdoo's strongest supporters.

William Jennings Bryan comes next on the list. The committee failed to obtain a single speech from him during the campaign.

Others listed by the committee are: Senators Gore of Oklahoma, Reed of Missouri, Walsh of Massachusetts, Swanson of Virginia, Carter Glass of Virginia, Smith and Harrison of Georgia, Dial of South Carolina, Simmons and Overman of North Carolina, Smith of South Carolina, and Secretary of the Treasury Houston.

All of the members of the federal trade commission and the federal reserve board are included.

THE WHITE LIST

The "white list" includes the names of practically all the members of the cabinet, except Burleson. Senators Hitchcock of Nebraska, Pittman of Nevada, Walsh of Montana, Underwood of Alabama, Robinson of Arkansas, Shepard of Texas, Stanley of Kentucky, Harrison of Missouri, Kirby of Arkansas, Pomeroy of Ohio, Storer of Cummings, William G. McAdoo, Bourke Cockran and the following members of the house:

Brough of Arkansas, Garrett of Tennessee, Byrnes of South Carolina, Connally of Texas, Bland of Missouri, South Carolina, Goodwin of Arkansas, McClintock of Oklahoma, Sewell of Louisiana and Stevenson of South Carolina.

The publication of this "black list" is especially significant at this time, as it precedes a meeting called by the insurgent Democrats to discuss plans for reorganization of the Democratic party. Some of those whose names appear on the "black list" have been mentioned as among those who will attend the conference.

When Bryan was asked to enter the campaign in behalf of Governor Cox, he flatly refused to do so, except on condition that the Democrats should date pledge himself to appoint such men to office as would faithfully carry out the Volstead act. Governor Cox did not accept the condition.

ANTAGONISM IS BITTER The announcement of the reorganization plans has aroused bitter antagonism among officials of the national committee, who declared today they will fight to the utmost to prevent any disarrangement of the present organization.

It was also announced that the national committee itself has drawn upon plans of reorganization which include the dismissal of two of the most prominent officials connected with the committee. W. S. Jamison, assistant treasurer, and W. R. Hollister, executive secretary, have been removed from their positions already in accordance with this plan of the committee. Others are to follow.

George White, present chairman of the national committee will, it is announced, come here next month to take personal charge of the direction of the Democratic reorganization and will resist any attempt to force his resignation.

LIBERTY ALL THIS WEEK Come and see Charlie put the RAY in sunshine and knock all the "Oh's" out of GLOOM in the merriest comedy drama ever written.

Charles M. Cohan's 45 Minutes From Broadway A Story of Rubes and Wise Guys

LETTER REPRISALS AGAINST BRITISH IN THE U. S.

(By Percy Sarr)

London, Nov. 8.—A threat that "for every man, woman and child murdered by the British in Ireland" the Amalgamated Irish societies of America will take a toll of three lives of Englishmen now in the United States, is contained in a letter to Sir Hamar Greenwood, secretary for Ireland, addressed to be signed by J. V. O'Connor, writing from New York as president of the societies.

The Irish office is ignoring the letter, declaring that—if it isn't in fact a fall—it will do more harm to the radical cause than would a formal British protest to the American government.

The letter demands that British forces cease their reprisals, and declares that unless this action is taken before November 14, the proposed counter reprisals will take place in America.

"Dear Sir:—We hereby inform and warn you that if there are any more reprisals in Ireland on or after November 14 we men of Irish blood in this country and our sympathizers will immediately begin reprisals against British men here who are not citizens of the United States. For every man, woman and child murdered after the above date by our British subjects, we will kill three Englishmen in this country. We will pay the penalty."

HARDING AND ROOT DIFFER ABOUT LEAGUE

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terms of peace have not yet been enforced by the victorious nations. Polish questions for example, are properly handled by the foreign offices without any reference to the league.

"In my opinion a new deal here from the beginning by abandoning Versailles treaty is impossible. To attempt it would bring chaos and an entire loss of results of the war and general disaster involving the United States. The only possible course is to keep the treaty, modifying it to meet the requirements of the senate reservations and the Chicago platform and probably in some other respects.

"The precise way in which some modification can be best made must be determined at the time of conference with the other parties.

"It is impossible to forecast the methods because conditions next March are necessarily uncertain. Now the central idea is that a deadlock results from President Wilson's perverse refusal to negotiate for the consent of other powers to Americanization of the treaty, but that our new administration will secure that consent."

"A separate declaration of peace was justified only by President Wilson's refusal to act. After March 4 that will no longer be justifiable unless other powers refuse to consent to modification which I do not anticipate. Don't allow Cox to drive you off the ground of Harding's senate vote and our platform."

Keep in mind that the Americanization of the league is a world war, and that he will follow out the suggestion made in the league policy, which he has been making at home, but to buy a couple more newspapers in New York and another one in Paris. Munsey's properties are in frequent consultation with National Chairman Will Hays and is said to have put off a trip to Europe this fall at Hays' urgent request.

