

THE CAUCASIAN

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY THE CAUCASIAN PUBLISHING CO.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES. ONE YEAR \$1.00 SIX MONTHS .60 THREE MONTHS .35

Entered at the Post Office in Raleigh, N. C. as second-class mail matter.

HOT TIMES IN LOUISIANA.

Senator Caffery's son is the candidate of the Independent Democrats, Populists and Republicans for governor of Louisiana, and from all accounts given by the press dispatches from that State, they are having a very exciting campaign indeed, which has already resulted in a great deal of bitterness, personal and political estrangements.

It will be remembered that in Louisiana the constitution confers suffrage by inheritance, just as proposed in North Carolina, yet, notwithstanding the fact that the "white supremacy" crowd are in power in that State, and the constitution limits the right of suffrage, yet the old, old cry of "nigger" is still a prominent feature, and the resort to ballot-box stuffing is maintained to keep the "white supremacy" party in control.

Negro suffrage is greatly restricted in Louisiana, yet the cry is still raised to prevent a break in the ranks of the Democratic party of that state, and it would be raised in North Carolina even with the adoption of the pending amendment, for there would still be forty or fifty thousand negroes who could vote.

Senator Caffery is now in Louisiana making speeches in behalf of his son and we make the following extract from the Press Dispatch:

"Senator Caffery denounced the Governor's blind venom and partisan hate, gave him the lie direct, declared him a coiner of false and malignant charges, enjoying a monopoly of the ballot-box stuffing crowd, and observed that Foster has twice enjoyed the office of governor of Louisiana without being elected."

So it seems that even in Louisiana where the constitutional amendment is in operation, and where, naturally, one would suppose that honest, fair dealing and justice prevail, the Senator deliberately charges the present government with "enjoying the monopoly of the ballot-box stuffing crowd," and the Senator further solemnly charges that the governor was elected twice by fraud.

If the Constitutional amendment does not remove fraud, corruption and dishonesty in the State of Louisiana, will it remove those great evils in North Carolina?

Let the great, honest "plain people," as Abe Lincoln called them, consider soberly and earnestly this important question when they vote to disfranchise thousands of good, honest, true, noble and brave white men of North Carolina.

WHY GEORGIA VOTED IT DOWN. Only last fall the Legislature of Georgia voted down by an overwhelming majority a proposition to submit a constitutional amendment similar to the one passed by the last Legislature of this State.

Why did Georgia vote down the disfranchising scheme? The Georgia Legislature took the position first that it was unjust, dangerous, and unnecessary. If it was unnecessary in Georgia, how can it be necessary in North Carolina? In Georgia the percentage of colored population is fifty per cent. greater than it is in North Carolina.

In Georgia there are only a few more white voters than there are colored voters in the whole State. In North Carolina there are more than two white voters for every negro voter. The Georgia Legislature took the position that the brave, intelligent and progressive Anglo-Saxon race could never be in danger of negro domination where the whites were even a slight majority. The position of Simmons and his ballot box stuffing machine in this State is that two brave, intelligent and progressive white men, owning more than ten times the wealth, are in danger of being dominated by one poor, ignorant and inferior negro. The Caucasian is frank to say, as it has said a hundred times, that it would be better for North Carolina and the whole South if there was not a negro voter in it. Indeed, we would support any just or constitutional scheme that would remove this evil from the politics of the South, and in doing it we would support that which would be best for both the white and colored races. That has been our position in the past and it is our position now. If this proposed amendment would accomplish that we would support it. Mr. Simmons and his machine knows that it will not, and this is why they are afraid of free speech and argument.

The Simmons red shirts ought to tell the people why payment of poll tax of all voters, white and black, was required before being allowed to vote, if the amendment was only intended to eliminate the negro from politics. And why also was process to be issued only against assessed property before taxes could be collected? How many thousands of dollars would the State lose in taxes with this amendment in operation.

FULL OF BLUNDERS TOO.

In the opinion of the Suffolk Herald the last Virginia Legislature needed a censor to suppress its blunders and conceal its lack of information. The criticism is not too severe."—Norfolk (Va.) Landmark, March 24th.

Every line in the above extract fits the "great and wise" (?) men who compose the Legislature of 1899.

A committee to suppress its blunders should certainly have been appointed.

An examination of the laws of 1899 will reveal a great number of gross errors, and it is surprising, too, that they should have been committed, for there were about fifty members of the legal profession in that body, yet we dare say that more mistakes were made than in any previous sessions that have been held in years. More unconstitutional laws were passed than ever before, notwithstanding the fact that so many "shining legal lights" were members of the Legislature.

One local statute they enacted provided that the Sheriff of Green County should be "re-fundred" by the tax-payers of that county. Another statute provided that the Labor Commissioner should be the tax collector of Bryson City. They are fallen, either "accidentally or intentionally," according to Judge Simonton, to confer proper taxing power upon the Corporation Commission. Instead of providing that the "votes" for Mayor of Goldsboro should be placed in one box, they enacted the statute so that it read that the Mayor "should be placed in one box" and the "votes" in another.

These are only a few of the many brilliant (?) achievements of the "great and wise" (?) men who compose the Legislature of 1899.

