

Chapter 1 : Thomas E. Watson Revisited

We've all read dreary, lengthy and complicated tomes on Roman history from what Harry Elmer Barnes called the "court historians." But in this fascinating volume you'll read Roman history through the eyes of one of America's great populist heroes, Thomas E. Watson, the celebrated senator from Georgia.

In the s Watson championed poor farmers as a leader of the Populist Party , articulating an agrarian political viewpoint while attacking business, bankers, railroads, Democratic President Grover Cleveland and the Democratic Party. He was the nominee for vice president with Democrat William Jennings Bryan in on the Populist ticket. Elected to the United States House of Representatives in , Watson pushed through legislation mandating Rural Free Delivery , called the "biggest and most expensive endeavor" ever instituted by the U. Politically he was a leader on the left in the s, calling on poor whites and poor blacks to unite against the elites. After , however, he shifted to nativist attacks on blacks and Catholics and after on Jews. Two years before his death, he was elected to the United States Senate. Biography Early career Thomas E. He was of entirely English descent. Watson later studied law and was admitted to the Georgia bar in He joined the Democratic Party and in was elected to the Georgia Legislature. As a state legislator, Watson struggled unsuccessfully to curb the abuses of the powerful railroad corporations. A bill subjecting railroads to county property taxes was voted down after U. Brown offered to provide the legislators with round-trip train fares to the Louisville Exposition of In disgust, Watson resigned his seat and returned to the practice of law before his term expired. Thurman in the election. Watson as a younger man. He served in the House from until March At that meeting, he was nominated for Speaker of the House by the eight Western Populist Representatives. Watson was instrumental in the founding of the Georgia Populist Party in early It also supported the free and unlimited coinage of silver, the abolition of national banks, a system of graduated income tax and the direct election of United States Senators. As a Populist, Watson tried to unite the agrarians across class lines, overcoming racial divides. He also supported the right of black men to vote. Rural Free Delivery Watson, though a member of a minority faction in Congress, was nonetheless effective in passing landmark legislation. The most significant was a law to require the Post Office to deliver mail to remote farm families. Rural Free Delivery RFD , legislation that Watson pushed through Congress in , eliminated the need for individuals living in more remote homesteads to pick up mail, sometimes at distant post offices, or to pay private carriers for delivery. A massive undertaking, nationwide RFD service took several years to implement, and remains the "biggest and most expensive endeavor" ever instituted by the U. In this period, regular Democrats worked to reduce the voting power of blacks and poor whites to prevent such coalitions as the Populists, or alliances with Republicans. Democrats controlled the state legislature: In , Georgia also instituted white primaries ,[6] another way of excluding blacks in what had become a one-party state, where in African Americans made up After the Populist convention nominated Bryan, the latter announced that Arthur Sewall , a more conservative banker from Maine, would be his vice presidential choice on the Democratic ticket. This created a split in the Populist Party. Some refused to support Bryan, whereas others, such as Mary Lease , reluctantly campaigned for him. Watson received , votes for vice president, less than a quarter of the number of votes received by the Populist ticket. However, Watson received more votes than any national Populist candidate from this time on. While Populists held some offices in Western states for several years, the party ceased to be a factor in Georgia politics. Shifting racial views Watson had long supported black enfranchisement in Georgia and throughout the South, as a basic tenet of his populist philosophy. However, after his interpretation of populism shifted. He no longer viewed the populist movement as being racially inclusive. By , he was engaged in nativist attacks on blacks. By Watson identified as a white supremacist and ran as such during his presidential bid. He used his highly influential magazine and newspaper to launch vehement diatribes against blacks. Williams as his running mate, attracted just 29, votes. After the campaign, the Populist Party was dissolved. Watson denounced socialism , which had drawn many converts from the ashes of Populism. Retaining his rural Populist and nativist ideology, and responding to the view that eastern urban America was dominated by Catholics, Watson also became a vigorous anti-Catholic crusader. In Watson played a prominent role through

