

Raleigh Enterprise.

VOL. I.

RALEIGH, N. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1904.

NO. 31

WATSON ISSUES STATEMENT.

Thinks There is no Hope for the Democratic Party—The People Have not Yet Gotten Over the Cleveland Administration—Claims Half Million Votes.

New York, Nov. 13.—Thomas E. Watson to-day gave out the following statement:

"It should be borne in mind that at the time that the Springfield convention tendered me the Presidential nomination, the People's party had had no real existence as a factor in National politics for eight years. In the Presidential election of 1900 it gave to its nominee only 5,000 votes. To that extent the fusion of 1896 swallowed up a movement, which in 1894 counted nearly 2,000,000 of votes and about 1,500 active newspapers, and, therefore, we had to build from the ground up in 1904. We had almost nothing to start with in the way of party organization, campaign funds and newspaper support; we had only three months in which to work. These things being first considered, some fair idea of what was accomplished can be had only when the official returns are known. Up to this time no official statement has been made to the voters, and I can only guess what it was from information conveyed to me by friends in various parts of the country. These sources, of course, are not very reliable. Basing an estimate upon them, however, my opinion is that I received something like a half million votes, scattered through so many States, North and South, East and West, to indicate that the sentiment which gives its normal support to the People's party is national and not sectional.

"I have found everywhere that the current was strong and deep in favor of Jeffersonian Democracy. I believe to-day that, if all those who believe in that theory of government could be united in harmony, we could sweep the country. Mr. Roosevelt's overwhelming majority was not so much due to the fact that our people believe in class legislation and the reign of special privileges. It was not by any means an endorsement of corporation tyranny, the greed of the trusts or the methods of combined capital. Mr. Roosevelt's majority over Mr. Parker was due mainly to two things. One was the immense personal popularity of Mr. Roosevelt himself, and the other was the immense unpopularity of Mr. Cleveland's second administration. Unfortunately for Mr. Parker, he became so completely identified with the marauders who plundered the Government during Mr. Cleveland's second administration that he had to bear all the odium which they had incurred. The people have never had a chance to show just what they thought of that second administration. Mr. Bryan's two campaigns did not give them the opportunity; it was only when the old Cleveland combination secured the defeat of Bryan and Hearst and dictated the nomination of Mr. Parker that the masses got the opportunity to vent upon a National candidate the intense hatred which they had been nursing for years against such men as Olney and Belmont and Carlisle and Cleveland himself. They knew that I could not be elected, and they

were so eager to make the best of the opportunity to safeguard the country against a repetition of that saturnalia of class legislation which marked Cleveland's second administration, that they rushed to Roosevelt and gave him a majority which does not under ordinary circumstances belong to the Republican party. In other words, the personality of Mr. Roosevelt and the unpopularity of Parker's environment carried into the Republican column vast multitudes of men who, under ordinary circumstances, would not be found there.

"My own plans for the future embrace a complete organization of the people along the lines of Jeffersonian Democracy, the re-establishment of reform papers and a systematic propaganda of Jeffersonian principles in order that in 1908 there shall be a party of genuine opposition to the Republican party and its present policies. If political history teaches anything, it is that old parties never accomplish any reform unless they are irresistibly driven to it by pressure from without. I hope at least to be of some use to my country in aiding those who will apply that pressure. It is immaterial to me who does the work which the reformers want done so that the work itself is done.

"I have no faith whatever that reforms will be accomplished by the Democratic party. It is discredited in the eyes of the people by a series of crushing defeats; but it has been so vacillating in its course, it has changed its principles so often, has run from one extreme to another so recently, had such a magnificent opportunity in 1892 to work out the reforms to which it stood pledged and made such a wretched use of that opportunity, that it cannot inspire the confidence which leads to success. Since 1892 the Democratic party has almost entirely boxed the compass in political profession of faith. It has been for pretty much everything until this year, when it stood for everything or nothing, according to the interpretation which the voters chose to put upon its ambiguous platform.

"Mr. Bryan, while a great Democrat, is not the Democratic party. There are other distinguished Democrats who are yet to be heard from, and they may not endorse such Populist platforms. There is John Sharpe Williams, of Mississippi; there is Joseph W. Bailey, of Texas; there is Senator Tillman, of South Carolina; there is Senator Morgan, of Alabama; there is Senator Daniel, of Virginia—in fact, there are quite a number of distinguished Democrats who claim the right to put in a word before the next National platform is made. They may not be willing to take, for instance, Mr. Bryan's forty-seven different systems of governing railroads; they may not be in favor of some other planks in his platform. Be that as it may, Mr. Bryan has no more right at the present to say what the Democratic platform shall be in 1908 than any other distinguished Democrat."

