

IT IS BRYAN AND TOWNE

By Acclamation, With the Fusionist Populists.

FIGHT ON SECOND PLACE

Whether or No to Nominate a Candidate at All.

JERRY A NOTABLE FIGURE

Almost a Free Fight—Chairman Patterson's Remarkable Claims for Populism—The Platform.

For President—William J. Bryan, of Nebraska.
For Vice President—Charles A. Towne, of Minnesota.

Stout Paine, S. D., May 11.—The national populist convention concluded its session at 1 o'clock this morning and adjourned sine die after nominating the Hon. W. J. Bryan for president and the Hon. Charles A. Towne for vice president. The nomination of Mr. Towne was only accomplished after a struggle of several hours' duration, in which an effort was made to have the question of the nomination of a vice presidential candidate referred to a committee to confer with the democratic and silver republican parties in their national convention. A motion to this effect was defeated by a vote of 28 to 10. Both candidates were nominated by acclamation, but before the result was reached various candidates were placed in nomination and their names successively withdrawn. Both nominations were accomplished amid scenes of great enthusiasm.

The delegates to the populist national convention were not all prompt in congratulating the victors at the hour set for convening this morning. Many of them had found either the work in their college assignments, or the gossip pertaining to the convention too absorbing for them to get to bed early, and many remained abroad until the early hours of the morning. As a consequence they were slow in reaching the big tent today, and most of those who did reach there in time looked quite sleepy-eyed and drowsy. Those of this class were not long, however, in rising to the demands of the occasion, these being such as to require early attention. The day began with the presentation of the reports of committees and, from the first, these were warmly as to demand earnest attention from all present. The day came to a close with the reading of the reports of committees to be made by Bryan was to be placed in nomination, and, above all, the champions of the respective sides were to show their hands on the question of the vice presidency. It was even expected that this last named question might be brought to the first in connection with some of the committee reports. For this reason there was an evident desire on the part of the present to catch everything from the beginning and to remain so as to be in at the finish.

Temporary Chairman Hingard raised the convention to order at 8:45, three-quarters of an hour after the time set for last night's adjournment.

The committee on resolutions presented its report, declaring that there were no contesting delegations, and recommending that the vote of Missouri be increased by two votes, that of Ohio by two votes and that of South Dakota by three votes. The report, which was read by Governor Pomeroy of Nebraska, was adopted without a dissenting vote. The minority report, introduced last night by Committee member Hadden of Colorado did not materialize.

The committee on permanent organization reported the name of Thomas M. Patterson of Colorado for permanent chairman, and T. H. Curran of Kansas, Leo Vincent of Colorado, and E. M. Deisher of Pennsylvania as permanent secretaries. Mr. Patterson's name was greeted with great applause, which extended into vociferous cheering as he came to the front of the platform. In accepting the position of permanent chairman, Mr. Patterson commenced by stating that he would, so far as was in his power, rule the convention with justice to all. He then briefly sketched the history of the populist party and the causes which led up to its organization.

"The school of Hamilton, the school of doubt of the ability of the people to govern themselves," continued Mr. Patterson, "has completely dominated the councils of both the Democratic and Republican parties. The People's party was constituted to restore the landmarks of our forefathers, to take up the struggle where the Democratic party had left off, to prove that these people are capable of self-government and that laws should be made for the people, by the people and to protect the rights which the mere existence of the individual conferred on him."

The speaker gave a short history of the financial legislation of congress during the last administration of President Cleveland and that of President McKinley. "During this controversy," he said, "the seed of the People's party, which had been sown in 1892, began to bear fruit. That party believed then, and believes today, in the right of the people to control the issue of their own currency without dictation of Wall Street."

He then gave a brief history of the early successes of the People's party and went on: "To check the progress of the People's party throughout the south the Democrats of that section incorporated into their own creed the Populist's tenets and embodied in their platform of 1895 all the cardinal principles of the Populist platform of nearly four years ago. The Democratic party in 1896 nominated Mr. Bryan, and later the People's party nominated Mr. Bryan. It has been said that he showed wonderful magnanimity in choosing the avowed candidate of another party. I say no. The People's party would have been false to all its avowed principles had it nominated any other man than Mr. Bryan. We never surrendered our rights as a party. We never could have nominated any other man."

