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FIGHT IS ONLY BEGUN

First Session of the Convention Was Brief and Purely Formal.

PEN PICTURE OF THE SCENE IN THE HALL

Old Party War Horses from All Sections Gathered Under One Roof.

STRUGGLE COMING ON VICE PRESIDENT

Morton's Avowed Candidacy May Lead to Serious Complications.

SPLIT IN NEW YORK CAMP GROWS WIDER

Miller and the McKinleyites of the Empire State Strenuously Oppose the Ex-Governor's Boom for Second Place.

ST. LOUIS, June 16.—Auspiciously and serenely, beneath a sky across whose arched dome not a cloud floated, the chieftains of the republican party, from the pineries of Maine to the orange groves of California, from the everglades of Florida to the placid waters of Puget sound, met in council today, and, in the presence of about 8,000 spectators, entered upon the work of selecting candidates and enunciating policies for the campaign of 1896.

The first session of the republican national convention was brief and formal. Chairman Carter of the national committee dropped the gavel at 12:20, and sixty minutes later an adjournment was taken until 10 o'clock tomorrow. There was not a jar to mar the proceedings; there were no sensational incidents to arouse nor any demonstrations to thrill the vast concourse of people. The temporary chairman, C. W. Fairbanks of Indiana, delivered his address, a strong, forcible, statement in arraignment of the present administration and in definement of the issues; the committee selections of the various delegations were announced—that was all. Those who expected some allusion to be made, which would loose the bottled-up enthusiasm for the little Napoleon, or who imagined that, perhaps, some of the great leaders or orators of the party would be called to the platform to fire their imaginations and quicken their pulses, were disappointed. It was purely a formal session. The recognized heroes and generals of the party entered the hall without demonstrations. Platt, Lodge, Depew and Quay were applauded, but Mark Hanna, the Warwick, did not create a ripple when he entered with a smiling and confident air. The fierce rivalry that attends contests between struggling giants where the question of supremacy is still to be fought and the battle is yet to be won; which arouses clans and factions to the wildest pitch of excitement and enthusiasm was lacking. While there may be vain hopes, blighted ambitions and bitter animosities still tossing beneath the onward sweep of the McKinley tide, those who did not favor the Ohio candidate as their first choice are looking forward with relief to the end of the unequal struggle, knowing it will bring peace and good will in the end.

WHERE THEY MET.

This being the situation, the main interest today centered in the personality of the great men who assembled in the convention hall. The hall, to which the vast procession wended its way, although unpretentious in exterior, is admirably adapted for the purposes to which it is put. A vast oblong structure, it is about 300 feet long by 150 wide, and almost 100 feet high. The two galleries, which extend all about the interior, descend abruptly to the edge of the broad pit, from which, while today 900 delegates and as many alternates, looked up into the face of the speaker. The decorations are simple, but effective. Bunting and flags conceal the trusses and pillars, the galleries are adorned at intervals with the coats of arms of the states, while in conspicuous places hang the portraits of Grant, Lincoln and other heroes of the past. The galleries today were fairly well filled, but not crowded, it being estimated about 8,000 persons were present. The campaign clubs which had marched to the hall to the clamor of martial music, were present in uniform, and a very large proportion of the spectators were ladies. The band stationed in the gallery over the platform enlivened the brilliant gathering with popular airs at intervals.

But the real interest in the first session was centered in the personnel of the convention. On the platform, ranged behind the chairman, sat his colleagues on the national committee, a notable gathering of astute party generals. In his front sat the delegates, the chosen leaders in their states and communities. Most prominent, immediately below the stand, was the big four of Ohio—Hanna, the kingmaker; the dashing Foraker, Governor Bushnell and General Grosvenor. Directly in their rear were the Indiana delegates, clustering about General Lew Wallace, whose name is famed in politics, literature and war, while to the rear of them were the Pennsylvania delegates, headed by the majestic Hastings and the silent sphinx-like Quay, the conqueror of so many hard-fought political battles. In the next tier of seats were the New York contigent, with Platt, the old associate of the imperial Conkling, at the head of the dominant faction, and the suave Depew and Warner Miller, the leaders of the opposition. Massachusetts, with Senator Lodge in command, was just beyond, while to the right of the stand sat Senator Teller, about whom the radical silver forces cluster, his face grave, stern and determined.

SOME LESSER NOTABLES.