his newspaper in inflaming public opinion in the case of Leo Frank , a Jewish American factory manager who was accused of the murder of Mary Phagan , a year-old factory worker. Slaton commuted the sentence of Frank to life in prison. The clemency decision followed a lengthy failed appeals process over a two-year period. The well-known Populist Party politician, and advocate for the poor, declined the offer. Yet it "rarely and only in inconsequential ways touched upon Jews". Senator Hoke Smith , demanded that Frank be given a new trial. Watson, who for many years had attacked the Catholic Church, now began a campaign against rich Jews and Northerners who were, in his view, trying to free a murderer. In this effort he pulled out all the stops, conjuring up "graphically vicious remarks about Jews". In keeping with this view, Watson wrote "Frank belongs to the Jewish aristocracy, and it was determined by the rich Jews that no aristocrat of their race should die for the death of a working-class Gentile". In response to the condemnation of Georgia in the national press after the Leo Frank lynching, Watson responded in *The Jeffersonian* intimating that another Ku Klux Klan may be organized to restore home rule. By opposing the war, Watson made himself vulnerable to his political opponents, most of whom supported the war. Post Office refused to deliver his publications, bringing them to an end. Watson rejoined the Democratic Party, and in was elected to the U. Senate, defeating his bitter rival Hoke Smith. Watson died of a cerebral hemorrhage in at age Felton was appointed to succeed him and served for 24 hours as the first female U. Legacy Watson was honored with a foot-high 3.

Chapter 2 : Watson's Magazine

Books by Thomas E. Watson, Napoleon, The story of France, Bethany, Sketches from Roman history, The life and times of Thomas Jefferson, The People's Party campaign book, , Prose miscellanies, The life and times of Andrew Jackson.

After attending Mercer University he did not graduate; family finances forced withdrawal after two years , he became a school teacher. Watson later studied law and was admitted to the Georgia bar in 1854. He joined the Democratic Party , and in 1858 was elected to the Georgia Legislature. As a state legislator, Watson struggled unsuccessfully to curb the abuses of the powerful railroad corporations. A bill subjecting railroads to county property taxes was voted down after U. Brown offered to provide the legislators with round-trip train fares to the Louisville Exposition of 1869. In disgust, Watson resigned his seat and returned to the practice of law before his term expired. In the 1870 election, Thurman was elected. In Congress , he was the only Southern Alliance Democrat to abandon the Democratic caucus, instead attending the first Populist Party congressional caucus. At that meeting, he was nominated for Speaker of the House by the eight Western Populist Congressmen. Watson was instrumental in the founding of the Georgia Populist Party in early 1890. The Populist Party advocated the public ownership of the railroads, steamship lines and telephone and telegraph systems. It also supported the free and unlimited coinage of silver, the abolition of national banks, a system of graduated income tax and the direct election of United States Senators. As a Populist, Watson tried to unite the agrarians across class lines, overcoming racial divides. He also supported the right of African American men to vote. Watson served in the House of Representatives from 1874 until March 1876. After being defeated he returned to work as a lawyer in Thomson, Georgia. Vice Presidential candidacy In the presidential election the leaders of the Populist Party entered into talks with William Jennings Bryan , the proposed Democratic Party candidate. After giving their support to Bryan, the latter announced that Arthur Sewall , a conservative politician with a record of hostility towards trade unions , would be his vice presidential choice. This created a split in the Populist Party. Some refused to support Bryan, whereas others, such as Mary Lease , reluctantly campaigned for him. Watson received 1,000 votes for Vice President, less than a quarter of the number of votes received by the Populist ticket. However, Watson received more votes than any national Populist candidate from this time on. While Populists held some offices in western states for several years, the party ceased to be a factor in national politics. Presidential candidacies As his own personal wealth grew, Watson denounced socialism , which had drawn many converts from the ashes of Populism. He became a vigorous anti-Semite and anti-Catholic crusader, and advocated reorganizing the Ku Klux Klan. Frank was convicted and sentenced to death by hanging. Slaton commuted the sentence of Frank to life in prison. The decision followed a lengthy appeals process. Senator Watson rejoined the Democratic Party, and was elected to the U. S. He died of a cerebral hemorrhage in 1913 at age 63. This triggered the appointment of Rebecca L. Felton to replace him, where she served for 24 hours as the first female U. S. Senator. Watson is honored with a foot -high 3. Oxford University Press, University of Georgia Press , Accessed via Google Book Search , August 12, 2012, Agrarian Rebel , the classic biography C.

