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ARE LYING ABOUT AYCOCK.

Republican Campaign Managers Repudiating Exposed Lie.

MR. AYCOCK WRITES LETTER That Effectually Answers Their Most Persistent Misrepresentations.

Early in the campaign, Hon. Chas. B. Aycock, Democratic candidate for Governor, made a speech at Snow Hill, in which he stated the voters to settle the question of the negro in politics, he would be glad to see the negro vote for the white man, but he would not see the white man vote for the negro.

When some one in the crowd proclaimed that it was a child with negro blood that Butler was denouncing about, it broke up all the wily Senator's simultaneous love for the poor, bare-footed white boy and he had immediately exposed the truth that he is going about the State as an enemy of the negro and mulatto.

As you know, I have been and am now, and always shall be in favor of the white man's rule in North Carolina. I have said, together with numbers of other Republicans whom I can name, that I did not believe the Democratic party was sincere in its declaration that the proposed amendment to the Constitution, disfranchised only the colored man.

When the Populist party was first organized it was a white man's party, and so proclaimed itself. As such it grew to number 45,000 voters. Then it fused with the negro party and its membership began to fall off.

What did Mr. Aycock say? In a letter to the editor of the paper which published the report of the speech, Mr. Aycock writes: To the Editor: Your correspondent in reporting my speech at Snow Hill, in the hurry in writing his letter off, inadvertently made me say what I did not say.

The white man who votes with the negro is sure to become color blind, politically, sooner or later. When Butler returned from college to the White Sulphur Springs of Stamps in 1853 and purchased the Caucasian, a Democratic paper, he could tell the difference between a white child and a mulatto as far as his eye could reach.

Proposes to Stand Square Up to His Accusation With Aycock. Lenox, Special.—It now seems that the action of Mr. J. A. Crisp, assistant postmaster, and Republican nominee for the Legislature in this county, in proposing to Mr. Aycock to pledge himself, under certain conditions, to vote for the constitutional amendment, and which was that he had to be big game of "bluff" was in good faith, and that proposals were made by Crisp on a clerk's advice.

THE MASK IS OFF. A little while ago the North Carolina Populists were careful to pose before the public as belonging to an independent party, not controlled and dominated by negroes and other Republican politicians.

MAKES THEM COLOR BLIND.

Senator Butler Foudles a Mulatto Kid at Morganton.

Marion Butler, in his reaching out for the sensational, rather overdid the thing in Morganton on Saturday. He was trying to make the white people believe that the Amendment would disfranchise them, after finishing that false argument he started out to tell them it would disfranchise their children, and as an object lesson called by a boy about ten years old and sat him on a table and began to mourn that the wicked Democrats were going to deny the ballot to such white boys.

CHANGES IN THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

Made By The General Assembly At Its Adjourned Session, June, 1900.

FIRST: The first change made is by adding to the first Section the following words: "As an entire and indivisible plan of suffrage"; so that this Section now reads: "Section 1. That Chapter 218, Public Laws of 1899, entitled 'An Act to amend the Constitution of North Carolina', be amended so as to make said act read as follows: That Article 6 of the Constitution of North Carolina be and the same is hereby abrogated, and in lieu thereof shall be substituted the following Article of said Constitution, 'AS AN ENTIRE AND INDIVISIBLE PLAN OF SUFFRAGE.'"

COMMENT: It was believed before this change was made that the original act presented an entire and indivisible plan of suffrage, but these words capitalized above were added to relieve the doubts of some who feared that parts of the act might be separated from other parts, and that it might not stand or fall as a whole.

SECOND: The second change is a consolidation of the 4th and 5th Sections into one Section, now numbered Section 4, which reads as follows: "Section 4. Every person presenting himself for registration shall be able to read and write any Section in the Constitution in the English language, and before he shall be entitled to vote he shall have paid, on or before the first day of May of the year in which he proposes to vote, his poll tax for the previous year, AS PRESCRIBED BY ARTICLE 5, SECTION 1, OF THE CONSTITUTION. BUT no male person who was on January 1, 1867, or at any time prior thereto, entitled to vote under the Laws of any State in the United States where-in he then resided, and no lineal descendant of any such person shall be denied the right to register and vote at any election in this State by reason of his failure to possess the educational qualifications herein prescribed, provided he shall have registered in accordance with the terms of this Section prior to December 1st, 1900. The General Assembly shall provide for the registration of all persons entitled to vote without the educational qualifications herein prescribed, and shall, on or before November 1st, 1900, provide for THE MAKING of a permanent record of such registration, and all PERSONS so registered SHALL FOREVER thereafter have the right to vote in all elections by the people in this State, unless disqualified under Section 2 of this Article; Provided, such person shall have paid his poll tax as ABOVE required."