Scattered throughout the pit were others no less renowned in the councils of the party: Governor Bradley of Kentucky, who seconded Grant's nomination in 1880, and who, like Senator Wellington of Maryland, who sat opposite, succeeded last fall in wresting his state from democratic rule; General "Dave" Henderson and his colleagues, Senators Gear and Hepburn, who took charge of the Allison boom; exGovernor Merriam of Minnesota, the champion of gold; the venerable white-haired Dick Thompson of Indiana, who has figured so conspicuously in the history of his party, now 87 years old, but seemingly with many years of life and vigor yet before him; General Walker of Virginia, who succeeded to "Stonewall" Jackson's command; Powell Clayton, the old republican warhorse of Arkansas; the genial Hobart of New Jersey and Evans of Tennessee, both aspirants for the vice presidential nomination, William Pitt Kellogg of Louisiana, who was governor of his state in the wild days of the Hayes-Tilden returning board; General Russell A. Alger of Michigan, who was an aspirant for the nomination in the struggle of 1888; Kerens, Patterson, Tanner, Buckley and a host of others. Altogether it was a magnificent body of men, but many of the notable figures of the past were sadly missed. Conkling, Frye, Hale, Cameron, Picturesque "Billy" Mahone, Ingersoll, Harlan, Plumb, Garfield, were not there.

Ex-Senator Ingalls was not in the pit, but on the platform reserved for the newspaper men, reporting the convention along with such old journalistic veterans as "Field Marshal" Halstead, Joe Howard and others as brilliant, but of the younger generation.

The only significant demonstration came today when C. W. Fairbanks, the temporary chairman, outlined the position the party should take on the financial issue, which now, as at all times since the delegates began to arrive, has been the question about which the whirlpool of speculation and interest swirled. The out-and-out gold men and the conservative silver men made counter demonstrations, but the radical silver men sat silent and glum.

The sentiment regarding the vice presidential nomination rapidly crystalized today, when it became definitely known that Governor Morton of New York was willing to accept if the nomination came to him with any sort of unanimity. It seems almost as reasonably certain now that the ticket will be McKinley and Morton as that the platform will be a conservative but unequivocal declaration in favor of the maintenance of the gold standard as long as the present conditions prevail.

The committees were hard at work as soon as the convention adjourned. The shock of the battle which took place in the committee rooms will thunder and reverberate on the floor of the convention tomorrow. The action of the committee on credentials in deciding in favor of the findings of the national committee, save in two instances, it is believed will make the convention brief and many now believe a final adjournment will be reached Thursday.

The indications are that the sensational climax will come tomorrow, when the report of the resolutions committee is presented. The adoption of the platform is assured by a large majority, but the radical silver men are expected to carry the fight to the last ditch.

Despite the general feeling that the ticket will be McKinley and Morton, ex-Governor Morton's name will not go on the ticket without the most vehement protest of the anti-Platt faction in New York state. Headed by Warner Miller, they are bending their energies to prevent Morton's nomination for vice president. The breach in the New York delegation between the Platt and Miller factions was intensified today when the telegram from Morton to Platt was received signifying his acceptance of the vice presidential standard if he failed in the presidential race.

"Levi P. Morton cannot go on the ticket with William McKinley," said Warner Miller, the leader of the anti-Platt faction tonight. "We will invoke the aid of the McKinley managers to assist us, their friends in New York state, against this injection of national politics into our state fight," and his followers added their assent to the statement.

It was nearly 4 o'clock this afternoon when the men in the Miller camp heard that Mr. Platt had received Mr. Morton's consent to the use of his name for the second place. At 6 o'clock they had gathered their forces to consult over the matter, and in a short time a bitter warfare was projected. By 7 o'clock, a petition was finding its way through the New York delegation, reading: "In the interest of the republican party, we, delegates from the state of New York to the national republican convention, protest against dragging the party struggles in our own state into the national canvass, and record ourselves as unalterably opposed to placing any of our fellow citizens upon the ticket as the candidate for vice president."

MAY AFFECT MCKINLEY.

When the McKinley league from the state of New York met, T. C. Campbell of New York, presented the following resolution:

The McKinley league of the state of New York, the custodian at St. Louis of the signatures of 147,000 republicans of the Empire state who desire the nomination of William McKinley for president of the United States, having heard that it is the intention of the "bosses" combine" working in conjunction with certain treacherous friends of McKinley, to force Levi P. Morton on the republican national ticket as a candidate for vice president, does hereby protest against such conspiracy, for these reasons:

1. That its purpose is to discredit the candidacy of William McKinley and to weaken it before the people.

2. That it is an insult to the friends of Major McKinley in New York state, whose indignation at the dangerous attacks of Governor Morton's managers on McKinley has compelled them to oppose the presidential ambition of Governor Morton.

3. That it constitutes a menace to the republicanism of the nation in that it drags into presidential politics the party tyranny which has disgusted the people of New York and the United States.

We, therefore, ask all true friends of William McKinley in the national convention to join us, his friends in the Empire state, in opposing the nomination of Levi Parsons Morton for vice president or any other candidate from the state of New York.

Speaking to the resolutions, Joseph Milholland denounced Morton as "the tool of Platt" and Platt as "the one man power that made New York republicans the laughing stock of the nation."

T. C. Campbell of New York said it was a sudden combine of a number of the most disreputable bosses in the party to aid a fellow boss. "You all remember," he said, "that Tom Platt has sold out the party again and again in New York. By this move he intends to sell out McKinley. The friends of McKinley should beware of him."

