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THE DEMOCRATS NOMINATE POU FOR CONGRESS

The Nomination Made This Morning at 1:20 O'clock on the 112th Ballot.

MR. B. C. BECKWITH NAMED FOR ELECTOR

The Convention Was in Session From Noon Yesterday Until Nearly 2 O'clock This Morning.

SOME SENSATIONAL INCIDENTS CHARACTERIZED THE PROCEEDINGS

The Record of Mr. Atwater in Congress Was Unanimously Endorsed by a Rising Vote.

The Defeated Candidates Pledge Their Hearty Support to Their Successful Rival.

This morning at 1:40 o'clock the longest and most sensational Congressional convention ever held in this city came to an end.

It resulted, on the 112th ballot, in the nomination of Edward W. Pou, of Johnston county, as the Democratic nominee for a seat in the United States Congress, to succeed Hon. John W. Atwater, of Chatham.

The convention was in session for exactly twelve hours, not counting the recess of an hour and a half. It was marked by the bitterness and determination that characterized the contest between the six candidates for the honor. The Democracy of at least one of the candidates was questioned and against another there was a charge of bad faith. But it all ended in a harmonious, united convention and mutual pledges of good will and loyal support. Though perhaps many things were said in the excitement that had better been left unsaid, they left no rancor and the Democracy of the metropolitan district came forth from the convention united and enthusiastic, armed for the fray and determined to win.

Seldom, if ever, has a convention assembled here that was composed of more representative men. They were, for the most part, the strongest and most influential men from all parts of the district. Every county was fully represented, and when the convention was called to order there was not vacant seat in Metropolitan Hall; and on every face there was the stamp of hopeful enthusiasm and patriotic ardor. They were true and tried Democrats—Bryan men, to a man.

At 12:15 the convention was called to order by Hon. James R. Young, chairman of the District committee.

After rapping for order Mr. Young spoke as follows:

CHAIRMAN YOUNG'S SPEECH.

"Fellow Democrats of the Metropolitan District:—In accordance with the plan of the organization of the Democratic party, it becomes my duty, as chairman of your executive committee to call your convention to order, and to preside until you shall elect a chairman.

"In doing so I congratulate you upon the assembling of so many distinguished and working Democrats from all parts of the district, and welcome you one and all to a full and free participation in the deliberations of this body. I congratulate you upon the auspicious circumstances under which you meet.

"While you come fresh from the labors and trials of a heated campaign, you come crowned with the most magnificent victory of the century in the greatest of all causes—the supremacy of the Anglo-Saxon race.

"As fruits of your victory you can point to the facts that your civilization is assured, your property will be protected and the honor and virtue of your women will be safe. By a majority of over 60,000 the people under the leadership of the Democratic party have declared that the white man must and shall rule in every part of North Carolina.

"I commend you as loyal Democrats and true men for the splendid work done by each of you. You and your fellow workers at home have, and richly deserve, the gratitude and thanks of every true white man and noble woman of our State. It should be a source of much gratification to you, that in the great struggle that this district did not fall behind, but increased her majority in the district to 6,274 from 538 two years ago.

THE VICTORY NOT COMPLETE.
"But fellow Democrats, while much has been done, all is not accomplished. The

great victory of 1900 in our State campaign is but an earnest of the victory that awaits us in November in the National campaign.

"The Democracy in North Carolina must be true to themselves, their State and nation and wage a successful fight for Bryan and Stevenson and our Democratic Congressmen.

"You know how to organize, you know how to work, you know how to win a victory. At the beginning of this year any mention of a probable success of our party nationally was met with a sneer from the enemy and a laugh even from our friends. NOT SO NOW.

"The people of the country are alarmed at the conditions that confront them. They see in the proposals of the Republican party the degradation of our people, the destruction of our government and the upturning of our civilization, and from one end of this great country to the other, the thinking and conservative elements of every party are turning to Mr. Bryan for help. Even the rock-ribbed Republican stronghold of Vermont, in an election held a few days ago, has been shaken as never before.

