

Raleigh Enterprise.

VOL. I.

RALEIGH, N. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1904.

NO. 24

LETTER FROM BILKINS.

The Troubles People Have When They Break Into Society—The Major will Work Overtime to finish Reading Letters of Acceptances—State Savers at a Discount.

Correspondence of The Enterprise.

Well, Mr. Editor, I'm still rastlin' with a big problem. Betsy wants ter break inter sosietie an' tote me with her, an' I don't want her go. I allers did want her feel like myself an' do sorter az I pleeze. I kin put on sum store clothes an' go on a picknick or go out Parkhurstin' an' not git awl stewed up an' cramped like. But when it cums ter puttin' on spiketale cotes an' sloshin' eround at recepshuns an' ridin' in autermobiles, I want my name omitted. I wouldn't mind bein' in sosietie so much if I culd go erlone; but the rules, Marky ov Queensware rules, I beleve they call 'em, 'specially state that married couples must accompanie each other. That iz tuff. But I tole Betsy not ter mind me, but go ahead an' jine the Daughters ov the Revolushon, the book clubs, sewin' cirkles, church fares, euker clubs an' anything they air a mind ter trot out, an' I'd stay at home an' do the cookin', mendin', milkin', an' churnin', an' sich. But that didn't suit her. She don't want me ter be erlone. I must either go with her or she will stay at home with me. They ain't no end ter the expense ov gittin' inter sosietie. Betsy wants a carriage with a pair ov black horses an' new harness with silver buckles. I tole her I'd draw the line at silver buckles. That would a done a few years ergo when everything wuz goin' Populist, but now everything must be gold or sosietie will buck. Betsy 'lowed that will cost too much. "Blast the cost," sez I, "you air breakin' inter sosietie an' breakin' me, too." When I sell the farm I'll try ter git a few hundred dollars extra ter buy harness with gold buckles. The dymakrat party hain't exackly declared fer gold yit, but Judge Parker sez the gold standard iz irrevokably established in this country, so bein' a strate party man, I'll cumply with awl seckshuns an' clauses ov the constertushon an by-laws. Betsy sed that the party wuz fer silver four years ago when Bryan wuz runnin' an' she reckoned that silver weren't intirely out ov style. "Of course it iz," sez I. "The dymakrat party got a divorce frum Bryan in July on the charge ov failin' ter support, an' no gude party man iz goin' ter hev anything ter do with silver. Bryan is still tryin' ter hang on ter the ole lady, but she hez her eye on a new man, the swimmer frum Esopyus, the golden haired Alton B.

I hev bin readin' seckshions ov the letters ov acceptance by the Presidential candydates. I guess they made 'em long so we couldn't finish them before the eleckshun. But I'm goin' ter fool 'em. I'll work overtime an' try ter find out what it iz awl erbout. If they think I can't finish readin' their letters in six weeks they'll git badly fooled.

I see that Bob Glenn hez bin tellin' that Roosevelt sed a whole lot ov mean things erbout the Southern people an' erbout thef armers bein' a coarse lot ov galotts, etc. Roosevelt needn't go ter the trouble ter deny it,

fer mity few people care enything erbout what Bob Glenn sez. He hes had hiz day. He hez deceived the publick erbout az long az he kin. He will git mity few Confederate veteran votes an' thousands ov other people air done with him. I'm a solid dymakrat, but if my dog wuz ter bark at Bob Glenn I'd put him on half rashions fer the next six months.

Yours truly,

ZEKE BILKINS.

Quits the Democrats.

Judge William H. Barnes, probably the most prominent lawyer in the southwestern part of the United States, has abandoned the Democratic party and come over with the Republicans. Judge Barnes has been a life-long Democrat. He formerly lived in Illinois where he was one of the recognized leaders of the Democratic party. He was appointed by President Cleveland as a Federal Judge for the territory of Arizona. Judge Barnes spends much of his time in New York as attorney for the great Southwestern mining companies.

To a reporter he said:

Referring to the Presidential campaign, "you may say," said Judge Barnes, "that I am for Roosevelt for President. I am for Roosevelt because he is a man of action—because he does things. I am for the principles advocated by the Republican party because I think they mean the development, expansion and building up of the greatest nation on earth—and, first of all, I am an American.

"I am opposed to Judge Parker for the Presidency because of his lack of action, his hesitancy and indecision. In the time of a crisis a man like Judge Parker would be a pitiable spectacle, either in the White House as a statesman, or as a soldier in command of the army and navy of the United States. I am opposed to the Democratic party and its platform because it stands for nothing and means nothing. If triumphant, the nation would enter upon an era of retrogression instead of progression, upon a policy of contraction instead of expansion, of isolation and annihilation instead of a great world power, having a voice in the affairs of the world."—North Wilkesboro Journal.

Amending the Platform.

In his speech accepting the Democratic nomination for President, Judge Parker said among other things:

"Liberty, as understood in this country, means not only the right of freedom from actual servitude, imprisonment or restraint, but the right of one to use his facilities in all lawful ways, to live and work where he will and to pursue any lawful trade or business. These essential rights of life, liberty and property are not only guaranteed to the citizens by the Constitution of each of the several States, but the States are by the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States forbidden to deprive any person of any one of them without due process of law."