When these speeches were finished, every man in the delegation was given a copy of the resolutions to distribute among the different state delegations and the work was taken up at once in a lively manner. Mr. Miller, Cornelius N. Bliss and S. V. R. Kruger went at once to the Ohio headquarters to ask about the rumor that had been spread that Ohio was favorable to Morton. Mr. Miller, when he returned, said: "Ohio will not support Morton. Mr. Hanna's only promise to New York was that if the delegation could unite on one man for vice president, he would throw his influence toward the selection. "We are against Morton and Mr. Hanna will not stand for any promise to Mr. Platt."

Mr. Platt declined in the most positive manner to say anything for publication. "Mr. Morton is a candidate for president," was his terse statement, and not a view would he express upon the situation. Others in the New York delegation were inclined to be more loquacious. Chairman Hackett said: "If Mr. Morton is defeated for president in the convention he will be nominated for vice president, despite Mr. Miller or any of the powers he chooses to invoke."

FIGHT GROWS SERIOUS.

As the evening wore on, the question gradually drifted out of New York state politics to one of national import. Leaders of delegations were visited and buttonholed and tables of possible votes were made up. Ex-United States Senator Frank Hiscock of New York took a hand and said: "In the event of Morton not being nominated for president, the vice presidential sentiment is for him. I don't think anything could stop him."

Senators Quay and Lodge also were taking a hand in the matter and Russell A. Alger's aid was procured by the Morton people.

Perhaps the most curious feature of the evening was the announcement by Mr. Hackett of New York that Foraker had told him that if Mr. Hanna's loyalty toward the Warner Miller faction in New York kept him from any expression for Morton and bade him assist Miller, he (Foraker) could deliver twenty-four out of forty-six votes of Ohio for Mr. Morton, besides many other McKinley states. The early evening estimate of strength for Morton, without the McKinley manager's assistance, was given as follows:

New York	36	Ohio	24
Connecticut	12	Pennsylvania	64
Delaware	6	Rhode Island	8
Florida	8	South Dakota	8
Maryland	16	Tennessee	24
Massachusetts	30	Texas	15
Michigan	28	Wisconsin	24
Minnesota	18	Vermont	8
Nebraska	15	Mississippi	8
New Hampshire	8		
North Dakota	6	Total	397

For a choice it would be necessary to have 469 votes. When shown these figures, Mr. Miller said they were fictitious, and added, "Wait till we get through with those states."

Mr. Platt's unwillingness to talk about the vice presidential issues was due not only to his loyalty to Mr. Morton, but to a fear that if it were known that Mr. Morton was absolutely a candidate, his support for the presidency might be injured.

DEPEW TAKES NEITHER SIDE.

Chauncey M. Depew became a factor in the fight tonight. Asked if he had been informed of Mr. Morton's candidacy, he said: "I have Mr. Morton's telegram of Saturday declining to run for that office. If Mr. Morton should notify me that he is a candidate for vice president, I would not present his name to the convention for president."

A little later in the night when Warner Miller and George E. Matthews called and asked him to sign the document, protesting against the Morton vice presidential boom, he said: "I am in sympathy with the movement, but I cannot consistently sign for you, in view of the fact, I am here as Mr. Mor-

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SILVER MUSTERS FOUR VOTES

First Financial Fight Occurs in the Platform Subcommittee.

TEST ON THE ELECTION OF A CHAIRMAN

Foraker is Chosen by Thirty-Five to Four Given for Dubois—Draft of the Platform is Completed.

ST. LOUIS, June 16.—The committee on resolutions met at the Lindell hotel at 2:30 p. m. Some time was spent in conferring the ground, during which time there were three groups, Foraker, Lodge and Teller being the central figures, respectively, in these clusters. Over half an hour was spent in this general conference, and in unloading the resolutions that had been referred to different members. Some members had their pockets full of papers. Even the silver men were divided on the phraseology of their plank, and each silver member of the committee had his own version.

It was seen at the start that Lodge and Foraker and others were co-operating the ground. Senator Lodge called the committee to order and presented the name of Senator Foraker of Ohio. The silver men presented the name of Senator Dubois of Idaho. Then Charles E. Pryor, Foraker's law partner, who was with him, was made teller and temporary secretary. The roll was called, showing thirty-nine present and twelve absent and an official list of the membership was made up before the states were called on to vote for chairman. This roll call resulted; Foraker, 35, Dubois, 4, and the former was declared by Senator Lodge the chairman. The committee began an informal session in outlining its work.

The four votes cast for Dubois were those of Messrs. Teller of Colorado, Hartman of Montana, Mott of North Carolina and Cannon of Utah. When his name was reached Senator Dubois stated that under ordinary circumstances he would cast his vote for Governor Foraker. This he would like to do on account of the high esteem in which he held Mr. Foraker, and he was, he said, only constrained from acting in accordance with his personal inclination by the principle involved in the contest. On account of this principle he would withhold his vote. Governor Foraker responded with similar remarks as to his position toward Senator Dubois and also declined to vote.