COMMENT: (1) The words capitalized do not appear in the original Amendment but were inserted by the Legislature at its June session. (2) It will be observed that the 4th and 5th Sections of the original Amendment have been consolidated into one Section. Under this section all who can read and write are entitled to vote, and if they cannot read and write, but were able to vote on the first of January, 1867, or at any time prior thereto, or if they were not able to vote at that time, but are descended from persons—father, grandfather, great-grandfather, etc., who could vote on the first of January, 1867, or any time prior thereto, they are entitled to vote, although they may not be able to read and write.

THIRD: The 5th Section in the act passed at the June session, 1900, is a new one and reads as follows: "Section 5. That this amendment to the Constitution is presented and adopted as one indivisible plan for the regulation of the suffrage, with the intent and purpose to so connect the different parts and to make them so dependent upon each other that the whole shall stand or fall together."

COMMENT: It was not thought to be necessary to add this Section, but it was known that some people in the State had fears upon this question, and it was thought well to have an express declaration by the Legislature of its intent and that it should be incorporated in the Amendment so that the people in voting for it should declare their intent.

It will be observed that to put the matter completely at rest, and to make it impossible for one part of the Amendment to stand without the other, the Legislature has declared in the first Section that it shall be one entire and indivisible plan of suffrage. It has consolidated the 4th and 5th Sections, and it has added a new Section declaring that the Amendment shall stand or fall together.

FOURTH: The changes relating to the poll tax are as follows:

(1) The date of payment of the poll taxes was changed from March to May, and to make it clear was to be paid, the words, "his poll tax as prescribed by law," which appeared in the original act, were changed to read, "his poll tax for the previous year as prescribed by Article 5, Section 1, of the Constitution." By turning to Article 5, Section 1, of the Constitution, it will be seen that only those persons who are between the ages of twenty-one and fifty, and who are not too poor or too infirm to pay a poll tax, are required to pay this tax. In other words, if a man is too poor or too infirm to pay a poll tax, the County Commissioners may relieve him of payment, and he will not be required to pay any poll tax before being entitled to vote. If he is over fifty years of age he will not be required to pay any poll tax before being permitted to vote.

(2) The following words which appeared in Section 4 of the original Act were stricken out at the June session, 1900: "Poll taxes shall be a lien only on assessed property, and no process shall issue to enforce the collection of the same except against assessed property." This adds no new burden, but simply permits poll taxes to be collected as heretofore from all persons required to pay them.

FIFTH: The Amendment as passed at the June session, 1900, provides that it shall go in effect on the 1st day of July, 1902, if a majority of the votes cast in August shall be in favor of the Amendment.

SIXTH: The Amendment declared in express terms that the Legislature shall provide for the making of a permanent record of all persons who cannot read and write who register under the grandfather clause, and that such persons so registered SHALL FOREVER thereafter have the RIGHT TO VOTE AT ALL ELECTIONS by the people of this State, and no Legislature can HEREAFTER, so long as this Amendment stands, take from such persons so registered the right to vote.

The Amendment as now presented is free from every objection that reasonable white men can or have urged against it. The sole question now is: Do you want the ignorant negro to continue to vote, and by his vote elect bad and corrupt men to office? No native white man can say that under the Amendment in any possible contingency he may lose his right to vote.

News Items.

St. Joseph County, Indiana, which for many years was far behind the demand of business upon its school fund, has now on hand over \$20,000, with no demand. This means a boon to the school fund, and it is suggested that a law should be framed permitting school funds to be raised at less than 5 per cent, rather than have the money become a mere interest.

Notes.

In excavating the old Roman camp of Carnarium near Hildesburg, on the Danube, between Vienna and Pressburg, the explorers have come upon an armory and provision house containing 1,927 weapons and pieces of armor and stores of barley, peas, etc. A great many inscriptions were found as well and the mason by which the camp was supplied with water.

THESE QUESTIONS AND SUGGESTIONS ARE ADDRESSED TO WHITE MEN ONLY.

Do you want the negro to vote? If you are in doubt about what you want in this matter, ask your wife and daughter whether they will not feel safer with the negro out of politics and under the control of the white people.

Who is asking you to vote to let the negro keep the ballot? Is it not the white men who are in political association with the negro?

Do you think he wants you to cast this vote he got or hopes to help the negro, or to help him keep the office he holds or hopes to get through the negro vote, and which he knows he and his likes could never get through the votes of white men?

Does not all this hue and cry about the disfranchisement of white men come from those who are the political associates of the negro, and who spend their time during the campaign organizing him against the white people?

Did it ever occur to you that they are simply trying to fool you into casting a vote for the negro?

A BLACK NEGRO LIE.

