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WASHINGTON LETTER.

The Panama Scandal—Roosevelt Would Sell the Second Panama Republic—J. P. Morgan & Co's Connection with Panama.

Washington, D. C., November 23, 1903.—The discussion of leading democratic men on the recent high-handed measure in the republican administration relating to dealing with the new Panama republic, or the so-called revolution on the Isthmus, are in the nature of rather desultory efforts of the minority to get on a friendly footing. They show that the scandal has embarrassed the president and placed a blot on the fair name of this country in dealing with its component parts in a fair and just manner. This is one another step in the imperialistic policy. That the game he is playing in the straight matter stands, and that he is doing all this simply to play into the hands of the gang who will profit by the business in the great at the end of the Panama Canal Company when a treaty with the new capital has been ratified by the Senate and by the powers governing the secession republic of Panama.

When confronted with just proofs of his connection with the recognition of new republics, the defenders of the Roosevelt administration have set up a contention that their all and all in the betterment of mankind is an independent step to the benefit of a sister nation. In 1836, President Jackson refused to recognize the new republic of Texas, and yet the Texas republic that was the greatest power in the world, [illegible] our own principle." [illegible] to recognize the republic of Cuba and so did President McKinley and there were [illegible] why that recognition should have been withheld in opposition to the wishes of Cuba and [illegible] the opening of Cuba and [illegible] independence that time. [illegible] McKinley said [illegible] the brother [illegible] independent [illegible] would be [illegible] the danger of its being [illegible] adopted by our parent state, [illegible] independence." [illegible] Nicaragua could not [illegible] Panama if [illegible] United States [illegible] to interfere with [illegible] Colombian forces [illegible] Hay's call [illegible] the attempt of [illegible] Panama [illegible] Nicaragua [illegible] New York and [illegible] Panama [illegible] and [illegible] of which [illegible] Panama [illegible] Every [illegible] The French [illegible] and speculator who [illegible] the new republic [illegible] Panama at this capital, was [illegible] President Roosevelt with [illegible] ceremony, [illegible] only to [illegible] United States is one of the [illegible] earth. He declares [illegible] represented the unshackled will of the people of Panama, but what of Colombia, which was the parent state? It had proposed an expedition to suppress the revolt such as General Scott started to Charleston in 1861, under Major Anderson, but vice President of the day took sides with the secessionists, as Panama and ordered our naval forces to resist the landing of any force sent out by the republic of Colombia in the exercise of its constitutional duty to maintain the unity of the South American republic. Does not this strike thinking Americans as being a well-regulated commercial enterprise disguised as patriotic performance, resting on unbridled power and it was with every recognized principle of rightful American conduct. We trampled on the weak, declared secession to be rightful, and promoted its success. Is it not a shameful episode in our national history. To whom does disgrace and dishonor attach? Let the people answer the question.

The whole talk in the covenant of this disgraceful proceeding came out to-day when it was announced in the New York papers that the firm of J. Pierpont Morgan & Co. had been made the fiscal agents of the new republic of Panama in this country. That means that this firm of "Captains of finance" will finance the new republic and get the rake-off. That accounts for the fact that the New York Sun, which has been hitherto bitterly antagonistic to Roosevelt, has come out and endorsed the action of the administration in garroting and robbing the republic of Colombia. That paper is owned and controlled by Mr. Morgan. It also shows that all the talk about Wall Street and the Morgan interests being opposed to Roosevelt will no longer go down, the threats of a hitherto ever credulous public. They are all together now in one happy band of commercial freebooters and Rosh Tweeds, and it is singularly unfortunate that Senator Gorman's leadership in the Senate has failed completely to get the democrats in that body to refuse absolutely to have anything to do with the so-called open honest, republic and dishonest any treaty that may come before it for ratification. The man who votes in the Senate to ratify a treaty with this Roosevelt-made republic will find himself confronted with the charge of endorsing a dishonorable action.

It is generally conceded that the democrats must carry the states of New York and New Jersey in the next presidential election in order to win. Conceding that those two states are absolutely necessary for democratic success next year, it may be interesting for the democrats of the country to know the kind of democracy that must control in the state of New Jersey next year if we would win that state.

An illustration drawn from the last Congressional election in that state last year will suffice to give them this information. In one of the Congressional districts that was democratic, the democrats nominated a man named De Witt Clinton Flanagan, a man of wealth, refinement, culture and social distinction. He represented only those things that republicans like and of which they are not afraid. He was indorsed by Grover Cleveland, who lives in his district, and who made a speech for him, the first he had made since his retirement from the presidency. Notwithstanding all this and the further fact that Mr. Flanagan spent large sums of money, he was defeated.

