

SNUBBED THE A. P. A.

Members of the National Advisory Board Say McKinley Did That.

OTHER CANDIDATES ENDORSED.

McKinley Refused to Appoint an Old Soldier Because He Was an A. P. A.

THE WHOLE STORY IS VERIFIED.

Hon. H. A. Thompson of St. Louis, and John H. D. Stevens of Missouri, Out for Linton.

The movement that was inaugurated by the patriotic press, endorsed by the people, and smiled at by the politicians to make William S. Linton president of the United States has gained and continues to gain in public favor.

The members of the national advisory board of the A. P. A. declare against the candidacy of Major Wm. McKinley, and, while the information comes too late to be of benefit to our candidate in some of the commonwealths where the A. P. A. is the strongest, it will have the effect of making Major McKinley's nomination almost impossible or at least extremely hazardous.

It is well known that no man can be elected president of the United States unless he can command the support of the members of the patriotic orders.

It is now officially stated that Major McKinley cannot get the support of the men forming those organizations.

What will be the result?

Major McKinley will lose strength and the other men in the field, whom the members of the national advisory board say are in sympathy with the principles of the order, will gain all along the line.

We sincerely regret the lateness of the report, because we had become convinced, from all we could learn of Major McKinley, that he was not an enemy of the A. P. A., and, with Gen. Harrison out of the race, was, next to W. S. Linton, the man most acceptable to men who love the principles of the A. P. A.

We took the position in the fight in Nebraska that the delegates should, for the sake of harmony, be instructed for Major McKinley, but that they should support Mr. Linton, in case Mr. McKinley should not be nominated. Our friends carried out their part of the understanding in the primaries, and we shall not be surprised if the Nebraska delegation is not ultimately in line for the man of our choice for president.

When we entered into that understanding the best information obtainable was that Major McKinley was an American, and while he would not commit himself on the principles of the A. P. A., he was enough of a gentleman to answer our letter, which we had registered in his address.

We have been informed by Mr. H. A. Thompson that he treated the national advisory board with less courtesy. As if to corroborate this statement by Mr. Thompson the advisory board has sent out the following report, under the seal of its secretary:

Owing to the misleading, and, in many instances, erroneous statements which have appeared in the papers about the action of the National Advisory Board of the American Protective Association, and the attitude of the order toward the various candidates whose names will be presented for nomination at the St. Louis convention, the following statement is important, because it is official:

After several months' quiet, persistent, painstaking investigation as to the standing and record of these candidates on our principles and American questions, the Executive Committee of the National Advisory Board recently met in Washington, D. C., and New York, where, during several sessions, the material gathered, with the statements tabulated and the reports submitted, were carefully examined and discussed. Among the conclusions reached were these:

1. That the National Advisory



DAVID AND GOLIATH.

Board adopt no candidate as the candidate which the order should support, as to do so at this time would be most unwise and impolitic. The deliberate judgment of every member of the committee was, that such a thing as "booming" a particular candidate should not be done. Therefore, whosoever states that any one candidate is the candidate adopted by the American Protective Association, states what is not true.

2. After carefully analyzing the evidence adduced, the committee found to be true the charge made against one of the candidates, viz., ex-Governor McKinley, of discriminating in his appointments in favor of Romanists and against American Protestants, because the latter were members of the American Protective Association. For example, among other appointments, one was that of a Roman Catholic Irishman who had been suspended for drunkenness, while the application of an American Protestant, a Grand Army man and an A. P. A., was rejected on the ground that he belonged to the order, though he had been promised the position by the governor.

Among other instances reported to the committee is that of W. W. Lanning, of Franklin county, Ohio, who was candidate for sheriff. He was a prominent A. P. A., and known to be such; also a Republican of sterling integrity, and so popular that he came within six hundred votes of carrying a county that was Democratic by fifteen hundred normally. After his defeat, backed by the most prominent Republicans in the state for the position of district oil inspector, McKinley said that the reason why he could not use Lanning was because of his prominence in the order.

One of the most prominent members of the order in Ohio, a gentleman who has filled important positions in state and supreme councils, says:

"Governor McKinley has never, by any word or act of his, shown any sympathy whatever with our order. I have never known him to make an appointment that was considered by the friends to be in the interest of our order, nor do I know of a prominent member of the A. P. A. order in Ohio who does not think of McKinley as a time-serving politician. I believe the order as a whole, in the state of Ohio, would not endorse Governor McKinley, nor has it any faith in him. His attitude on sectarian worship and appropriations is too well known to need any comment."

3. Among the managers and active supporters, secret or public, of Major McKinley, are Richard Kerens, a Romanist, of Missouri, who has again and again in the public press denounced the A. P. A. organization in the most vindictive terms, and sought, but in vain, to have the National Republican Committee to denounce the organiza-

tion; also Stephen Elkins, of West Virginia.