For the job in Paris, the choice is as good as made, according to those close to Harding. It is believed that the Cleveland, ambassador to France under Taft's regime and one of the president-elect's closest conferees during the campaign. Herrick is thought by many to be the "official spokesman" who told Harding of France's desires for a change in the League of Nations covenant and who directed directly to Marlon following his return from a European visit. No ambassador of any nation in recent years has been more popular in France than Herrick and his return would be hailed with joy by all classes. Herrick won the heart of France in those trying days of August and September, 1914, when in the face of a threatened siege he stuck to his work in Paris, the Stars and Stripes floating over his embassy's door, although the French government moved west and baggage way down to Bordeaux.

The delicate nature of the negotiations now under way between this country and France is being given a boost of Japanese immigration make the Tokio post one fraught with danger for an indiscreet man, and at the same time make the Tokio post one of the most important to national service. Off-hand prognostication calls to mind Frank A. Vanderlip, the New York banker and a great friend of the minkado's people, who recently made an extended visit to the "flowery kingdom." The job really calls for an international lawyer of Eilhu Root's calibre and standing; and perhaps Root, if the plan is carried out, would be made to him, might be inclined to take it.

MEXICAN JOB THORNY The job at Mexico City is, of course, one of the thorniest in the whole diplomatic service, and much will hinge on Harding's choice of an occupant. Henry F. Fletcher, our former ambassador there, though formerly considered a Democrat, was outspokenly for Harding in the late campaign and would, because of his prior knowledge of conditions there, be a logical choice. But again, as in the case of Japan, Harding would not want to have the job of the Rio Grande the biggest gun in his arsenal.

The thought of being the first ambassador to Germany following the war is enough to cause chills to creep up and down the spine of any man anxious to represent his country abroad. One former ambassador, Dr. David Jayne Hill, grants that it is only fair to say he did not give out for publication, is the deliberate judgment of a man who was secretary of state under President Roosevelt and the American representative at the second Hague conference.

In Marlon, however, there is a disposition to look upon Mr. Root as having advanced to such an old age as to be out of the running of the world of the last century result and as having such affiliations with the international banking groups as to make his advice of doubtful value.

These are the two views and when President-Elect Harding returns to his home it will become apparent exactly how much Eilhu Root's advice will be taken on matters of foreign policy.

POINTS TO DEFECTS Mr. Root praised the scheme for international conference, but pointed out some of its serious defects. The important thing, however, is that the cable sent Senator Harding from London after a personal observation of European affairs that the structure of the present treaty is not a work of art, but a work of compromise and was by no means dead. Some people will profess to see a clear break between Senator Harding and Mr. Root. Others are convinced that Senator Harding is doing the right thing when he calls a conference of the statesmen of America and that the value of Mr. Root's judgment will then be fully tested. The Root cabinet, which is only fair to say he did not give out for publication, is the deliberate judgment of a man who was secretary of state under President Roosevelt and the American representative at the second Hague conference.

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Vancouver Preacher Would Kick Out His Brother Clergyman

(U. P.)

Vancouver, B. C., Nov. 8.—(U. P.)—Dr. Henry P. Pope, Chicago, preacher in the First Baptist church here yesterday morning, Dr. Gabriel McGuire, pastor of the Holy Trinity church, apologized for the fact in the evening.

Dr. Pope apparently did not satisfy Dr. McGuire on some question of doctrine. "I felt like kicking him out of the pulpit," said Dr. McGuire, "and in the way to a congregation that applauded him. He added, 'I am going to apologize to this congregation for allowing this preacher, tagged with a Chicago degree, to enter the pulpit of this church.'"

MILLER'S HEARING SET FOR TUESDAY

(U. P.)

Vancouver, Wash., Nov. 8.—While Mrs. Pearl Miller lies in St. Joseph's hospital, her life still hanging in the balance, the result of being stabbed 14 times Saturday by her husband, Claude Miller, an official investigation of the matter is being made at the barracks headquarters. Miller will be given a preliminary hearing Tuesday in federal court.

Although post officials refuse to divulge anything of the nature of the investigation, W. W. Sites, brother of the woman, declares that "lies and slander" by Miller will be thoroughly refuted.

The condition of Mrs. Miller, while said to be critical, has been unchanged for 48 hours and hope is held for her recovery.

Miller is being held to face a federal charge of attempted murder. He refuses to say much concerning his past life. Mrs. Miller had been employed at the post laundry here for a week. She is not well known in the post and nothing is known there of her life.

Since her separation from her husband she has made her home with Mr. and Mrs. Sites at the post. The Polish department for years and is well known in Vancouver and the barracks.