FORAKER PROPOSES WORK.

When Mr. Foraker's election was announced he took the chair, acknowledging the compliment with only a few words. "I sincerely thank you for the honor you have conferred on me," he said, "but I think that I can best show my appreciation of the compliment by immediately proceeding with the business which we have been selected to perform."

General Lew Wallace of Indiana was unanimously chosen secretary and a resolution was carried unanimously to appoint a subcommittee of seven to draft the platform and Chairman Foraker named as the committee: Merriam of Minnesota, Fessenden of Connecticut, Teller of Colorado, Lodge of Massachusetts, Patterson of Illinois, Warmouth of Louisiana and the chairman. Burleigh of Washington moved to enlarge the committee on the ground that it should represent every section of the country.

Foraker replied that he did not consider geography in the makeup of the committee, but appointed men to represent the different ideas on the currency question as nearly as possible. The motion to increase the committee carried, and Burleigh of Washington and Lauterbach of New York were added.

The committee then adjourned until 8 o'clock, pending the report of the subcommittee. The subcommittee convened at 5 o'clock in Governor Foraker's room at the St. Nicholas hotel, all the members being present. It was decided to grant no hearings, but the subcommittee announced its willingness to receive suggestions in the shape of prepared resolutions. Several of these were sent in, in addition to those which had been offered at the meeting of the full committee.

H. T. Oxnard, president of the American Beet Sugar association, was given a hearing by the subcommittee, and, after a discussion, the resolution was accepted as part of the platform to be reported to the full committee.

Mr. Oxnard says that while the resolution does not specifically refer to beet sugar, that is what is meant, as he regards this as the sugar crop of the whole country. He says the encouragement of the beet sugar industry would result during the next five years in an investment of at least $300,000,000 in improvements for manufacture.

When the hour arrived for the convening of the evening session of the committee, Messrs. Fessenden and Warmouth of the subcommittee appeared and announced that the subcommittee had been unable to complete its labors, and asked for an adjournment until 10 o'clock tomorrow. The subcommittee had been in session from 5 until 8 o'clock, but had not nearly completed its labors. It appeared then as if the committee might be compelled to spend the entire night in putting this declaration of party principles into acceptable shape.

DRAFT OF THE PLATFORM.

The subcommittee of the committee on resolutions adopted the following draft of the platform and put it in the hands of a typewriter for preparation for its meeting at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning, at which time it will be again considered and some verbal amendments probably made:

The republicans of the United States assembled by their representatives in national convention appeal from the great popular and historical justification of their claims to the bitter fruits of four years of democratic control, as well as the matchless achievements of thirty years of republican rule, earnestly and confidently address themselves to the awakened intelligence, experience and conscience of their countrymen in the following declaration of facts and principles:

For the first time since the civil war the American people have now witnessed the calamitous consequences of full and unrestricted democratic control of the government. It has been a record of unparalleled incapacity, dishonor and disaster. In the administrative management it has ruthlessly sacrificed indispensable revenue, eked out ordinary current running expenses with borrowed money, piled up a public debt of $262,000,000 in time of peace, forced an adverse balance of trade, kept a perpetual menace hanging over the redemption fund, pawned American credit to alien syndicates and reversed all the measures and results of successful republican rule. In the broad effect of its policy it has paralyzed industry, blighted business and trade with prolonged depression, closed factories, reduced work and wages, halted enterprise and crippled American production, while stimulating foreign production for the American market. Every consideration for public safety and individual interest demand that the government shall be rescued from the hands of those who have shown themselves incapable of conducting it without disaster at home and dishonor abroad, and shall be restored to the party which for thirty years administered it with unequalled success and prosperity.

DEVOTED TO PROTECTION.

We renew and emphasize our adhesion to the policy of protection as the bulwark of American independence and the foundation of American development and prosperity. This true American policy taxes foreign products and encourages home industry; it puts the burden of revenue on foreign goods; it secures the American market for the American producer; it upholds the American standard of wages for the American workingman; it puts the factory by the side of the farm and makes the American farmer less dependent on foreign demand and prices; it diffuses general thrift and founds the strength of all on the strength of each. In its responsible application it is just, fair and impartial, equally opposed to foreign control and domestic monopoly, to sectional discrimination and individual favoritism.

We denounce the present democratic tariff as sectional, partisan and one-sided, and disastrous to the treasury, injurious to all business enterprise, and we demand such an equitable tariff on foreign imports which come into competition with American products as will not only furnish adequate revenue for the necessary expenses of the government, but will protect American labor from degradation and the wage level of other lands. We are not pledged to any particular schedule. The question of rates is a practical question to be governed by the condition of the time and of production. The ruling and compromising principle is the protection and development of American labor and industry. The country wants right settlement and then it wants rest. The republican party renews its pledge for the protection of all American industries against foreign competition and declares its faith that the supremacy of the United States among the nations is the result of such a policy.