Bow-legged men are to be barred from the United States Navy. From which it would seem nobody is to be allowed to get his "sea legs" in the United States Navy.—Atlanta Constitution.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

The New Swiss Minister—Coming Celebration in Panama—Senator Hawley III—Change to Be Made in Torpedo Boat Construction—Personal and Other Matters.

Correspondence of the Enterprise.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 15th.

Dr. Leo Vogel, formerly Secretary of the Swiss Legation at Berlin, has been appointed to represent Switzerland as Minister to the United States. He is only forty-one years old, and will be the youngest member of the Diplomatic Corps. What is best of all, so far as the "Buds" are concerned, Dr. Vogel, who was in Washington in 1898, is a bachelor, and well liked. Available men in official society are few. There are a lot of them, but they do not care for social honors, and shy off.

Bellamy Storer, American Ambassador to Austria-Hungary, who has been in the United States for several weeks, has returned to his mission after an enjoyable visit among his political friends.

Elaborate arrangements are making in Panama for the celebration of the first anniversary of the birthday of the Isthmian Republic, and Mr. Lee, United States Charge d'Affaires, has suggested to the State Department that a Naval band be ordered there to participate in the ceremony. The suggestion would have been gladly adopted but for the fact that there is no available band. The Dixie is at Colon, however, and her commander is instructed to participate in every appropriate way in the anniversary celebration.

Mrs. Payne, wife of the late Postmaster-General, who returned to Washington some days ago to settle some affairs relating to her husband's business, will remain in Washington for the winter, and will have with her Miss Louise Van Dyke Jones, her niece. Mrs. Payne will give up the Arlington Annex, which was the Paynes' official home from the time of his official appointment to the President's Cabinet until his death, and will take apartments in the hotel proper during her stay.

Senator Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut, is seriously ill of kidney trouble at his home here in Washington. Senator Hawley has been far from well for the last year, and it is quite doubtful if he will ever be able to take up his work in the Senate again.

Secretary Taft will start from Pensacola for Colon on November 14th. It was originally planned that he should sail on the Dolphin from Tampa, but the Columbia has been substituted, and because of the vessel's great draft, Pensacola has been substituted on account of its superior harbor. The Columbia is so speedy that the trip from Pensacola to Colon will be made in three days.

Acting Secretary Adee has dispatched a communication, which is likely to be noted in the world's history, looking to a reconvention of The Hague conference. It is an invitation from the President of the United States to the signatory powers of the original Hague treaty to come together again for the purpose of broadening and strengthening the original convention and especially to consider means to further melio-

rate the horrors of modern war-fare and conserve and extend the rights of neutral commerce on the high seas.

The torpedo vessels in the United States Navy are about to undergo a radical change. The types now in use are unsatisfactory. Secretary Morton has appointed a board to consider new types for boat and machinery. This board is said to have been named as a result of the long cruise which the first torpedo flotilla took from the United States to China, by way of the Suez Canal. Although the flotilla made the trip without losing any of the vessels, this experiment in ocean travel with the small craft is said to have demonstrated that the present types are unsatisfactory because they were unable to keep up a satisfactory speed on a long voyage, and are otherwise deficient.

W. W. Russell, the newly-appointed American Minister to Columbia, has reported his arrival at La Guaira, Venezuela. He proceeded at once to Caracas to pay a visit to President Castro, who is his personal friend. He will shortly sail for Cartagena, at which point he will be obliged to make an overland trip to Bogota, the Columbia capital, which will occupy about two weeks, and is a perfectly frightful trip to take.

Barbarism in the United States.

The spirit of outlawry and barbarism is not dead in America, neither is it confined to one particular section.

A few days ago a man was drugged in a New York bar-room, beaten, stripped, robbed and left nailed through his flesh to the floor.

A recent news dispatch from Lafayette, Ind., gives the following:

"As a result of the annual fight of the freshmen and sophomore classes of Purdue University, Frank Miller is dying at his home.

"Miller and a crowd of freshmen were surprised by a crowd of sophomores. The freshmen captives, 160 strong, were attached to a chain by about 200 sophomores and taken to the city. At the Wabash River bridge each freshman was ordered to yell for the sophomores or be smeared with a coat of black paint.

"Miller was one of the few who refused to yell, and he was stripped, painted from head to foot and thrown in to the river. The sophomores repeated the trick, driving him into the middle of the Wabash and Miller finally swam for the opposite shore, making his escape. He started for his home across the railroad bridge, naked and weak, and fell from exhaustion."

It must be remembered that these fiendish acts of barbarism were not committed by Southerners, that the victims were not negro criminals. In one instance the perpetrators were college boys, educated young men, possibly the sons of highly cultured, wealthy parents.—New England Farmer.

Eminently Qualified.

Practical Aunt: Do you think you are qualified to become the wife of a poor man?

The Confident Girl: Oh, yes; it's all settled. We are to live in a cottage, and I know how to make cottage pudding already.