Chapter 3 : Thomas E. Watson | Revolv

Watson, Thomas E. (Thomas Edward), Roman Catholics in America Falsifying History and Poisoning the Minds of Protestant School Children (Thomson, GA: Tom Watson Book Co.,) (multiple formats at blog.quintoapp.com).

The speech Watson delivered to the Democratic nominating convention at Atlanta on that date split the ranks of the party and provided Georgians with a choice of two gubernatorial candidates for the first time since the Civil War. Watson opposed the re-nomination of Alfred H. Colquitt who, together with Joseph E. Brown and General John B. Gordon, made up the "Bourbon Triumvirate. The forces of agrarian unrest that Watson verbally cited, met with resounding defeat. Grady, editor of the Atlanta Constitution, was the major apologist for monopoly capitalism and corporate power. Watson was one of the few men willing to speak out against the oppressive system that Grady so enthusiastically advocated: We are told in the splendid phraseology of silver-tongued orators from the city, that our country is absolutely smothered under the plenteous flow of milk and honey of another Canaan There is no romance in having landed property excluded from the banks, and in having twenty-five per cent upon money; no romance in being fleeced by a fifty per cent tariff, no romance in seeing other classes and other properties exempted from taxation, and realizing fabulous dividends upon their investments, when the lands are taxed to their uttermost dollar and farming has paid no dividend since the war. He struggled unsuccessfully to curb the abuses of the powerful railroad corporations. A bill subjecting railroads to county property taxes was voted down after U. Senator Brown offered to provide the legislators with round-trip train fares to the Louisville Exposition. Watson resigned his seat and returned to the practice of law before his term expired. In the tremendous oppressiveness of the System, the chief factor of cruelty, greed, corruption and robbery is the Corporation These Corporations are the Feudal Barons of this Century. They spread feasts that would feed a starving factory town The markets of the world have been clutched by the throat in violation of Law And the price of every commodity taken away from competition and given to the Trust. The individual sinks before the Corporation. The man goes down under the blows of the "Ring. The Alliance sought to organize the farmer against the forces of exploitation which had driven him into virtual peonage. Watson noted that "while every avocation has its advocates and champions in positions of power and importance, the farmer is practically unrepresented. The entire drift of legislation has been and is yet, continuously and persistently against him. Watson established his reputation as a reformer during the summer of A trust had been formed in St. Louis to control the price of jutebagging, the necessary cover of the cotton bale. Day after day the price was pushed up, as we have seen done in so many other cases Heartily in sympathy with the producers, I at once wrote the call for the mass-meeting; and on the appointed day, the building was packed with excited humanity. He urged the farmers to take independent action in the form of a boycott: The Standard of Revolt is up. Let us keep it up and speed it on. Watson declared himself a candidate for the House of Representatives in the election. He ran on the St. Louis platform adopted by the Alliance the previous December, which demanded "the abolition of National Banks," "the free and unlimited coinage of Silver," "the passage of laws prohibiting the alien ownership of Land," "that taxation, National or State, shall not be used to build up one interest or class at the expense of another," "Economy Barnes, who made his career as a vassal of the Bourbon financial lords, was the incumbent. Watson except that Mr. Barnes is in and Mr. Watson wishes to be. Often called the Populist Party, it gave the common man a voice in politics. Henry Grady sought "to bring peace between the agricultural and commercial interests of the state. The Bourbons were only trying to lure the newly elected Alliance representatives into collusion with the "Old Regime" and turn them against their constituents. What were you to do? You decided that principles were dearer than party, and you stood by your principles. They nominated Watson for Speaker. While serving in Congress, Watson attempted to secure homestead land loans as a way of benefitting the independent farmer and increasing the middle class. Any system which increases the Moneyed Class where there is an money and no work, debauches Society. Any system which increases the class where there is all work and no money debauches and endangers Society. Any system that will add to the great Middle Class where there is reasonable work and fair reward, secures to Society the best results of which humanity is capable. A bill to create an income tax was