We believe in liberal reciprocity and just retaliation and demand the application of the golden rule of commerce to all future legislation affecting the tariff and the foreign trade. We believe the repeal of the reciprocity arrangements negotiated by the last republican administration was a national calamity and demand their renewal and extension on such terms as will equalize our trade with other nations and remove the restrictions that now obstruct the sale of American products in the ports of Europe and secure new markets for the products of our farms, forests and factories.

We favor restoring the early American policy of discriminating duties for the upbuilding of our merchant marine, and the protection of our shipping in the foreign-carrying trade, so American shipping, the product of American labor, employed in American shipyards, sailing under the stars and stripes and manned, officered and owned by Americans, may regain the carrying of our foreign commerce.

GOLD STANDARD GOES.

The republican party is unreservedly for sound money. It caused the enactment of the law providing for the resumption of specie payments in 1879—since then every dollar has been as good as gold.

We are unalterably opposed to every measure calculated to debase our currency or impair the credit of our country. We are, therefore, opposed to the free coinage of silver, except by international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world, which we pledge ourselves to promote, and until such agreement can be obtained the existing gold standard must be preserved. All our silver and paper currency now in circulation must be maintained at a parity with gold, and we favor all measures designed to maintain inviolable the obligations of the United States and all our money, whether coin or paper, at the present standard, the standard of the most enlightened nations of the earth.

The foreign plank, drawn by Senator Lodge, is general in its nature, outlining a policy in regard to all current foreign questions. It contains a declaration in favor of the protection of American citizens abroad and affirms the position of the party in favor of the Monroe doctrine; endorses the administration of President Harrison on the attitude of this country toward Hawaii; demands protection for American missionaries in Armenia; expresses sympathy for the Cubans in their war for independence, and takes a position in favor of awarding to them belligerent rights.

We condemn the present administration for not keeping faith with the sugar producers of the country; the republican party favors such measures of encouragement and protection as will speedily lead to production on American soil of all the sugar which Americans use, and for which they pay to other countries more than $100,000,000 annually.

Civil service reform is approved and the extension of the principle wherever practicable. The use of public money for sectarian purposes is opposed.

A declaration is made in favor of arbitration between employes and employer, but no specific declaration is made. A declaration is made in favor of liberal pensions and the present administration is denounced for dropping from the rolls without examination deserving soldiers.

The building of the Nicaragua canal by the United States government is favored.

TELLER'S FIGHT FOR SILVER.

Senator Teller, the only representative on the subcommittee of the free silver element, offered as substitutes several propositions providing for the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

An animated, though somewhat one-sided discussion followed, the Colorado senator holding up the silver end alone. All of the free coinage propositions were defeated by the uniform vote of 8 to 1. The gold standard plank, proposed by Governor Merriam, was then voted upon and adopted by the same vote, but with the understanding that the action taken should for the time be regarded as merely tentative and subject to reconsideration in case there should be a desire manifested to change the phraseology in any respect. The first proposition submitted by Senator Teller was as follows:

The republican party favors the use of both gold and silver as equal standard money and pledges its power to secure the free, unrestricted and independent coinage of gold and silver at our mints at the ratio of sixteen parts of silver to one part of gold.

When this was voted down Mr. Teller offered the following, proposed by Senator Cannon and intended to combine silver and protection:

Whereas, The basis of the great doctrine of protection is to give constancy of employment and high wages to the toilers; and upon this basis the great men of the party have stood and the party's victories have been achieved; and

Whereas, The effect of the single gold standard in this country is to make employment insecure and to decrease the wages of the toilers by decreasing the prices of human production; and

Whereas, Since the single gold standard and protection are irreconcilable, it follows that a party cannot reasonably claim for both and to achieve the purposes of both, and if the republican party shall devote itself to the single gold standard it will be led to the financial policy which commends Americans to buy where they can buy the cheapest; and

Whereas, If the republican party is to continue as the national exponent of protection to the American people it must logically oppose the single gold standard policy; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the republican party in national convention assembled, holding to the great truth that its highest mission is to advance the interests of the toilers of the United States, hereby reaffirms the doctrine of protection to American industries and resolves to use all its power to achieve bimetallism, being the free, unrestricted and independent coinage of silver dollars at our mints as they were coined previous to 1873.

These resolutions having been disposed of by the adverse vote of 1 to 8, the Colorado senator then offered a proposition for the coinage of the American product. In doing so he said the resolution was not his, that he offered it by request. He said he was not an advocate of the policy embodied in the proposition but that it had been asserted that the party will not accept silver coinage restricted to the American product. Hence, he decided the committee should pass upon it. As for himself he would only vote for it in lieu of absolute free coinage, which had been rejected. This resolution was worded as follows:

The republican party pledges itself to the free coinage of all silver which may be produced in this country and offered at the mints at the ratio of sixteen parts of silver to one of gold.