So Mr. Parker bids for the negro vote by this amendment. He's a platform hustler.—Hickory Times-Mercury.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Gen. Summer Makes Some Important Recommendations in His Report—Agricultural Colleges Must Obey the Rules—Some Expert Target Practice.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 27th.

Correspondence of the Enterprise.

Major-General S. S. Summer, commanding the Southwestern Division, comprising the Departments of Texas and the Colorado, in his annual report makes some radical recommendations looking to the abandonment of military posts in that division, regarded as of the greatest importance in the old days of Indian warfare. Some posts he wishes to be brought up-to-date in the matter of water supply and other conveniences, as is the case of Fort Huachuca. He wants this post enlarged, and if that is done, he suggests the abandonment of Fort Grant, which is too distant from the railroad. Fort Clark is said to be in a tumble-down condition, ten miles from the railroad on a limestone ledge, and is a most uncomfortable position. General Summer says that for strategic reasons it would seem well to abandon the site of Fort Clark and establish a post of like size near the present site of Camp Eagle Pass.

Touching Fort Ringgold on the Rio Grande, opposite Camargo, it is said that the twenty-mile road connecting it with Havana on the railroad is practically impassable in wet weather. General Sumner recommends that Fort Ringgold be abandoned at an early date, and the garrisons at Fort Brown and Fort McIntosh be correspondingly increased. If these suggestions are adopted there will be a line of posts on the Mexican border covering all rail communications between the United States and Mexico. Other posts that might be abandoned are Forts Wingate and Duchesne, while Fort Apache is said to be too remote and expensive to maintain at full strength and should be reduced to a two-troop post.

General Summer thoroughly indorses some strong recommendations made by his inspector-general as to the agricultural colleges in the division, in which he says that the military colleges do not carry out the orders of the War Department. He recommends that no further army officer be hereafter permitted to attend these colleges unless the provisions of the War Department's orders are complied with.

General Summer says he intends to have maneuvers next autumn on an extensive scale in the division, and is preparing to submit problems for the same to the War Department. He mentions Fort Sill and Fort Reno reservations as desirable to go further south, than the country north of San Antonio, generally known as Leon Springs, is said to possess many advantages.

Remarkable results have already been obtained in the naval target practice now going on in Menemsha Bight. The vessels of the North Atlantic squadron in last spring's target practice broke all the world's records for rapidity and accuracy of fire, both with big and little guns. But this was daylight work, under favorable conditions for good shoot-

ing. The big ships are now doing some extraordinary night shooting.

The experience of the Russo-Japanese war has convinced the general board that in the future the great naval battles will be fought at night, and it is certain that most of the torpedo work will be done in the hours of darkness. Hence, it is essential to develop the gun pointers in night work, and already surprising results have been obtained in the practice in the Bight. Using her 8-inch guns, one of the battleships made eight hits out of nine shots at night. The target, distant about a mile, was illuminated by a searchlight, and the gunners used a special night sight. The ship from which the shooting was done was forging ahead in the open sea at ten knots.

The submarine torpedo-boat Shark reports that she made a successful attack on the cruiser Columbia, of the North Atlantic training squadron. The Columbia, together with the Minneapolis and Prairie, is engaged in target practice off No Man's Land, and the officers of the vessels had been apprised that an attack was to be made by the torpedo-boats, but it was not known which of the ships was to be made the target.

V. C. Terry for the Legislature.

I have read with pleasure the announcement of Mr. V. C. Terry's candidacy for the Legislature, and I believe a majority of the working people, the wage-earners and farmers, will cast their votes for him. Mr. Terry is a wage-earner, and I know he has the interests of the working people at heart. He is an earnest advocate of organized labor, not only among the trades, but he believes the farmers should be organized for mutual protection. He realizes that thorough organization among the farmers would make them a power that could move the country. This strong advocacy of the rights of the laboring man has been steadily making warm friends for Mr. Terry, and one result is that he has been persuaded to enter the race for the Legislature. And no mistake will be made if we elect him—because the workingmen will be sure of a representative with an eye always open to their interests.

Mr. Terry is a clear, forceful speaker, with a knowledge of such needed legislation that would directly benefit the laboring man, and he would certainly make himself felt on the floor of the House.

Every union man will vote for him, and we believe a handsome majority of all the wage-earners will fall in line, and we believe the farmers will join hands with us, so that in November we may roll up a handsome majority for the labor candidate. So let's get to work with a will. Let's tell our neighbors about this working man who wants to join that great law-making body, that he may help make laws that will benefit the people who have to "toil day by day."

For the benefit of those who would like to know, will say that I am a Democrat; have supported the ticket straight since I was old enough to vote, but I am also a wage-earner, and I have decided to support Mr. Terry because the workingman should be represented in the Legislature, and I believe he is the man!

C. F. KOONCE.