NEGRO RULE MUST END.

"What say the true men of North Carolina? They point to their past history, brilliant with their achievements in war and peace and exclaim: 'We know but to do our duty and to be true to our God, our country and our homes.'

"We will meet the great issues of the campaign and stand squarely by the cause of the people and good government. We will do nothing to prevent a free and fair discussion, a thorough understanding of the great problems of the day; but if an attempt is made to thwart the will of the white men of North Carolina by the use of 80,000 ignorant negroes, then the negro issue becomes a great issue again. No amount of discussion or agreement will force the white men of North Carolina to ever again submit to even partial negro rule.

GOOD TIMBER TO CHOOSE FROM.

"Fellow Democrats, the eyes of the district and State are upon you. The responsibility of the nomination of a proper man to represent this district in Congress is upon you. I congratulate you upon the character and ability of the men who seek this position at your hands. They are all true and able men and well worthy of your confidence.

"I feel that you cannot go amiss in your choice, but I beg of you that which I am sure you will all readily accede to, and that is this: That in pressing the claims of your favorites, that you so act that no bitterness shall be engendered and no rancor left. After the nomination comes the campaign and election. We should take no chances against our sending a Democratic representative to Congress who will defend our State and people from the calumny and attacks of our enemies. The white men of North Carolina can make no concessions to the Republican party so long as they do not accord to the people of the South the same consideration and treatment that they do to the people of the North and other sections of our great country."

Mr. J. A. Thomas, of Franklin, was requested to act as secretary.

The roll of counties was called and the following committees announced:

Permanent organization: Spencer Taylor, of Chatham; W. H. Yarborough, Jr., of Franklin; J. A. Welland, of Johnston; S. F. Austin, of Nash; Wiley Rush, of Randolph; A. C. Zollicoffer, of Vance, and J. D. Allen, of Wake.

On Platform and Resolutions: R. H. Hayes, J. A. Thomas, S. S. Holt, B. H. Bunn, J. T. Britton, T. M. Pittman and A. J. Fields.

On Credentials: A. M. Moore, E. W. Morris, M. G. Gulley, Thos. M. Arrington, E. C. Lassiter, W. A. Hunt and B. M. Gatliff.

District Executive Committee: F. C. Poe, J. A. Thomas, A. K. Smith, B. H. Bunn, C. R. Ross, A. J. Harris and Alex. Stronach, Jr.

Vice-Presidents: A. P. Gilbert, B. B. Massenburg, J. W. Perry, R. A. P. Cooley, Milo Hammer, O. W. Backnall and A. A. Thompson.

These committees retired to perform the work assigned them. The Committee on Credentials was the first to report. Thomas M. Arrington read the report, stating that every county in the district was fully represented and no county was left out. The committee had, he said, in fixing the basis of representation, used the Watson vote of four years ago, which gives the counties in the district the following vote: Chatham, 34; Franklin, 44; Johnston, 61; Nash, 32; Randolph, 45; Vance, 22; Wake, 90.

The Committee on Organization reported through A. C. Zollicoffer, as follows: For permanent chairman, J. R. Young, of Vance; for secretary, J. A. Thomas, of Franklin; for assistant secretary, W. W. Wilson, of Wake.

The reports were adopted unanimously. Later the report of the Committee on Platform was sent forward, read by the secretary and enthusiastically adopted. This report is printed elsewhere in this paper.

NOMINATIONS IN ORDER.

Nominations being declared in order, the roll was called that each county might have an opportunity to duly present its candidate.

Chatham was the first county called. H. A. London responded, placing the name of John W. Atwater before the convention.

Franklin county yielded to Nash and ex-Congressman B. H. Bunn, of that county, placed in nomination Frank S. Spruill, of Franklin.

When Johnston was called Sheriff J. T. Ellington said Johnston had no candidate.

Nash yielded to Franklin and W. H. Yarborough, Jr., seconded the nomination of F. S. Spruill.

For Randolph Solicitor Wiley Rush responded, putting before the convention the name of William C. Hammer, of Randolph.