This resolution was defeated—8 to 1.

ONE FOR WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE.

The following resolution for equal suffrage for women was presented by Senator Teller:

The republican party favors a constitutional amendment and such legislation as will afford to the women of this country the equal right of suffrage.

Mr. Teller's vote was the only one given for this proposition.

Among the resolutions offered for the consideration of the subcommittee was one by H. V. Cashin of Alabama, endorsing the measure known as the Blair educational bill. The following written by Mr. Henry B. Blackwell, husband of the late Lucy Stone of Boston, was presented by Senator Lodge:

Resolved, That the republican party is mindful of the rights and interests of women, protection of American industries, equal pay for equal work and protection to the home.

We favor the admission of women to wider spheres of usefulness and welcome their co-operation in rescuing the country from democratic mismanagement and populist misrule.

Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, president of the Woman's Republican association of the United States, was present upon the invitation of the committee and spoke in favor of the adoption of the resolution.

IN THE FULL COMMITTEE.

The forty-two members of the resolutions committee who are not engaged on the subcommittee on the construction of a platform remained in session during the

(Continued on Second Page.)

GOLD PLANK IS QUITE SAFE

Nebraska Representative on the Committee Will Vote His Convictions.

PLATT COUNTS ON A GOOD MAJORITY

No Cowardly Evasion of the Vital Issue is Possible—Convention Hall Not Filled and Acoustics Are Bad.

ST. LOUIS, June 16.—(Special Telegram.)—It is now absolutely certain that the vote of Nebraska in the committee on resolutions will be cast for sound money with gold as the standard. Nebraska's representative on the platform committee has prepared a terse statement of his position, in which he declares it to be his conviction that an evasion of the issue by leaving the word gold out of the currency plank would be cowardly and misleading.

A great deal of pressure has been brought to bear on Peter Jansen, especially by republicans from western and southwestern Nebraska and also by members of the delegation who desired to evade the gold issue, but Jansen remains firm and determined to vote his honest convictions.

In conversation with Senator Lodge this morning I am informed that he counts on a good majority for the gold standard in the committee.

The convention hall is scarcely two-thirds full and the acoustics are very poor. The voice of Chairman Carter was not audible in the greater portion of the press stand.

E. ROSEWATER.

NEBRASKA GETS MUCH ATTENTION.

Delegates from This State Take a Prominent Part.

ST. LOUIS, June 16.—(Special Telegram.)—On the whole the day has been the quietest since the gathering of the clans in the convention city, although the national republican convention was called to order at noon. Thirty-six hours ago the party weather prophets hoisted storm and danger signals, but not a cloud has risen above the horizon to mar the serenity of the political sky. The program now clearly mapped by the leaders will be carried out to the letter—McKinley for president, standing on a gold platform. The vice presidency is an open field, with many entries and no favorites, barring Tom Reed, who has been scratched at his own request, but there is no telling what a day may bring forth when the entries are called to the post. If there is to be any dramatic incident in the convention it is the expected bolt of Senator Teller of Colorado and his extreme free silver allies.

The Nebraska headquarters continue to be the Mecca for the new arrivals and a favorite meeting ground for prominent delegates, both east and west.

On the morrow comes the promise of events momentous in the history of the party, and Nebraska takes prominent part. Peter Jansen, member of the committee on resolutions and platform, will voice the sentiment of the republicans of the state in a resolution on the money question.

Senator Thurston wields the gavel of permanent chairman of the convention, and when he has delivered his masterful oration, although he says he will speak but four minutes, he will receive from the delegation and his friends in appreciation of the occasion a magnificent floral emblem, which will grace the chairman's desk. The design is a massive shield with Nebraska in letters of flowers and broad bands of red, white and blue depending, worked across its face.

The delegation is seated near the center of the convention hall with Missouri and Minnesota on either side and only Massachusetts and New York separating it from the chairman's platform. While the building is ample to seat the crowds, its acoustic properties when tried today proved seriously defective. The Coliseum at Omaha would have been much better adapted for the convention. The decorations are far from lavish, although taste is displayed in the prominence given to the busts and portraits of Grant, Lincoln and other past leaders of the party. Streamers, banners and bunting hang from the rafters and the galleries and make effective draping.

Western men have attracted the attention of the galleries, and Thurston, Carter, Ingalls (who comes as a spectator), U. S. Grant, jr. (who looks like his father), Senator Teller and Delegate Llewellyn of New Mexico share with Depew, Powell, Clayton, Warner Miller and Henry Cabot Lodge the applause of the multitude.

One of the singular things in connection with the convention will be the position of James A. Walsh of Omaha. He is here in his capacity as alternate for Senator Thurston, and insists that so long as the senator is engaged as permanent chairman of the convention, that long will his alternate be entitled to sit and vote as a member of the Nebraska delegation. Consequently, Mr. Walsh will claim Mr. Thurston's seat on the floor, and attempt to vote for Mr. Thurston on all questions presented.