4. Of the other candidates, viz., Wm. B. Allison of Iowa, Senator Quay of Pennsylvania, Senator Cullom of Illinois, Governor Bradley of Kentucky, Governor Morton of New York, ex-President Harrison and Thomas B. Reed, the committee were satisfied with their Americanism and sympathy with the principles of the order. Concerning the charges made against Thomas B. Reed, the committee found them to be groundless. For instance:

In regard to the matter of Speaker Reed leaving the chair when the house started to consider the Indian Appropriation bill, we would state that the house went into committee of the whole, and when that is done it is the rule that the speaker shall leave his chair, and a chairman is chosen for that time.

It is also a notable fact that the only state conventions that have thus far incorporated principles of our order in their platform, are the states that are now booming Mr. Reed, and on such platform, if nominated, he must stand.

The committee regrets that it has been unable to make any statement with respect to candidates of the Democratic party, from the fact that as yet no candidates have come to the surface. If the talk of President Cleveland for a third term should materialize, his record is too well known to need any comment. The committee is, however, on the alert, and will, in due time, communicate with the order.

Had this report been received in Nebraska the first of March instead of the middle of April the result would have been much different.

We say this, not by way of censure of the committee, nor in a spirit of fault-finding, but merely as a statement of fact and past achievements on the part of the A. P. A. warrants the conclusion therein set forth.

The A. P. A.'s of Nebraska are as loyal to the principles of the order, to the men who fearlessly and openly fight for those principles, as are the members of the order in any other section of the country. Yet, because of that loyalty, because of their adherence to the principles of fair play and justice, which embody one of the cardinal principles of the unwritten law of the order—purity in politics—they could not respect the wishes of the advisory board by opposing the instruction of the four delegates-at-large, selected at Omaha, when they as delegates had been instructed by their constituents at the ward primaries and the county conventions to vote those instructions.

Had the idea of Mr. Linton's friends been carried out and the names of Linton, McKinley and Manderson been submitted to the people at the same time that the delegates were chosen, we believe that Mr. Linton would have been the choice in two of the districts if not in the entire state.

But that plan met with no favor from Mr. McKinley's friends, and Mr. Manderson's friends thought he should not be humiliated by submitting his name to a popular vote. The friends of Mr. Linton made that proposition, but it was not agreed to, and the delegates, under an understanding mentioned above, go to St. Louis for McKinley.

While the A. P. A. may not have acted wisely in Nebraska, they acted honorably, and they will have nothing to regret.

In other states, however, where primaries and conventions are yet to be held, it should be their pleasure as well as their duty to see that no instructions are given to the delegates.

This action should be taken, not as against any one man, but as in favor of any man, but in fulfillment and in recognition of the fact that the cardinal principle of the American constitution is still in force, that all men are created equal, and are endowed with certain inalienable rights, among which is liberty.

But, let us stop lecturing, and see what is happening in Illinois and other sections of the country.

The Inter Ocean last Thursday morning said:

The statement was made yesterday that McKinley will not be endorsed by the Republican state convention at Springfield, nor will any resolution instructing the delegates-at-large to the St. Louis convention be passed, if the American Protective Association, otherwise known as the A. P. A., can prevent it. All delegates to the state convention who are members of the order are expected to vote against any expression in the convention favoring McKinley. An official utterance on the subject is expected from State President C. P. Johnson within a few days. The leading members of the A. P. A. in Chicago assert that the candidacy of William S. Linton is genuine; that he will have the support not only of the A. P. A., but of many thousands of voters not directly connected with the organization, and that his interests will be furthered to the exclusion of those of any other candidate. McKinley is declared to be especially distasteful to the order, while Reed or Allison might be acceptable in the

event of Linton's nomination appearing impossible. The latter contingency they will not admit, however, because they will have, they say, between 140 and 200 of their members as delegates in the Republican national convention, and that this solid band can name the presidential nominee.

To a question as to whether the candidacy of Mr. Linton was bona fide, County President Saunders replied yesterday: "Mr. Linton is a genuine candidate for the Republican nomination for president. We prefer him to McKinley or any one else, and his strength will astonish a great many people."

"Will members of the A. P. A. who may be delegates to the Springfield convention vote against McKinley instructions?" Mr. Saunders was asked.

"That is a question I would prefer not to answer," he replied.

Mr. H. A. Thompson, of St. Louis, one of the national advisory board of the A. P. A., said Wednesday, that the order proposed to defeat Mr. McKinley—if they couldn't do it at the convention, (of which he had not the least doubt), it would defeat him at the polls. The board of which he was a member had, with the help of the local advisory board of Ohio, determined to wage a war on McKinley in his own state, where there are at least twenty delegates to be named, and they were confident they would make it very interesting for the gentleman in his own state.

Mr. Thompson was seen Thursday morning and he showed the reporter for THE AMERICAN dispatches from Kentucky declaring that they had routed the McKinley hosts, which were considered invincible. He also declared that they were going to wage a warm fight against the ex-governor of Ohio in Missouri, and would surely have a number of delegates from that state who would be in favor of the plan mapped out by the national advisory board.