HON. EDWARD W. POU,
Who was this Morning Nominated as the Democratic Candidate for Congress in the Fourth North Carolina District.

Edward W. Pou, who was this morning nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Fourth Congressional district, is a native of Johnston county, where he now resides. He is by profession a lawyer, and is a member of the law firm of Simmons, Pou & Ward.

He is one of the young party leaders of the State. He made the race for Congress in 1896, but was defeated by Fusion. His campaign, however, at that time was a most brilliant one and won for him many friends and admirers. Not only is he a fine speaker—eloquent and convincing—but he is well grounded in the Democratic faith, an admirer of Mr. Bryan and a believer in the fundamental principles of his party.

Mr. Pou is now serving his third term as Solicitor for the Fourth Judicial district of North Carolina. In the discharge of the duties of this position he has won a reputation that places him among the first jurists of the State.

His campaign this year, as in 1896, will be marked by that ability and aggressiveness that is characteristic of the man and that must win for him and for the Democracy of the Fourth district a great victory at the polls in November.

NO MCKINLEYISM FOR THEM.

The Democratic Convention of the Fourth District Denounces McKinley For Apportioning Negroes to Office in the South.

The Democratic Convention of the Fourth Congressional District in session in Raleigh yesterday UNANIMOUSLY adopted the following resolutions:

"The Democrats of the Fourth Congressional District in convention assembled congratulate the people of North Carolina upon the splendid victory won for permanent good government on the second day of August and invite all white electors in the State to vote in November to secure the same good government in the Federal Administration under Bryan as is guaranteed in North Carolina under Aycock.

"We declare our hearty approval and endorsement of the Democratic State and National platforms.

"We call the attention of the electors of the State to the danger of losing by Federal legislation the fruits of the victory for the Constitutional Amendment, as evidenced by the declaration in the Republican National platform denouncing as 'revolutionary' the franchise amendments recently adopted in this and other Southern States, and by the threats of Republican leaders to diminish the influence of the South in the House of Representatives and in the electoral college if they are unable to secure the abrogation of the suffrage amendments.

"We denounce Mr. McKinley, the Republican President, for appointing negroes to offices of trust in North Carolina, and we hereby appeal to all white men in North Carolina to vote against a party which condemns our Constitutional Amendment.

"We warmly approve the call of the leaders of our party, State and Federal, for a meeting of the Democratic voters in every voting precinct in the State to be held on the night of September 14th, in the towns and cities, and on September 15th, in the country precincts, to organize Bryan and Stevenson clubs. We urge upon all voters who believe in the declarations of the Kansas City Convention, who wish to garner the blessings that will follow in the wake of the Constitutional Amendment which goes into effect in 1902, and all who oppose negro office holding, in State or Federal positions in the South, to unite with us to perfect a thorough organization in every voting precinct in the Fourth Congressional District to the end that in November this district shall register its verdict 'For the Republic and against the Empire.'

Ed. C. Smith was named by A. A. Thompson and John W. Atwater's nomination was seconded by Alex. Stronach, Jr.

This ended the roll call but not the nominating speeches. R. A. P. Cooley, of Nash, seconded the nomination of Mr. Spruill; A. J. Harris, of Vance, seconded that of Mr. Shaw; R. H. Hayes, of Chatham, seconded the nomination of Mr. Atwater; W. P. Wood, of Randolph, seconded the nomination of Mr. Hammer, and Mr. Zollicoffer, of Vance, seconded the nomination of Mr. Shaw.

Mr. Rush, declared closed, and the convention proceeded to ballot.

THE BALLOTING BEGINS.