Rounds of applause greeted the speaker's denunciation of imperialism, and the heavy increase in the standing army following the war of conquest, and his comparison of the Republican Democratic and Populist platforms brought many of the delegates to their feet. "So dominant has the spirit of Populism become in the Democratic party," said the speaker, "that that party does not take issue with a single principle advanced in the Omaha or St. Louis platforms. The Republican party takes issue with every vital question that is in the Populist platform. The Populist party stands as a Mentor," he continued, "for other political parties less advanced and less progressive than we are. The People's party must and shall live, for it is the pioneer of every political reform that, by the consent of American opinion, is essential to American free government."

"What is the outlook?" asked the speaker, "for the coming presidential election? I cannot doubt the outcome. We will go before the country, as we went before, with the principles we have always professed and under the leadership of William J. Bryan." (Cheers.)

Mr. Patterson entered upon an extensive eulogy of Mr. Bryan as a man, a statesman and a soldier during the Spanish-American war. He urged the ratification of the treaty of peace, not that he contemplated the holding of the Philippines or the annexation of peoples who do not desire to be annexed. He was anxious only for peace that the promise of liberty made to 12,000,000 people might be fulfilled.

"What has occurred since 1897?" he continued. "Mr. Bryan is recognized as a statesman here he never was recognized before, in the east and elsewhere."

Young Brice Weds an Actress.

It was just a pretty romance. The forgiveness, if any was needed, was in advance.

So says W. Kirkpatrick Brice, son of the late Calvin Brice, yesterday, speaking for his brother, John Francis Brice, Harvard '99, who has married Miss Florence La Vergne of "The Rounders" company. It was a quiet wedding—so quiet that none of the friends of the family knew that the youngest son of the former senator from Ohio had taken a wife.

Mrs. Calvin Brice is in California. Mr. and Mrs. John Francis Brice were domiciled at the family house, No. 68 Fifth avenue yesterday, but it was said that they would return to Cambridge, Mass., where the young husband is attending a post-graduate course at the Harvard law school. After his studies are finished Mr. Brice will make his home with his mother here in this city, where his bride has been made welcome. The young couple were not at home yesterday afternoon, but Mr. Kirkpatrick Brice, who spoke for them, said to a reporter:

"My mother was apprised of the intention of my brother to marry Miss Ricketts, and she sent her consent and best wishes. My brother met the young lady in Boston, where 'The Rounders' company was appearing. It was a quiet affair, and none of the family could blame him.

"He was desirous of marrying at once, and Miss Ricketts left the company in Boston and returned to her home in Wilmington. In that city, on April 24, the marriage ceremony was performed.

"This is not an elopement. Both sides of the house knew that the wedding was to take place, and not an objection was raised. Why should there be?"

"My brother is 23 years old and his own master. He intends to open a law office in New York when he has been admitted to the bar, and he and his wife will make their home with his mother, who has seen the bride, but she would not stand in the way of her son's happiness."

Miss Ricketts, who was known on the stage as Florence La Vergne, had only a small part in "The Rounders." According to Mr. Kirkpatrick Brice, none of the Brice family attended the wedding.

Senator Brice, while alive, was supposed to be worth \$200,000 to \$250,000, but his widow, who was his administratrix, reported to the court that her husband left no real property, and that she valued the personal property at \$50,000. She named her five children as beneficiaries of the estate, besides herself.

Whoever the stronghold of the old party are located he is acknowledged a safe man, and he will be the unanimous nominee of the Democratic convention at Kansas City." (Cheers.)

The speaker then predicted a sweeping triumph for Mr. Bryan in November, and his election would mean that the rights of the people were advanced to a higher level than ever before. "Whatever may be the glory of that victory," he said, "the People's party may claim the greatest political power that brought about the great result."

A long-continued round of applause greeted the chairman as he sat down.

The next in order of business is the report on rules and order of business," announced Speaker Patterson.

Chairman E. Gerry Smith of the committee on organization, then read the order of business as decided on by the committee last night. "The report as read was adopted without a dissenting vote."

Governor Pomeroy had presented Speaker Patterson with a cavil made of seventeen kinds of Nebraska wood. General Weaver was introduced to announce a meeting of chairmen of the state delegations immediately after the adjournment of the morning session, "in order," he said, "in answer to a question by E. Gerry Smith, to avoid any differences which may arise over the question which has been before us for several days."