Since talking with Mr. Thompson about the Kentucky victory we see the daily papers corroborate the private advices he had received several hours before. But, these are not the only states in which the order is being taken into consideration. A dispatch in the Chicago Chronicle of the 13th inst. says: INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 12.—The proposed organization of the members of the American Protective Association against McKinley is taking shape in the lodges of that order in this state, and an attempt will be made in the state convention to prevent the instruc-

tion of delegates and also influence the selection of delegates-at-large who are opposed to the Ohioan. A leader in the A. P. A. movement in this city and state said to-day that the refusal of McKinley's manager to recognize the order, and his characterization of the Republicans who are members of it as "a faction of the Republican party," had determined them to make open war against him in the national convention and at the polls if he is nominated.

"There are nearly 10,000 members of the order in this state," said he, "and 1,500 of them belong to the twelve lodges in this city. Fully two-thirds of them are Republicans, and I have not seen a man of them that does not resent Mark Hanna's utterances when he characterized them as a faction."

It was intimated that the A. P. A. men were willing to unite with the friends of ex-President Harrison in an effort to prevent instructions for McKinley, and that overtures to this effect had or would be made. Another member of the order declared that the nomination of McKinley would lose to the Republican party more than 5,000 votes in Indiana, and would jeopardize the election of congressmen in some districts where they felt themselves perfectly safe.

IN CHICAGO AND ITS SUBURBS.

A large, enthusiastic meeting was held at No. 5859 South Halsted street on Monday evening, for the purpose of discussing possible candidates for the presidency. After a poll had been taken of the 225 citizens present, W. S. Linton was decided upon as the logical candidate for them to support, and they resolved themselves into a meeting for the purpose of forming Linton Republican Club No. 77. The following officers were elected: President, D. E. Crandall, No. 842 Sixty-second street; vice-president, D. B. Wierman, No. 312 Sixty-third street; secretary, W. M. Otis, No. 6107 Sangamon street; treasurer, G. H. Crandall, No. 842 Sixty-second street. After the election of officers the meeting adjourned to meet the following Monday evening.

A rousing Republican meeting was held at No. 456 Thirty-first street on Monday evening, where the W. S. Linton Club, No. 215, with 110 members, was organized. The following officers were chosen: President, Swan Carlson, vice-president, Frank A. Frodin; secretary, G. W. Anderson; treasurer, August Larson.

A meeting was held at Erickson's Hall, Sixty-second street and Wentworth avenue, last evening, at which a Linton Club was organized, with the names of over 100 members enrolled. Ed. Zulauf was elected president, D. G. Wolverton vice-president, and H. C. O'Brien secretary. Meetings will be held every week, at which patriotic speeches and programs will be given, endorsing W. S. Linton for president.

A W. S. Linton Club was organized at Occidental Hall, Sacramento avenue and Madison street, Monday night, with a charter membership of seventy-five. The following officers were chosen: President, N. R. Lloyd; vice president, J. L. Wooley; secretary, W. E. Beecham; treasurer, T. T. Green.

Whereas, Believing great care should be exercised in the election of a man to fill the presidential chair for the ensuing term, commencing March 4, 1897, and also believing in supporting a man for that exalted position who has been well tried and not found wanting, one who has principles well defined and made public; and,

Whereas, We have good reason to believe that the majority of the American citizens are interested and are now ready to support such a man; at the coming election in November, be it therefore

Resolved, That we, as the Linton Club No. 288 of Chicago, do endorse the candidacy of our most noble patriot, Hon. William S. Linton of Michigan; and, be it further

Resolved, That we do hereby pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to support the Hon. William S. Linton, not only for the nomination at the Republican national convention, but pledge ourselves to his support upon any ticket whatsoever; also, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this meeting; that a copy be also forwarded to the following persons: Hon. William S. Linton, Judge John H. D. Stevens, John C. Thompson, Supreme President W. J. H. Treynor, and Thomas H. Carter, president of the national Republican campaign committee.

WALTER C. KELLEY, President

- Attest: J. W. DIXON, Secretary. W. T. McQueen, 110 Sheffield avenue. W. J. Dixon, 1111 Elston avenue. H. Michlenburg, 1101 Grand avenue. T. H. Perkins, 843 Elk Grove avenue. J. P. Goebel, 2955 Grand avenue. B. Gutberg, 348 Avers avenue. F. H. Goebel, 2955 Grand avenue. E. D. Clinton, 19 Hoffman avenue. N. T. Williams, 241 McLean avenue. W. B. Murchough, 1244 McLean avenue. A. B. Broughton, 552 W. North avenue. J. Sorenson, 738 Shober street. J. W. Dixon, 158 Frankfort street. W. C. Kelley, 134 Powell avenue. B. Thompson, 647 Avers avenue. Leo Foster, 816 N. Campbell avenue. J. W. Daly, 201 Fullerton avenue.