HARDING RINGS CURTAIN FOR CALL OF WILD

(Continued From Page One)

ference with the present administration. Shortly after the Paris dispatch was available in the special train, the senator made a brief speech at Marshall, Texas, in which he declared:

"Our moral obligation will always stand out and America does not need any meeting of foreign powers to tell us what our moral obligations are.

AMERICA FIRST "We want to meet with them, counsel with them, have their thoughts and give them ours, but we want to give them in the freedom of America—I wouldn't want our country aloof from the other peoples of the earth, but I want America strong, fortunate and wholly free to play her part in dealing with the rest of the world."

While there was no official statement, it was understood on the special train that the president-elect would seek an American-made league, taking some features from the present league, as a basis for a world fraternity and that he will follow out the suggestion made in the league policy, which he has been making at home, but to buy a couple more newspapers in New York and another one in Paris. Munsey's properties are in frequent consultation with National Chairman Will Hays and is said to have put off a trip to Europe this fall at Hays' urgent request.

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HARDING CHOOSES UP ENGLANDS SCAUSE OF MUCH SPECULATION

(U. P.)

Washington, Nov. 8.—The question as to what manner of men Warren G. Harding, president-elect, will send as ambassadors to the various capitals of the world to replace the incumbents appointed by President Wilson is a live and interesting one, fraught with a sort of consequence both of a political and diplomatic nature.

In fact, in view of the present delicate situation in regard to this country's foreign affairs, it may well be said that never in American history was the need for care and discrimination in the picking of our overseas representatives more urgent than now.

In the old days before 1914 it was fairly easy to forecast the men who would likely be offered the diplomatic plum as the incoming president's disposal. The simplest method to make up the list was to take the names of the heaviest contributors to the party's campaign funds, after those of cabinet size and aspirations had been deducted.

But this year, with the inauguration campaign contributions limited to \$1000, naturally that method fails to work and one is forced to look elsewhere in prognosticating the men who will be named.

POLICY SUCCESS IN BALANCE The outstandingly important ambassadorial posts to be filled with the incoming of the Republicans are those in England, France, Japan, Mexico, Germany when the peace status is re-established. It is expected that the cabinet will eventually decide on a policy of recognition of the soviet regime—if, indeed, that regime is in power by next March. Upon the calibre of the men whom Harding picks for these berths will depend in great measure the success or failure of the foreign policy he will be called upon to initiate; and it is safe to predict that he will not make a mistake.

For the post in London there are many possibilities. If recess rumors of a rift between the former Secretary of State Eilhu Root and the president-elect prove to be unfounded, there would be a strong likelihood of that 70-year-old statesman's resuming his public career at the court of St. James. No appointment could be more acceptable to British officialdom and the British public generally, and it is not surprising that Root's exceptional training. In fact, it would surprise few people if he were named to follow in the steps of other great New York lawyer and great ambassador, the late Joseph H. Choate.

MUNSEY MAY GET POST But Root may, after all, be secretary of state again; and Root may decline the London appointment on the ground of his health, not but there are others in the case well informed observers within the Republican fold predict that the honor of dining with George and Mary will fall to none other than Frank A. Munsey, noted newspaper proprietor and publisher of New York, Baltimore and one time of Washington.

It is an open question that during the job campaign, Munsey had his eyes fixed on the London embassy, and it is equally well known that Judge Hughes, the Republican candidate last year, was grateful for Munsey's support and respectively inclined toward his wishes. But things happened in California and elsewhere on election day and Munsey remained at home, but to buy a couple more newspapers in New York and another one in Paris. Munsey's properties are in frequent consultation with National Chairman Will Hays and is said to have put off a trip to Europe this fall at Hays' urgent request.

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Counties Share in Rent Funds From National Forests

(U. P.)

Salem, Nov. 8.—Apportionment of the \$121,622.51 recently received from the federal department of the interior as the state's share of rental receipts from forest reserves, was completed by Secretary of State Koser, Saturday. The money is apportioned among the various counties in which there is forest reserve land and is distributed in proportion to the area of the reserve contained within the various counties. Saturday's apportionment will distribute the fund as follows:

Baker, \$14,617.79; Clackamas, \$4228.27; Deschutes, \$1256.27; Douglas, \$587.18; Grant, \$26,299.55; Harney, \$4083.55; Hood River, \$778.33; Jackson, \$11,783.78; Jefferson, \$247.82; Josephine, \$552.65; Klamath, \$11,001.41; Lake, \$5778.75; Lane, \$17,745.25; Lincoln, \$11,001.41; Multnomah, \$510.25; Umatilla, \$2342.54; Union, \$11,242.08; Wallowa, \$1282.94; Wasco, \$1636.81; Wheeler, \$1417.61.

Patrons of a union high school district must pay taxes toward the maintenance of a county high school, organized prior to the union school district, until such time as the county boundary shall determine that the union school is as efficient as