The first ballot resulted as follows:

COUNTIES.	Atwater.	Spruill.	Shaw.	Hammer.	Smith.
Chatham	26	3	3	2	..
Franklin	..	44	..	..	..
Johnston	6	17	15	10	13
Nash	..	15	..	..	..
Randolph	..	..	..	45	..
Vance	..	..	22	..	..
Wake	38½	3	1	..	47½
Totals	85½	84	41	57	60½

The second ballot showed a slight change in all the votes. It was as follows:

COUNTIES.	Atwater.	Spruill.	Shaw.	Hammer.	Smith.
Chatham	26	6	2	..	..
Franklin	..	44	..	..	..
Johnston	6	17	15	10	13
Nash	..	11	21	..	..
Randolph	..	..	..	45	..
Vance	..	..	22	..	..
Wake	38½	5	3	2	41½
Totals	81½	93	42	57	54½

On the third ballot the vote stood as follows:

COUNTIES.	Atwater.	Spruill.	Shaw.	Hammer.	Smith.
Chatham	28	5	1	..	..
Franklin	..	44	..	..	..
Johnston	6	10	18	10	17
Nash	..	11	21	..	..
Randolph	..	..	..	45	..
Vance	..	..	22	..	..
Wake	42	8	4	2	32
Totals	87	88	45	57	51

On the fourth ballot a new candidate—E. W. Pou, of Johnston—was brought into the race by Wake casting ten votes for him, putting his vote for Smith down to 15 and increasing Atwater's vote to 49. This made the result of this ballot as follows: Atwater, 92; Spruill, 89; Shaw, 45; Hammer, 60; Smith, 22; Pou, 10.

SMITH'S NAME WITHDRAWN.

The announcement of this vote set the Johnston county delegation wild and threw consternation into the camp of all the other candidates. The Johnston demonstration lasted for several minutes and nearly ten minutes was consumed by the chair in the effort to restore order.

Finally Mr. Thompson, of Wake, came upon the rostrum for the purpose of withdrawing Mr. Smith's name.

He began by saying that Mr. Smith's name had been presented only after it was definitely understood from Mr. Pou that he would not be a candidate.

This brought forth tremendous applause from Mr. Pou's opponents. The Johnston county delegates set up a counter demonstration and for several minutes Mr. Thompson found it impossible to proceed. There were protests, delegates yelling: "He can't do it. 'Tisn't right." He played false."

When order had been restored Mr. Thompson in a few words withdrew Mr. Smith's name.

In the meantime W. C. Douglass, of Wake, had made his way to the rostrum and was recognized by the chair.

He began by saying: "We have won a great victory, and now that the smoke of battle has cleared away we can see among the grim stork bodies upon the field not only Radicals, but the familiar faces of Populists, as well."

At this point he was interrupted by J. N. Holding, of Wake, who made the point that nominations having been declared closed by a vote of the convention no nominating speech could now be made unless that motion were reconsidered.

The chair sustained this point, several delegates protesting that no man ought to be thus cut off in a Democratic convention. The Johnston delegation were especially vigorous in their protest.

Finally Mr. London, of Chatham, solved the problem and poured oil on the troubled waters by moving to reconsider the motion whereby nominations were declared closed.

The motion prevailed and Mr. Douglass proceeded with his speech.

"Let's nominate a Democrat," said Mr. Douglass. "Let's nominate a Democrat if we've got one, for God's sake. If we haven't then let's go out and hunt the next best thing—a converted Populist. After rising from such a Democratic feast as we've had a few weeks ago our stomachs are in no condition to receive Johnny cakes made from funky meal."

CHARGES AGAINST MR. POU.

As Mr. Douglass left the rostrum Mr. Rush, of Randolph, was recognized. He said:

"Now he's had his say and I'm going to have mine. I wanted him to speak because this is a Democratic convention and freedom of speech is one of our cardinal principles.

"As to Mr. Pou, I want to say this. I was for him; I pledged him my support when he announced his candidacy. Had he stayed in the field I would still be for him. But he voluntarily withdrew from the race, and now here today his name is presented to this convention. I want to inquire whether or not E. W. Pou prompts this action? If he does he's untrue to his friends, untrue to himself.

"When a man talks does he mean anything?—when he writes what does he write for? Did Mr. Pou's card of withdrawal mean anything? It seems not. In addition to that I have in my pocket a letter from Mr. Pou telling me that in withdrawing he is not sulking in his tent, but that he was withdrawing from the race in good faith.

