

THE HAYWOOD ENTERPRISE

VOL. 1.

WAYNESVILLE, N. C., OCTOBER 2, 1908

NO. 5.

DEMOCRATIC CONFESSION

Election Thievery Admitted by the Kitchin Gang.

(From Industrial News.)

Was the Election in 1898 Stolen?

Under the caption, "Was the Election in 1898 Stolen?" the following circular is being spread broadcast over the state:

The Republicans for ten years have charged that it was, while the Democrats for ten years have denied it. In the recent mad scramble for the gubernatorial nomination in the Democratic party—in a campaign "reeking with slander, falsehood, hypocrisy and bloodcurdling charges", according to Editor Varner—we have the admission, the confession, and the truth at last from Mr. Kitchin that "the poll-holders" carried the state in 1898 and also in 1900.

There is an old saying that "when thieves fall out, honest men get their dues." It seems that when Democratic politicians fall out the people get the truth. The New Bern Sun, a Democratic paper, was vigorously opposed to the nomination of Mr. Kitchin because Mr. Kitchin declared that "poll-holders and not the voters carried the election in 1898 and in 1900." Here is an extract from the editorial page of the New Bern Sun of May 23, 1908, in which it arraigns and scores Mr. Kitchin for "telling tales out of school."

"But Mr. Kitchin says that Simmons and Aycock and Glenn and Craig, and their able and patriotic followers, did not do it at all—that they do not deserve the credit and the reward, if any is to be given. The poll-holders, Mr. Kitchin says, did it, and if there is to be any reward it should go to them. This is just what the radicals have been saying, continue to say, never tire of saying what they mean to charge is that we did not carry the state in 1898—but stole it! We Democrats have always resented that statement when made by Republicans. Why should we indorse it when insinuated by a Democrat? It is a serious charge. It is not a true charge. Whenever Republicans have made it we have branded it as false. It is now for the first time made by a Democrat, and that Democrat is a candidate for the nomination of his party for governor.

"If we nominate him will we not have to admit the charge? Does the Democratic party want to nominate or elect a man governor of North Carolina who in effect says the poll-holders and not the voters carried the election in 1898, and adopted the amendment in 1900?

"Nominate Mr. Kitchin after this charge, and on a thousand stumps in North Carolina the Republican campaign orators will, in the coming campaign, point the finger of scorn at us and say: 'You dare not deny it, for you nominated for governor the man who said it, and you stand self-confessed!'

And this is the same Mr. Kitchin who insults the people of North Carolina by declaring in his opening campaign speech at Wentworth that the voters might as well deposit their votes in the

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION CALLED.

Counties of Transylvania, Jackson Swain and Haywood to Name Candidate.

A convention of the Republican party of the 38th Senatorial District is hereby called to meet at Waynesville, N. C., on 12th day of October, 1908, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate on the Republican ticket for the office of State Senator to be elected on November next.

The Republicans of the counties comprising said District will hold their meeting and send delegates to the Convention at the time and place aforesaid.

This the 1st day of October, 1908.

GEO. H. SMATHERS,

Chairman Rep. Ex. Com., of the 38th Sen. Dist.

By J. W. NORWOOD, Act. Sec.

FAIR NOTES.

Chief Marshal Blaylock announces the following line of march for the fair parade on Tuesday, October 6th:

The parade will be formed at the junction on Depot Street and Branner Avenue. The line of march will be up Haywood Street to Academy Street, up Academy Street to Main, down Main to Walnut down Walnut to Branner Avenue, up Branner Avenue to Depot Street, down Depot Street to the fair grounds.

The school children will be expected to join the parade at the Academy and march with the procession down Main Street as far as Depot Street. Thence down Depot Street and again join the parade at junction of Depot Street and Branner Avenue.

The parade will move in the following order:

1. Chief Marshal and Staff.
2. Mecklenburg Band.
3. Richland Rifles.
4. Orators and guests in carriages.
5. Fair officials in carriages.
6. Floats.
7. Citizens in carriages.
8. Mounted ladies.
9. Mounted marshals.
10. Citizens on horseback.
11. Confederate Veterans
12. School Children

MORE EVIDENCE.

Lawyer Walker, who reported the relations of Charles N. Haskell in the Ives receivership case to President Roosevelt, produced affidavits by Haskell flatly contradicting each other.—N. Y. World.

ural delivery mail boxes as in the ballot-box, meaning of course that the Democratic poll-holders and not the voters will carry the election in 1908 if necessary. With the amendment adopted, with the white man free, with the cry negro domination forever hushed, how long shall Halifax methods continue to thwart the will of the people? In short, shall the Kitchins or the people rule in North Carolina? Let the voter answer in November.

SILAS M'BEE FOR TAFT.

Regardless of past affiliations, students of affairs, delvers and thinkers, are fast lining up for Judge Taft. A recent example is that of Silas McBee, editor of the "Churchman," of New York. In a ninterview he says:

"I am a North Carolinaian by birth and a lifelong Democrat. I shall vote for Mr. Taft because he has it in his heart to bring my people of the south back into absolute union with the national life and to their historic place as a controlling force in the nation, and to do which would immortalize him as a statesman.

"I shall vote for him because he more nearly represents my ideals of government, of social order and economic policy than any living Democrat, or any man before the people today, save alone Theodore Roosevelt, who is the only Republican President I have ever voted for. Mr. Taft has administered every trust committed to him by the nation with an eye single to the nation's good and for the highest interest of the people that compose the nation."—Exchange.

TOMPKINS FOR TAFT.