The report of the committee on platform and resolutions was then called for, but the committee was not ready to report. A proposition to adjourn for three hours was hewed down.

"I am now ready to entertain a motion for the nomination of president before the report of the committee on resolutions is presented," announced the chairman. "On this of 'Not Now' Wait for the platform," came from all parts of the big tent.

Considerable confusion ensued, but finally, at 11:04 o'clock a motion for a recess until 1 o'clock was adopted, to allow the various committees to complete their reports.

The conference of chairmen of state delegations lasted until nearly 1 o'clock. The discussion being over the action to be taken in regard to the vice presidential nomination. Chairman Patterson made a lengthy, and at times a bitter, argument against "repeating the mistake of four years ago," and urging the chairman to use his influence against a vice presidential nomination. Senator Marion Butler, on the other hand, strongly advocated a nomination, such action, in his belief, being essential to the welfare of the party. A compromise proposition was

submitted by George F. Washburn of Massachusetts, who advocated the naming of several men to be presented to the Democratic convention, who would be acceptable to the Populists. Several others also spoke for and against the nomination, the sentiment on the question apparently being nearly equally divided.

There was considerable talk about a compromise which it was hoped would be acceptable both to the friends of Mr. Towne and to those who were opposed to making a nomination. This compromise was to nominate Mr. Towne and to appoint a committee to submit his name to the Democratic national convention. In case the Democratic convention did not accept the nomination it was said that Mr. Towne would be willing to withdraw in order to insure the success of the ticket headed by Mr. Bryan. A proposition was also made to submit the whole question of a nomination to a committee of three consisting of Chairman Patterson, Senator Butler and George F. Washburn, representing the two extremes and those in favor of a compromise, the committee to recommend a line of action to the convention. After considerable debate, however, the proposition was voted down and the conference adjourned without having reached any agreement on the matter. The matter was left, therefore, to be fought out on the floor of the convention.

The afternoon session was begun at 2:10. Chairman Patterson called for the report of the committee on resolutions, but that body was not ready to report, and a long delay ensued while waiting for the arrival of the platform, which was in the hands of Jerry Simpson of Kansas, the chairman of the committee. A number of short speeches were made to entertain the convention while the report was being waited for. It was 3:10 before Mr. Simpson arrived with the platform, and as he was hoarse from much speaking, the report was turned over to Committeeman Gillette of Iowa, who read the platform, as follows:

"The People's party of the United States in convention assembled, congratulating its supporters on the extension of its principles in all directions, does hereby reaffirm its adherence to the fundamental principles proclaimed in its two prior platforms, and calls upon all who desire to avert the subversion of free institutions by corporate and imperialistic power, to unite with it in bringing the government back to the ideal of Washington, Jefferson, Jackson and Lincoln, and to stand by its allies in the struggle for financial and economic freedom, and to stand by its loyalty to the principles which animate

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On the second ballot Howard's plainly stated desire for harmony took effect, and the Barker following went to Donnelly on the first roll call were gradually worked over to the Barker column, it being understood that Donnelly's name had been withdrawn, although the Minnesota delegation protested against the withdrawal. Minnesota was passed at its own request, and when the other states had voted it was apparent that the Barker ticket would be elected. Everything in a harmonious manner by going to Barker. They were cast for Barker and gave him the requisite majority over all. The generous Howard moved to make the selection of Barker unanimous, which was done.

Without a dissenting vote, Ignatius Donnelly was declared vice presidential nominee.

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Will Lead the Middlers to Defeat This Year.

FOR NATIONAL CHAIRMAN

J. O. Parker of Kentucky Is Selected.

EXPECTED SPLIT AVERTED

By Howard's Timely Withdrawal—Amazing Brief Platform—Free! Silver a Provisional Demand Only

For President—Wharton Barker, of Pennsylvania.
For Vice President—Ignatius Donnelly, of Minnesota.

Cincinnati, O., May 10.—Above is the ticket placed in the field today by what is commonly known as the middle-of-the-road Populist party, but which, according to the leaders of the movement, is the one and only People's party.