"In view of these things I cannot believe that this action today was prompted by him. It is not fair—it is wrong. I

RUSSIA'S POLITICAL FAVORED BY FRANCE

Germany Does Not Wish to Withdraw From Peking.

OTHER POWERS WITH HER

England is Silent, But Her Wishes Are Known.

FRAMING ANOTHER NOTE TO THE POWERS

The Authorities at Washington Will Give No Hint of Its Nature. It May be Laid Before the Cabinet for Consideration Today.

(By Associated Press.)

Washington, September 6.—The latest expression to the attitude of the powers on the evacuation of Peking comes from the United States Ambassador at Paris, General Horace Porter, who has advised the authorities here that the attitude of the French government is favorable to the position taken by Russia. Almost simultaneously with this dispatch from General Porter came another from the American Charge d'Affaires at Berlin, giving the attitude of Germany on Russia's proposal. This in substance, states that German, while anxious to avoid any friction between the powers, regards the conditions at Peking such as to require the continued presence of German forces there. Neither General Porter nor Mr. Jackson give the text of the answers. These two highly important communications bring the Chinese negotiations to a very advanced stage though they are not yet concluded, as all the answers are not yet in. The German and French answers, however, clearly indicate the alignment of the powers. It is generally accepted that Germany's attitude in favor of remaining at Peking will be concurred in by Italy and Austria. Definite word has been received here that Austria favors remaining at Peking. As to the purposes of Great Britain, there is an absolute lack of official information, though little doubt is entertained that since Germany has taken the initiative Great Britain will follow suit in favor of remaining at Peking. The position of Japan is likewise lacking in definiteness, although it is believed in the best posted quarters that if other nations remain at Peking Japan will deem it expedient to remain there also. It would seem from this that France is the only government to give concurrence to the Russian proposition, although the United States has expressed a purpose of following Russia's course unless the other powers brought about a modification of Russia's position. Thus far Russia has not expressed any purpose of modifying her original position. It was stated authoritatively today that Russia has not ordered the departure of her Minister or troops from Peking up to this time, so far as the United States government is advised. It is stated also that no new proposition has been presented, but that the question is practically the same as when first presented, namely, as to whether the troops will remain or be withdrawn from Peking.

The receipt of the communication from Berlin and Paris brought about numerous conferences between the President, Secretary Root and Acting Secretary of State Hill and also between Mr. Hill and Mr. Adee. It was gathered from these meetings that another note was being prepared by the United States, but the authorities did not feel disposed to give any inkling as to its nature, and it is quite probable that its final form will await the considerations of the Cabinet tomorrow.

Aside from the general question, the French Government is again considering the status of Li Hung Chang, and this subject was also brought to the attention of the authorities here today. There have been reports of prospective detention of Earl Li in case he proceeded north, but the communications just in hand indicate that there will be no interference with his movements. His acceptability as a peace commissioner also continues to be a subject of discussion, there being a strong desire in certain quarters not to include him on the Chinese commission.

The military situation at Peking remains unchanged apparently. General Chaffee's message make it clear that he for one is proceeding upon the understanding that the American troops are to winter in China. The American contingent in the parade through the Imperial Palace was small, probably in conformity with an arrangement between the various commanders in Peking that the force selected to make the demonstration should be limited in number in order to reduce the chance of looting. It is supposed here that this demonstration was made to impress the Chinese people as a whole and not from any present military necessity. Some action of this kind appears to have been necessary in order to offset the stories which were afloat in the Southern Chinese ports to the effect that the Allies had been completely overthrown by the imperial troops and the Boxers, which stories were calculated to cause further uprising. Besides, the demonstration at the palace may reduce the ill effects of any withdrawals of troops from Peking as a result of the present negotiations.

An announcement from the cable companies that the offshore cable from Shanghai to Taku had been completed encouraged the officials here in the hope that at last it would be possible to communicate with Peking the same day that a message

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