The statement being made by unprincipled demagogues, who hold office given them by negro votes, that the amendment will or may disfranchise uneducated white men is a lie and they know it is a lie.

WHITE MEN

Are you going to let these negro lovers scare you into voting to keep the ballot in the hands of the negro for their benefit?

The negro understands the game and is smart, but, if it succeeds, he will laugh you to scorn.

Will you vote for the negro or for your State Race and family? The States South of us have amended their Constitutions so as to disfranchise the negro. Virginia North of us has called a convention for the same purpose.

If the Amendment is defeated, North Carolina will become the dumping ground for the negroes of these States, who will flock here, because they will enjoy the privilege denied them there of equal participation with white men in all the affairs of government.

We are now in the majority and have the power to disfranchise the negro. If by our votes this year we throw open our doors to the negroes to the South and North of us, we will soon be in a minority, and when our eyes are open to the mistake we have made, it will be too late.

REPUBLICAN PARTY RESPONSIBLE FOR NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

Put It On South By Force and An Infamous Election Law.

The Republican party put negro suffrage on us. In the election to decide this question of negro suffrage every negro was allowed to vote to determine whether he should become a voter, while 50,000 of our best white men (every man who had held an office, civil or military, under the Confederacy, was disfranchised and not allowed to vote.)

This election lasted for three days. Every election officer was a republican. They were guarded while holding the election by Federal soldiers; and the ballots, when cast, were taken to South Carolina and counted by a Federal General.

Yet when we right this great wrong against our race and civilization, the party that thrust the negro upon us as a voter by these infamous methods dares talk about violence, fraud, or unfair election laws.

This party that disfranchised the brave men who fought at Shiloh and Gettysburg, in order to enfranchise the negro, hypocritically professes solicitude for the old veterans and audaciously charges that the sons comrades of these old heroes want to disfranchise them.

In whose interest are the Republicans making this charge? In the interest of the old soldier or the negro?

PROF. ALEXANDER McIVER, A LIFE LONG REPUBLICAN, APPROVES THE AMENDMENT.

The Former Republican Superintendent of Education Gives Reasons for the Amendment—It Will Disfranchise No White Man—It Will Benefit All Classes—Black and White: Itch and Poor—It Will Secure Good Government—It Will Bring Peace and Harmony and Good-Will to All—It is a Lawful and Proper Construction of the 15th Amendment.

Cummock, Chatham Co., N. C.

F. M. SIMMONS, Esq., Chairman Executive Committee.

My dear sir: I beg to say to you that I have carefully considered all that I have heard or read on both sides; and that I am convinced that it will be best for all, both white and colored, rich and poor, to adopt the proposed Amendment to the Constitution of North Carolina. It will bring peace and harmony and good will to all classes of the people.

It will maintain and perpetuate good government.

It will promote good morals.

It will disfranchise no white man unless he wants to be disfranchised.

It will disfranchise no colored man any longer than he can learn to read and write and establish for himself a good character.

It is a lawful and proper construction of the XV Amendment, Laws U. S. I shall therefore vote for it and for Aycock for Governor.

Yours truly, Alexander McIver.

Prof. Alexander McIver has been for thirty years one of the most thoughtful Republicans in the State. He is to be ranked in the class of strong men who joined the Republican party after the war, like Chief Justice Pearson, Judge E. G. Roade, Hon. Thomas Settle, Judge Rodman, Mr. Sam Phillips, Tod R. Caldwell, Tazewell Hargrove, etc. He now after mature consideration, declares to the people the benefits that will come to the State, by adopting the proposed Amendment. All other Republicans should listen to him.

I like Hon. Thomas Settle, Representative E. V. Cox, Hon. Thomas Argo, Thomas P. Devereaux, Col. A. W. Shaffer, Maj. Joshua Hill, Vallay Pace, D. L. Gore, Joseph P. Moore, James B. Mason, and other well known Republicans, he views this subject as a North Carolinian and ignores partizan sentiments. He believes it will be the best thing for the people and he says so. He will vote for the Amendment, and other Republicans who seek the best interests of the people and of the State, can safely do as Prof. McIver does.)

Brevities.

Germany had 11,012 soldiers in 1897, a rate of 21 to 100,000 inhabitants. The rate for Prussia alone is 29, that for Schleswig-Holstein 23, while in Catholic and Polish Prussia it is only 8. For Berlin the rate was 21.

News Items.

There is a big contingent in the English army now fighting in South Africa who are total abstainers from drink. In three regiments—the Black Watch, the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, and the Queen's Royal West Surrey regiments—over 50 per cent of the men never drink liquor of any kind.

One of the last acts of the old government of the West, on June 17, was to destroy \$20,000 worth of opium seized by customs authorities.