proposed in Congress by Watson. Though he thought that such a tax would relieve the middle class of its oppressive tax burden, it was turned to the exact opposite use when later adopted. They are bled on the one hand by the Federal government and by the Privileged Classes on the other. They hold us up, all along the line, and we are forced to pay what they charge. According to his biographer, William W. Brewton, by this proposal "he did more constructive good to the class he represented than all his colleagues from Georgia in the 52nd Congress, with all those that have succeeded them, combined, have done. Large mail-order houses developed that catered to the needs of farmers. In , Watson reflected on his refusal to attend a caucus with the Democrats: A similar course was pursued by Senator Robert L. La Follette, three years ago, and the logic of his position was universally admitted But in my case it was different. A storm of abuse broke over my head, and I was held up to scorn, ridicule, hatred -- called a Traitor, and accused of selling out to the Republicans. While Watson was fighting for the people during his first session in Congress, the Establishment politicians were fighting Watson. When he returned to Georgia in to seek re-election, his congressional district had been gerrymandered to include two new counties. Watson christened his campaign a contest between "Democracy and Plutocracy," and ran as a Populist. General Gordon, a member of the Bourbon Triumvirate that Watson had opposed since his first days in politics, described him as "base," "false," "cowardly," and a "self-important little fly. In this fraudulent way, I was driven out of Congress. Watson charged that "The bankers opposed silver, and, for the purpose of having the law providing its issue repealed, they precipitated the panic. Vann Woodward, another Watson biographer, relates that his attempt to win back his seat "was not so much a campaign as a crusade, for the people did not listen so much as participate. The contemporary accounts of the enthusiasm evoked by the speeches of Watson border on the incredible. Cleveland was not re-nominated for a second term. The Vice-Presidential candidate, Arthur Sewall, was proof that the Democrats had adopted only the rhetoric of reform. The president of both a bank and trust, he was known for his exploitative labor policies. Jones, Chairman of the Democratic National Convention, attended in hope of persuading the Populists to nominate the Democratic ticket. Watson cautioned that "the party had proven its insincerity, and you will get nothing at its hands nor will your principles. The Populists did their part, but a few days after the Convention Jones wrote: Sewall will, of course, remain on the ticket, and Mr. Watson can do what he likes. He virtually ignored the Populist principles verbalized in the St. However, he knew that any metal, including silver, could be similarly misused when given an inherent value. There can never be too much Money in circulation as long as each dollar afloat is the result of that much produce. There will never be enough Money afloat as long as Commodities suffer because there is no Money to effect their ready exchange. A Currency System should be flexible; that is, the supply should increase as the demand increases and diminish as the demand ceases. Such flexibility, he thought, would ensure stable prices. A dollar, whether in metal or paper, should be inscribed, "This Dollar. Absolutely nothing more is necessary to make that currency as good and as strong as the Government which creates it. Theodore Roosevelt commented, "Mr. Watson really ought to be the first man on the ticket, with Mr. Bryan second; for he is much the superior in boldness, in thorough-going acceptance of his principles according to their logical conclusions, and in sincerity of faith. Had the Democratic leaders furnished But they thought they could swallow us in the West, and crush us in the South, and they sacrificed Bryan in the effort to destroy Populism. They destroyed Populism as an organization. Politically, Watson was ruined: He writes, Then you shut the world out of your life; buried yourself to an but the very few; called around you the companionship of Great Authors Ah, how your heart did forget its own troubles, in that work! During his two-volume work, *The Story of France*, appeared. The historical novel *Bethany: A Story of the Old South* appeared in He chose to remain at Hickory Hill, his estate in Thomson, Georgia. From Hickory Hill he embarked on a journalistic career that brought his political philosophy to the attention of the South and the entire nation. These publications were in the vanguard of the fight for Jeffersonian democracy.

Chapter 4 : Who is Thomas E. Watson?

Get this from a library! Sketches from Roman history.. [Thomas E Watson].