Nebraska arrivals today: Edgar H. Scott, Omaha; Milton Erwin, Alma; J. A. Piper, secretary of state, Lincoln; C. E. Bryan, Valley; J. S. French, Wayne; George Eastman, Omaha; F. N. Samuelson, Humboldt; John Sly, George Spencer, W. N. Spear, Beatrice; L. J. Gandy, Broken Bow; M. Wulpi, Cal Martin, Omaha; J. F. Ellis, Harvard; H. W. Matthews, Butte; John Kucera, Omaha.

C. S. E.

CLOSE CONTEST ON CREDENTIALS.

McKinley Men Control the Committee—Higgins Faction Seated.

ST. LOUIS, June 16.—The committee on credentials organized, and by its decision to ratify the judgments of the national committee on contested seats, probably materially shortened the duration of the convention. The contests from the states of Delaware and Texas had been referred to the credentials committee by the national committee, and these were taken up at once. The factional contest between the Higgins and Addicks forces, which has stirred the little state of Delaware for several years, was decided in favor of the former. A resolution to seat J. Edward Addicks and his five colleagues was defeated by a vote of 29 to 20, and one to seat the delegation headed by ex-Senator Anthony Higgins was then carried by 31 to 17. Mr. Hepburn of Iowa gave notice he would make a minority report to the convention, recommending the seating of the Addicks men. Personalities were freely used and feeling ran high all through the night session, which was devoted to the Delaware conflict and the Texas "black and tan" and "lilywhite" imbroglio, which was still on the boards until a late hour.

The decision to ratify the national committee's action upon contests in making up the temporary roll was regarded as a victory for the McKinley forces. The McKinley men organized the committee by electing J. Franklin Fort of New Jersey to the chairmanship and then defeating, by a vote of 29 to 17, a resolution to call for papers in all of the contests, while the resolution to follow the findings of the national committee was postponed until Texas and Delaware had been disposed of. Its adoption is uncertain. The argument on which Thompson of Ohio, Cowin of Nebraska and Fort of New Jersey advocated following the lead of the national committee was that it would shorten the convention, while Hepburn of Iowa, Allen of Utah and Sutherland of New York, opposed it on the ground that the precedent would give the national committee autocratic control of conventions.

FIGHT ON CREDENTIALS.

The committee on credentials met immediately after adjournment in a room in the convention building. Congressman Hepburn of Ohio was nominated for chairman, but a discussion occurred over the lack of proper accommodations, and an adjournment was taken to meet at the quarters of the Massachusetts de[illegible]. The selection of officers was left o[illegible]

At the hotel the [illegible]tee went into executive session. T[illegible] a warm argument over a resolution [illegible] to have the committee accept the [illegible]nt of the national committee on all [illegible]es decided in that that committee [illegible] contests as final. Mr. Sutherland of [illegible]rk made the greatest protest, saying [illegible]e New York delegation, by a vote [illegible] to 17, objected to the action of the [illegible]ee on its contests and desired to hav[illegible] committee act as a court of appeals.

The committee elected John H. Fort of New Jersey chairman; J. E. Lambert of Kansas, secretary; J. M. Gilbert of Washington, assistant secretary, and Smith of Wyoming sergeant-at-arms. The resolution to ratify the decisions of the national committee was offered by Cowin of Nebraska. Speeches in support were made by Cowin, Thompson of Ohio, and Long of Florida. The opposition was led by Hepburn of Iowa and Sutherland of New York, and Allen of Utah. The element supporting Cowin's proposition argued that 186 cases might be brought before the committee, and their consideration might delay the convention for a week. On the other side it was claimed that a precedent would be established by accepting the decisions of the national committee, which would practically place the personnel of the convention in that committee's hands and give it power to name the candidate in a close contest.

A call of the states showed that fifty-eight contestants desired to bring their cases before the credentials committee. The committee decided to proceed with the consideration of the Texas and Delaware fights before voting on the Cowin resolution.

MCKINLEY MEN CONTROL.

The McKinley men finally secured control of the committee. A resolution offered by Hepburn of Iowa, one of Allison's managers, that the committee send for the papers on all contests, was lost by a vote of 17 for, 29 against.

This practically insured the adoption of the resolution offered by Cowin that the decisions of the national committee be accepted, with the exception of Texas and Deleware, which were referred.

It was learned after the committee adjourned that the debate was of rather a bitter character. Of those who spoke for the resolution to reopen the cases, W. H. Sutherland of New York alone refrained from making an attack upon the McKinley managers. The full text of the resolution offered by Mr. Cowin follows:

Resolved, That the roll of delegates and alternates prepared by the national committee for the purpose of temporary organization be and the same is hereby adopted by this committee as the true and correct roll of delegates and alternates to the convention; and that this committee proceed with the hearing of contests referred by the national committee, viz.: Delegates and alternates from Delaware and those at large from the state of Texas.