For a time during today's session of the convention it appeared as if nothing could prevent a complete disruption of the plans so carefully wrought out by the handful of men who separated themselves on February 19 last, at Lincoln, Neb., from the fusionist element of the People's party. Wharton Barker had been selected in 1898 by the initiative and referendum plan to head the party ticket. Since Tuesday a steady current against the cut-and-dried choice of Barker and Donnelly had almost destroyed the foundation upon which the ticket stood. Former Congressman Howard of Alabama had suddenly become the idol of an apparently vast number of delegates, and he clinched his claims on the presidential nomination through his eloquent address in assuming the temporary chairmanship of the convention on Wednesday. Today, as the time drew near for nominations, word was quietly passed, confirmed by Howard himself, that the Barker following would bolt the convention should their leader be turned down. Owing to the fact that the Alabama delegation could not support Mr. Howard, matters were further complicated. Howard took the only course for the restoration of harmony. He announced that he had no ambition to head the ticket and came to Oklahoma without the slightest expectation of doing so. Then he withdrew his name. Nevertheless, when the roll call was complete on the first ballot, Howard was at the top of the column—only a few short of the nomination.

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The next order of business was the matter of national chairmanship and the selection of a chairman for that body. This precipitated the fight against the Barkers anew. A motion was made that the convention proceed to elect a chairman of the national committee, instead of passing the ordinary course of waiting the committee to select its own leader. It was plainly a fight between the Barker and opposition factions for the control of the party machinery, although many speakers were in favor of the convention selecting a national chairman, because of what they termed the mistakes of the past. After a long parliamentary struggle the motion was withdrawn and the selection of national chairmanship by the state delegations was completed. A fresh motion was then made by Mr. Howard that the convention proceed to the election of national chairman. Flery oratory drew freely from side to side, while the hungry delegates journeyed from time to time to a free lunch counter in the vicinity. The motion was finally carried and Milton Park of Texas, the retiring national chairman, was placed in nomination. A motion was just about to prevail to make Park's selection unanimous, when Howard in an eloquent address presented the name of J. A. Parker of Kentucky. His words and praise of Parker were about the strongest

set things heard on the floor and won for that young man the unanimous selection for the national chairmanship. After having been in session continuously, with the exception of twenty minutes' recess from 5:30 a. m. to 6:45 p. m., the convention was then declared adjourned sine die.

Followers of Social Democracy and Eugene V. Debs for the presidency of the United States found small comfort in the convention, which they had hoped a few days ago would endorse their idol. Three of them—W. E. Farmer of Texas, A. W. Ricker and L. N. Morris of Iowa left the convention after the nomination had been completed and it was reported would support the Debs ticket, but their action attracted no attention whatever.

The middle-of-the-road plan of organization which was presented to the convention early in the day by the committee on organization and unanimously adopted, follows: "The rules of the party in use are approved, the division of the country into seven districts and sub-districts to facilitate organization; all delegate conventions for nominating candidates and preparing platforms to be abolished; instead, nomination and platforms and amendments thereto shall be made by direct vote of the political subdivisions affected thereby. Party organization shall consist of: A. national committee of three members from each state, to be chosen by the state central committee; a congressional committee of three for each district, to be chosen by direct vote at the primaries, a committee of three from each township or ward to be chosen by direct vote at the primaries each year; the national, state, congressional and county committees to perform the same duties as heretofore. The unit of organization shall be the precinct club of which any voter may become a member by subscribing to the platform and rules of this organization. Any one proposition fusion with either the Republican or Democratic party shall, on the vote of his club, be deemed outside of the party. The state platform may be changed only by direct vote of the precinct club and the national platform only by the club vote of direct vote of the people. No salaried office holder shall be elected to any committee. Any chairman may be re-elected by the imperative mandate of the league clubs and his constituency. If a referendum plan to hold the party ticket, since Tuesday a steady current against the cut-and-dried choice of Barker and Donnelly had almost destroyed the foundation upon which the ticket stood. Former Congressman Howard of Alabama had suddenly become the idol of an apparently vast number of delegates, and he clinched his claims on the presidential nomination through his eloquent address in assuming the temporary chairmanship of the convention on Wednesday. Today, as the time drew near for nominations, word was quietly passed, confirmed by Howard himself, that the Barker following would bolt the convention should their leader be turned down. Owing to the fact that the Alabama delegation could not support Mr. Howard, matters were further complicated. Howard took the only course for the restoration of harmony. He announced that he had no ambition to head the ticket and came to Oklahoma without the slightest expectation of doing so. Then he withdrew his name. Nevertheless, when the roll call was complete on the first ballot, Howard was at the top of the column—only a few short of the nomination.

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