Early career[edit] Thomas E. He was of entirely English descent. Watson later studied law and was admitted to the Georgia bar in He joined the Democratic Party and in was elected to the Georgia Legislature. As a state legislator, Watson struggled unsuccessfully to curb the abuses of the powerful railroad corporations. A bill subjecting railroads to county property taxes was voted down after U. Brown offered to provide the legislators with round-trip train fares to the Louisville Exposition of In disgust, Watson resigned his seat and returned to the practice of law before his term expired. Thurman in the election. Watson as a younger man. He served in the House from until March At that meeting, he was nominated for Speaker of the House by the eight Western Populist Representatives. Watson was instrumental in the founding of the Georgia Populist Party in early It also supported the free and unlimited coinage of silver, the abolition of national banks, a system of graduated income tax and the direct election of United States Senators. As a Populist, Watson tried to unite the agrarians across class lines, overcoming racial divides. He also supported the right of black men to vote. Rural Free Delivery[edit] Watson, though a member of a minority faction in Congress, was nonetheless effective in passing landmark legislation. The most significant was a law to require the Post Office to deliver mail to remote farm families. Rural Free Delivery RFD , legislation that Watson pushed through Congress in , eliminated the need for individuals living in more remote homesteads to pick up mail, sometimes at distant post offices, or to pay private carriers for delivery. A massive undertaking, nationwide RFD service took several years to implement, and remains the "biggest and most expensive endeavor" ever instituted by the U. In this period, regular Democrats worked to reduce the voting power of blacks and poor whites to prevent such coalitions as the Populists, or alliances with Republicans. Democrats controlled the state legislature: In , Georgia also instituted white primaries , [6] another way of excluding blacks in what had become a one-party state, where in African Americans made up After the Populist convention nominated Bryan, the latter announced that Arthur Sewall , a more conservative banker from Maine, would be his vice presidential choice on the Democratic ticket. This created a split in the Populist Party. Some refused to support Bryan, whereas others, such as Mary Lease , reluctantly campaigned for him. Watson received , votes for vice president, less than a quarter of the number of votes received by the Populist ticket. However, Watson received more votes than any national Populist candidate from this time on. While Populists held some offices in Western states for several years, the party ceased to be a factor in Georgia politics. Shifting racial views[edit] Watson had long supported black enfranchisement in Georgia and throughout the South, as a basic tenet of his populist philosophy. However, after his interpretation of populism shifted. He no longer viewed the populist movement as being racially inclusive. By , he was engaged in nativist attacks on blacks. By Watson identified as a white supremacist and ran as such during his presidential bid. He used his highly influential magazine and newspaper to launch vehement diatribes against blacks. Williams as his running mate, attracted just 29, votes. After the campaign, the Populist Party was dissolved. Watson denounced socialism , which had drawn many converts from the ashes of Populism. Retaining his rural Populist and nativist ideology, and responding to the view that eastern urban America was dominated by Catholics, Watson also became a vigorous anti-Catholic crusader. In Watson played a prominent role through his newspaper in inflaming public opinion in the case of Leo Frank , a Jewish American factory manager who was accused of the murder of Mary Phagan , a year-old factory worker. Slaton commuted the sentence of Frank to life in prison. The clemency decision followed a lengthy failed appeals process over a two-year period. The well-known Populist Party politician, and advocate for the poor, declined the offer. Yet it "rarely and only in inconsequential ways touched upon Jews". Senator Hoke Smith , demanded that Frank be given a new trial. Watson, who for many years had attacked the Catholic Church, now began a campaign against rich Jews and Northerners who were, in his view, trying to free a murderer. In this effort he pulled out all the stops, conjuring up "graphically vicious remarks about Jews". In keeping with this view, Watson wrote "Frank belongs to the Jewish aristocracy, and it was determined by the rich Jews that no aristocrat of their race should die for the death of a working-class

Gentile". In response to the condemnation of Georgia in the national press after the Leo Frank lynching, Watson responded in *The Jeffersonian* intimating that another Ku Klux Klan may be organized to restore home rule. By opposing the war, Watson made himself vulnerable to his political opponents, most of whom supported the war. Post Office refused to deliver his publications, bringing them to an end. Senate and death[edit] In , Watson made a late bid for Congress but lost to Carl Vinson , [18] who had been a strong supporter of American involvement in World War I. Watson rejoined the Democratic Party, and in was elected to the U. Senate, defeating his bitter rival Hoke Smith. Watson died of a cerebral hemorrhage in at age Felton was appointed to succeed him and served for 24 hours as the first female U. Legacy[edit] Watson was honored with a foot-high 3.