On the other hand, in another district that was normally republican by about 4,000 majority, and in which the republicans nominated the millionaire thread manufacturer, Barbour, and in which the democratic nomination went begging, the democrats won a splendid victory. After the nomination in this district had been declined by a number of democrats, a young democrat named William Hughes, a lawyer without money, but with character and brains and real democracy, accepted the nomination as a matter of party honor. He announced from the beginning of the campaign that he had no money with which to buy votes, and said that he did not want a vote that had to be purchased. He also said that if he were elected it would mean a real democratic triumph and a slap in the face of monopoly and trust domination and the rule of the predatory rich. He roundly denounced all those things from start to finish of the campaign, and the result was that he was elected by the honest men of the district by 3,900 majority, a change of 8,000 votes in the district.

That should teach the democrats of the country that if they hope to carry the state of New Jersey in the next presidential election they must nominate a man for president who stands for the things and the kind of democracy that "Billy" Hughes stands for or they may as well hang their harp on a willow tree. A look over the field of men mentioned for the nomination on the democratic ticket will discover to the acute observer of the times the man who fills the bill.

CHAS. A. EDWARDS.

OUR RALEIGH LETTER.

Raleigh, N. C. Nov. 24, 1903.

Within a year from this date a new governor of North Carolina, and other State executive and judicial and legislative officers and county officials will be elected. Most of these will be nominated by their respective conventions within seven or eight months—and yet no one can accurately or confidently predict who even the next governor will be, to say nothing of the "smaller fry". Steadman, Turner, Doughton, Glenn and Davidson.

All of these gentlemen are lawyers (and good ones) and the only gentleman not a lawyer whom I have heard seriously mentioned in connection with the gubernatorial nomination of the Democratic party is Col. L. Banks Holt, the prominent cotton manufacturer of Alamance county. Present indications point to one of the closest contests of many years, and so far it seems to be "nip and tuck" between the three leading aspirants.

The coming year promises to be one of the most interesting, politically, and the Presidential and congressional contests will be unusually exciting.

Many of the leading Republican papers seem to stand in mortal fear of the nomination of Senator Gorman, and are trying to discourage it all they can. They know that as a presidential candidate Senator Gorman would command the confidence of that mighty force in every election up North, the "business interests of the country."

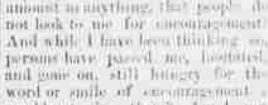
Governor Aycock, Senator Simmons and most of our Congressmen are pronounced Gorman men, while Senator Overman and the others are "friendly" to his nomination.

During the agitation of the liquor question in North Carolina, this year elections have been held in 27 towns, 18 of which voted for prohibition or dispensary and against the open saloon and 8 voted to remain "wet." At one place the election has not yet been held. Durham is the largest town to adopt prohibition since Raleigh tried it some 15 years ago, and much interest is felt in the result of the trial there. There will be two dispensaries opened in Raleigh six weeks hence—one for the "upper crust" of "sassiety" and the other for "po' white folks and niggers,"—for, be it known, the municipal liquor dispensaries will sell cheap "pine-top" and "Jersey lightning" as deadly poisonous as some of that dealt out at the low groggeries—and it will probably succeed in killing just as large a proportion of the poor devils who drink it because they haven't the price of the better goods.

LEONAM.

Do I Discourage Others.

Every person should ask himself, am I an encourager, or a disheartener? Do I pass along from the other side of those who are wounded every day, like the Priest and Levite, leaving them to their misfortunes, when I might have compassion? Am I not guilty of thinking that I can't help anybody, that what I say doesn't amount to anything, that people do not look to me for encouragement? And while I have been thinking so, persons have passed me, hesitated, and gone on, still hungry for the word or smile of encouragement, I would not give them? Am I not hungry for the very thing I give so scantily to others? What does encouragement mean? Every person can answer that question by asking another. What does it mean to me? It means rest for weary limbs, and fuel to the flickering fires of ambition. Then, since to try to cheer and inspirit those about us is merciful, why be so close-fisted in dealing out what costs so little?