W. P. Hepburn of Iowa moved to substitute:

That the secretary be instructed to obtain from the national committee all papers and documents filed and before them in contests for seats in the convention and that thereupon the committee dispose of all contests in alphabetical order.

Speaking for the adoption of the substitute, Sutherland of New York, himself a member of the national committee, said that the question of candidates should not enter into the matter. The national committee in one or two cases had voted to seat one delegation, then had reversed its decision by a very close vote. This was evidence enough that New York's regular organization should have a hearing before the committee appointed by the convention.

"The proper thing," said Sutherland, "to have done in the matter would have been for the convention to have done away with the committee on credentials altogether." He then continued in a sarcastic vein: "We could have resisted the national committee on credentials. There are two men with seats in the New York delegation who are not representative republicans, who are opposed to the great organization in that state and are sitting without any claim whatever, simply because the national committee was a trifle sympathetic."

Congressman Hepburn insisted that it was right for all contestants to have a hearing before the committee on credentials. The only duty of the national committee in the contests was to pass upon the prima facie showings made by the contestants and to give states temporary standing in the convention. Under the rules it was the duty of the credentials committee to investigate the merits of claims to seats.

Congressman Allen of Utah spoke warmly: "Gentlemen, you are establishing a precedent that will come back to plague us." He intimated that the report of the committee might be fought on the floor of the convention, and as much delay involved as if the cases were brought before the committee. He declared that the functions of the national committee were being enlarged to a degree that left the convention little work to do, and that at the next convention the course followed by this one in the matter of credentials would be brought forward as established usage. In close contests the national committee might select the presidential candidate. In conclusion he said: "This is only another step in building up the machine."

HIGGINS FACTION IS SEATED.

The Delaware case was first called. Ex-Senator Higgins himself made the first plea for his faction. He said that the state convention had been characterized by "brutality and great harshness" on the part of the Addicks faction. He leveled his forefinger at his antagonist, and exclaimed: "And this man, who has put this unspeakable shame and taint on the state of Delaware is aspiring to the highest place in the nation, and is qualified for none."

Washington Hastings, followed Higgins. He said that the Delaware convention had been called by spectators, "A lot of drunken, filthy loafers, filled with Addicks rum and bought with Addicks money, for the purpose of howling down the Higgins men."

Michael Murray, who made the first speech in behalf of Addicks, said that Addicks was the same man he was six years ago, when Higgins, as a candidate for the senate, welcomed his support.

Mr. Caleb R. Layton, who was chairman of the state convention, spoke for Addicks also. He said the trouble was due to the fact that the younger republicans in Delaware were tired of the leadership of Higgins. He was followed by H. R. Burton for the Addicks faction.

General James H. Wilson, chairman of the state committee, declared he represented neither faction, and asserted that in his township not more than twenty-two out of more than 200 votes cast for the Addicks delegation were unpurchased. He himself had seen money freely used at the polls. He, with other bolting republicans, had left the convention because the chairman refused to give the minority representation on the committees.

On being questioned, Addicks, who was present at the meeting, said he had lived in Delaware nineteen years, cast his first vote for Lincoln and had voted for every republican candidate for president since. The closing argument was made by Higgins.

The vote on the resolution to seat the Addicks faction was—ayes, 20; nays, 29. Hepburn of Iowa protested because several delegates whose seats were contested voted.

The vote on the resolution to seat the Higgins faction was—ayes, 31; nays, 17.

Action on the Texas contests was postponed until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

THURSTON FOR CHAIRMAN.

The committee on permanent organization met at the Southern hotel immediately after the adjournment of the convention. General Grosvenor of Ohio was made chairman without a dissenting vote. It was some time before a quorum was obtained, and in the meantime it was ordered and approved later that the honorary vice presidents named by the various state delegations be ratified without further formal action.

Delegate Thummell of Nebraska moved that Senator John M. Thurston be selected for permanent chairman. Without a single negative vote the motion was carried. It was then ordered that the temporary secretary and his entire staff be made permanent. The committee then adjourned sine die.

The committee on rules and order of business met on the platform behind the speak-

(Continued on Second Page.)

CALLED TO ORDER

National Republican Convention at St. Louis Begins Its Work.

TEMPORARY ORGANIZATION EFFECTED

Fairbanks of Indiana Named as the Temporary Chairman.

ADDRESS MARKED BY PATRIOTIC FERVOR

Democracy's Record is Attacked with No Uncertain Voice.

PRINCIPLES OF REPUBLICANISM EXTOLLED

Demands of the Nation for Protection to Industry and Agriculture and for a Sound System of Finance Ably Set Forth.

CONVENTION HALL, ST. LOUIS, June 16.—The hands of the clock were at 12:20 when Chairman Carter of Montana, unwaistcoated and displaying a sea of shirt bosom, gave three fierce cracks of his gavel in a preliminary effort at restoring order.

The attempt was a futile one, however. He was exhor