Chapter 5 : WATSON, Thomas Edward () Bibliography

Thomas E. Watson: Memorial Addresses Delivered in the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Memory of Thomas E. Watson, Late a Senator from Georgia. 67th Cong., 4th sess., Washington: Government Printing Office,

Watson from the New Georgia Encyclopedia. II Thomas Edward Watson Thomas Edward Watson The Roman Catholic Hierarchy. Contested Election Case of Thomas E. This Month in North Carolina History. Cambridge University Press, , p. University of Georgia Press, Accessed via Google Book Search, August 12, Page , Oxford University Press, He said that the relocation was part of a renovation. Felton was appointed to replace him and served for 24 hours as the first female U. Watson rejoined the Democratic Party, and in was elected to the U. Senate, defeating his bitter rival Hoke Smith. Senate and death In response to the condemnation of Georgia in the national press, following the Leo Frank lynching, Watson responded in The Jeffersonian intimating that another Ku Klux Klan may be organized to restore home rule. The well-known populist party politician, and advocate for the poor, declined the offer. Yet it "rarely and only in inconsequential ways touched upon Jews". Watson, who for many years had attacked the Catholic Church, now began a campaign against rich Jews and northerners who were, in his view, attempting to free a murderer. In this effort he pulled out all the stops, conjuring up "graphically vicious remarks about Jews". In keeping with this view, Watson wrote "Frank belongs to the Jewish aristocracy, and it was determined by the rich Jews that no aristocrat of their race should die for the death of a working-class Gentile". Anti-Semitic views In Watson played a prominent role through his newspaper in inflaming public opinion in the case of John M. Slaton commuted the sentence of Frank to life in prison. The clemency decision followed a lengthy failed appeals process over a two-year period. Later years Watson denounced socialism , which had drawn many converts from the ashes of Populism. Following the campaign, the Populist Party was dissolved. Watson had long supported black enfranchisement in Georgia and throughout the South, as a basic tenet of his populist philosophy. However, after his interpretation of populism shifted. He no longer viewed the movement as being racially inclusive. By , he was engaged in nativist attacks on blacks. By Watson identified as a white supremacist and ran as such during his presidential bid. He used his highly influential magazine and newspaper to launch vehement diatribes against blacks. While Populists held some offices in western states for several years, the party ceased to be a factor in Georgia politics. This created a split in the Populist Party. Some refused to support Bryan, whereas others, such as Mary Lease , reluctantly campaigned for him. Watson received , votes for Vice President, less than a quarter of the number of votes received by the Populist ticket. However, Watson received more votes than any national Populist candidate from this time on. In the presidential election the leaders of the Populist Party entered into talks with William Jennings Bryan , the proposed Democratic Party candidate. After the Populist convention nominated Bryan, the latter announced that Arthur Sewall , a more conservative banker from Maine, would be his vice presidential choice on the Democratic ticket. Congress, E-Government Act of Crowd sourced content that is contributed to World Heritage Encyclopedia is peer reviewed and edited by our editorial staff to ensure quality scholarly research articles. By using this site, you agree to the Terms of Use and Privacy Policy.

Chapter 6 : blog.quintoapp.com | Sketches from Roman History

Biography Early career. Thomas E. Watson was born September 5, , in Thomson, the county seat of McDuffie County, blog.quintoapp.com was of entirely English descent. After attending Mercer University (he did not graduate; family finances forced withdrawal after two years), he became a school teacher.

Chapter 7 : Catalog Record: Sketches: historical, literary, biographical, | Hathi Trust Digital Library

Thomas Edward Watson (September 5, - September 26,), generally known as Tom Watson, was a United States

politician from blog.quintoapp.com early years, Watson championed poor farmers and the working class; later he became a controversial publisher and a controversial Populist politician who supported the Ku Klux Klan.

Chapter 8 : Thomas E. Watson | Open Library

Washington, D.C., U.S. Watson campaigned for reelection but was defeated, leaving office in March In this period, regular Democrats worked to reduce the voting power of blacks and poor whites to prevent such coalitions as the Populists, or alliances with Republicans. With Democrats in control.

Chapter 9 : Thomas E. Watson : Wikis (The Full Wiki)

A Short History of the Papacy and the Popes Condensed From the Large Book of Louis Decormenin by Thomas E. Watson Condensed From the Large Book of Louis Decormenin by Thomas E. Watson.