Indeed it seems a great many people take pleasure in dealing out mildew instead of sunshine. What gain can come to one who disheartens others. He is not looking for gain. He is gratifying an inward baleful desire, and this carries damnation to his own soul, leaving his victim scathed to the heart. We all have something with which we can heal our depressed neighbor, or with which we can crush the already bleeding heart, as we choose. Many of us do not use this weapon either for or against our fellowmen. We simply lay it away out of sight and let it rust. We consider it a useless instrument, one we do not care to wield because it is so common. And also because there is a little blade of glittering deception sometimes used by people who wish to seem to be than what they are, and so we are afraid somebody will think we are insincere if we try to use the real weapon. Consequently we let it idle, while the foes that surround our friends and all persons we meet are vicious, and continuous in their attacks. Only a thinker with this powerful weapon encouragement and the gloomy foes would be routed. But never do we cease it to smite them.

If we should stop to think how much we depend upon the stimulating effect of the remarks of our friends, we should surely say whatever good that could be truthfully said about every one, when a chance it is to one's audition, after long spent time and patience perfecting any achievement, playing the piano for instance, to have a person come in and listen to the performance and when it is over, turn to us with those words, "How well Miss B—— plays that piece! Did you ever hear her? Oh! I never heard anything like it! She plays beautifully! That's a lovely piece, won't she play another?" One feels like saying, "Go and get Miss B—— to play for you, then. I wish to play only for those who can enjoy what I have prepared for them, through heart-ache weariness and tears. And I want them to have some enough to say while they are in my presence that they enjoy it. No doubt Miss B—— has never heard the compliment you place upon her playing for when in her presence, no doubt, you praised some other girl to the skies. We not use just compliments when they are due, and not behind the person's back to dampen the courage of some other worthy person.

Do we not refuse to give what we look for, and want so much in others? Do we not forget to give praise where it is due, not thinking how much it is longed for, not caring to understand what disappointment lies back of the smiling face carmel to us in quest of its reward? God help us to see every opportunity of giving encouragement to people so that we in turn may rightfully expect to be inspired by others. There is always something good that can be said about every person. Though there may be much that is bad, yet there is something good, if only our eyes were the eyes of a brother or a sister, and trained to pick out the flowers instead of the weeds. It is strange how some people can only see the mistakes and faults of others. I know a man who goes around with a specially arranged eye-glass, so to speak, and whenever he meets a person he puts that glass to his eye. Through it only the faults of people show, it blurs all the good and puts it in the background. By the aid of this glass this man selects the faults of every person he sees, gathers them up and carries them around with him. He has been at this business until he has such a burden of everybody's old and decaying faults that it is unpleasant to be near him. The mental odor is something terrible. Poor man! If he only had sense enough to drop the corrupt mass he is trying to carry, and lead himself down with flowers, how sweet would be the air around him. I have spoken to him about the matter. His defense is: that if we overlook the faults of others we are excusing sin, and a christian must not excuse sin, he must condemn it. And you cannot make the man understand that when a christian condemns a sin, he must also forsake it, and leave it to be cast into the sea, and only gather up and bear with him that which is pure and sweet and fragrant. I do not know that this man has ever uttered a word of encouragement to any human soul. He withholds that which gives life, and puts forth that which kills—death. He sees his [illegible] in the [illegible] of humanity, and he winks at [illegible] something that, forsooth, that [illegible] those he is [illegible] at the will to do so, and that he is [illegible] portion of the [illegible] between man and man.

I have often thought how [illegible] I could stand to be told of by faults [illegible] "the author [illegible] has done well with what little good there is in me." I have done or said or [illegible] for which there are no [illegible] I am conscious enough already of the faults and I need some friend to tell me something that has or there is something meritorious in that the glooms [illegible] over me. Can a person make a [illegible] without encouragement? Can he follow a course [illegible] without encouragement? Perhaps some do, I don't know. One thing I do know, there are many who cannot. Here is the story of one man who [illegible] make a success of living because his fellowmen [illegible] to give him a word of encouraging [illegible].

On the strength of [illegible] and the [illegible] he goes [illegible] and [illegible] discouraged [illegible] and [illegible] election [illegible] He [illegible] the [illegible] fear [illegible] he [illegible] in one of the [illegible] of his [illegible] but [illegible] he is a [illegible] He life is unfailing.

Several years ago [illegible] occasion, the same man [illegible] to [illegible] a [illegible] After court adjourned [illegible] walked up [illegible]

"Mr. B——, that was the speech [illegible] made, [illegible] I had [illegible] on it."

The man looked for a moment [illegible] with [illegible] and [illegible] a trembling [illegible]

"I [illegible] you [illegible] I [illegible] that [illegible] I [illegible] and [illegible] I [illegible] and [illegible] I [illegible] and