Charlotte, N. C., Sept. 29.—For several days past a topic of frequent discussion in this city has been the published announcement of D. A. Tompkins, one of the leading citizens of Charlotte, of supporting Mr. Taft for the presidency. As is generally known throughout the state Mr. Tompkins is a manufacturer, a capitalist a large stockholder in the Charlotte Observer and a forceful writer on economic subjects. Republicans in this city and Taft Democrats have not hesitated to express their deep satisfaction on account of the stand taken by Mr. Tompkins and say that it will have a big influence on the conservatively inclined vote of North Carolina.—Ex.

FLAMES CLAIM VICTIM.

Asheville, N. C., Sept. 29.—Will Mull was roasted to death in the flames that burned his residence this morning near Morganton, this state. Ed Mull, a cousin who was with him at the time narrowly escaped a like fate. The deceased and his cousin went into the house and after building a fire, went to sleep. Ed Mull was awakened by the roof of the house falling in and made his escape, but his cousin who did not awake was burned to a crisp.—Ex.

NEW VOTING PRECINCT IN HAYWOOD.

A new voting precinct has been established at Big Creek, in Cata-loochee township. Mr. Ezekiel Harrell, Sr., is appointed register and Messrs. A. W. Hopkins and R. P. Clark are judges of election.

This will be a great convenience to the people in that section as the great majority of voters have had to go on an average of forty miles to register and vote, two trips being necessary.

Brother Bryan says he wants a "square deal." It seems to us that Teddy gave him one—right between the eyes!

THE PEOPLE UNDECEIVED.

How can advocates of Bryan stop to indulge in far fetched criticism in the face of the grave position in which the Haskell incident places them? It's bad for any party to be found harboring thieves and corrupters of public morals; but for Bryan, whose only cry was that Republicans had the goods which have been found on a close member of his own political household, it was disastrous. Bryan's success depended on convincing the people of two propositions; first, that Republicans were in league with the trusts and against all other classes of our citizenship; secondly that the Democratic party was pure, sincere, and possessed of the ability to conduct an administration to greater advantage and devotion to the interests of the poorer classes.

This was rather a large task in the face of an administration which had passed laws providing for the regulation of trusts, for increased liability of employers, for pure food, for shorter hours for workmen, and other wise measures too numerous to mention. Before establishing his point Mr. Bryan was forced to explain away the vigorous prosecution by the present administration against The Northern Securities Company, the Beef Packers, the Federal Salt Company, the General Paper Company, the American Tobacco Company, the Powder Trust, the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company, against Otis, and many other violators of the anti-trust and anti-rebate laws which, by the way, were written in the statute books by Republicans. The fact that severe punishment has been inflicted upon these violators in the great majority of cases was still harder to overcome. But even if the American people could be persuaded to ignore all the faithful service of the Roosevelt administration, Bryan must convince us not only of his own sincerity but also the sincerity and ability of his party to do more for the people.

Bryan is a great speaker and we must admit that he was making remarkable headway under the enormous odds of personality and record which were against him; but Haskell broke the spell. Haskell, the much admired and respected by Bryan, his close adviser, the formulator of the very platform which he was presenting to the people—Haskell was caught red handed with his covetous hands reeking with Standard Oil! Though free from contact it was almost as if slight odor permeated the garments of Mr. Bryan himself! And this awakened the people to the fact Bryan could not guarantee all the purity he proclaimed however much he might desire it. We came then to realize that no party could consistently ride into power upon a theory of infallibility. The people opened their eyes and beheld a Foraker in one party and a Haskell and a Bailey in the other, and the truth came to every thinking mind on beholding these professedly political enemies to each other hand in hand in their opposition to the ad-

HISTORY OF HAYWOOD.

Written by Professor Allen.

The Centennial of Haywood County is the title of a very complete work written by Professor W. C. Allen and published by the Waynesville Courier. The book contains about 200 pages including more than fifty handsome cuts of native views and men of prominence who have helped make the history which is recorded. It contains historical, biographical, agricultural, and commercial information of the county which can be found between the covers of no other book. Every citizen should have one. The price of the book is 50 cents. It will be on sale at the fair grounds. The promoters of this work have done a public service and should receive liberal patronage. The book is written in the delightful style which makes Professor Allen's other historical works so attractive. He is author of "Child's History of North Carolina," "North Carolina History Stories," and "Wigs and Tories," etc.

ministration which had been accomplishing great deeds for the cause of the people.

This caused them to think still further. These men were so cunning in their wickedness and treachery that they were aiding and abetting, each in his own way, in charging the misdeeds of criminal wealth to the real friends of the people, while seeking to forge stronger the chains which bound labor and legitimate business. Could Judas Iscariot or Benedict Arnold have been implicated in a scheme more treacherous?

Still glancing over the band of self righteous reformers who assure us they can cure all our ills in a few weeks, we see the face of Mr. Olney. When Bryan flings his charges of secret favors to trusts at the Roosevelt administration, Mr. Olney utters a pious "Amen." But an inspection of Mr. Olney's record while he was Attorney-General of the United States under the last Democratic administration reveals the startling inconsistency that he did not bring a single suit against violators of the anti-trust law except against combinations of working men! Further inspection of Democratic doctrine for proofs of ability to perform the same and for party sincerity is unnecessary. They have done nothing and they show by glaring conditions of inconsistency that they can do nothing.

Convinced of this the people behold the muddy waters of political doubt subside. They hear again the applause of a nation at the passage of a Hepburn Bill and the arraignment of the trusts. They live again in the stirring times when Roosevelt towered above all figures past or present in the performance of mighty works for his people, and they see the majestice ship of irresistible rational, reform gliding steadily against the stream of adverse influences steered by the strong hands of the greatest statesman of the day—William Howard Taft.