LYING IS ITS CHIEF OCCUPATION. The game of the liars grows daily more desperate. They have thrown truth completely to the winds. They are ingenious and inventive. They start a nimble-footed lie one week and so soon as it is whacked into a pile and becomes rather unrecognizable, they set another active lie that goes skipping and jumping. The last attempt in bare faced lying we find in the Raleigh News and Observer of Wednesday.—Wilmington Messenger, March 23.

It most indeed be a strong case of "bare-faced lying" to provoke the Messenger to use such harsh, but deserved language, in speaking of the News and Observer.

Indeed, it seems to be the fixed policy of the News and Observer to misrepresent and lie about people who do not endorse its methods, and we are truly glad that even in its own household the hypocrisy and falsity of that sheet are being shown up to the gaze of all men.

When these organs of red-shirtism and ballot thieving "fall out" then "honest men will get their dues."

If this "bare-faced lying" is so marked and offensive as to provoke the Messenger to the use of such violent language in denunciation of the News and Observer, can any one believe that the News and Observer would hesitate to lie about its political opponents?

PART CAN STAND, WHILE PART CAN REMAIN. The Supreme Court of the United States has rendered quite a number of decisions setting forth the doctrine that part of a statute can be constitutional, therefore operative and valid, provided it is capable of separation from other parts, while the unconstitutional parts fall and are inoperative.

Section 5 of the proposed amendment will be declared unconstitutional, while all other sections will stand and be operative, thus imposing an educational qualification on all voters.

The decisions of the United States Supreme Court showing that only the valid parts stand while invalid statutes fall are as follows:

Albany County v. Stanley—105 U. S., 305.

Bank v. Dudley—2 Peters., 492.

Packet Co. v. Keokuk—95 U. S., 80.

R. v. Schutte—103 U. S., 118.

Unity v. Burrage—103 U. S., 447.

"Penniman's case"—103 U. S., 714 (operative).

Hills v. The Bank—105 U. S., 319.

Presser v. Illinois—116 U. S., 252.

WE HAVE TILL AUGUST ELECTION. Our subscribers to make a campaign rate for the CAUCASIAN till the State election next August. They say that they could get many persons to subscribe to clubs who do not take the paper with a low special campaign rate.

In response to these requests we make a 25 cent rate for the State campaign, provided that they are sent in clubs of not less than four. That is for \$1.00 we will send four copies to any address till the August election.

With this very low campaign rate the friends and supporters of honest elections of liberty and manhood suffrage should send us at least ten thousand new subscribers within the next thirty days.

Would Mr. Simmons and his legislature have dared to submit to the people of North Carolina for adoption an amendment which provided for restriction of suffrage by an educational qualification solely? No. However much they desired to do this, they well knew that the direct proposition of education or no

suffrage would not only itself have met defeat at the hands of the liberty-loving people of North Carolina, but that the promoters of such a measure would have been forever buried along with it. It was a question then of how best to accomplish the result of education or no suffrage by an indirect method and the Louisiana deception known as "the grandfather clause" was hit upon as the best plan. Mr. Simmons and the machine knew well enough that such a proposition was unconstitutional and would not stand the test of the court, and they also knew that the court, following long established precedents, would knock out this unconstitutional absurdity leaving the educational the only test of the right of a citizen of the State to vote. But it was because they knew this, that they adopted this plan, and because it suggested itself to them as the best plan of fooling the people. Involving as it does a question of constitutional law, they relied on what Judge Brown after said: that is, that the people could not understand a legal proposition and could therefore be easily fooled. But they now see that the people are capable of understanding this question, and that discussion of it is dangerous to them. This is why they are attempting to stop discussion. They are determined, if by any possible means, to disfranchise the fifty or sixty thousand illiterate white voters of North Carolina who are a constant menace to their continued success. Their scheme has been exposed and it only remains for the good, honest, law-abiding, liberty loving people of North Carolina to see that they are not permitted to carry it through.

By reference to the Statistical Atlas of the United States it will be seen that North Carolina has a larger percentage of illiterate whites in it than any other State in the Union. And all of these illiterate whites, unlike most of the other states of the Union, are native born Americans, for the same authority shows that North Carolina has a smaller percentage of foreign population than any other state in the Union. It is for this reason that restriction of suffrage by an educational qualification if so odious to the people of the State. But notwithstanding the "grandfather clause" deception, this very result is now being attempted, and by whom? By the very men who are responsible for the humiliating condition of illiteracy in North Carolina—the very men who for twenty odd years had control of the state and failed to properly provide for the education of the boys and girls of the State. And knowing this, they now have the cheek to attempt to add insult to injury by saying to those who were not so fortunate as themselves: you cannot vote because you were too poor to educate yourselves, or your sons cannot vote because you were too poor to educate them. But they will never have the opportunity of saying this because the people of North Carolina now understand the dangerous scheme involved in the proposed constitutional amendment and are every day becoming more opposed to it.

There are thousands of poor, unfortunate, but ruggedly honest, devoted, sincere and patriotic citizens in North Carolina today, who may not be able to educate their sons by 1908; if not, these poor, honest boys will not be allowed to vote. The educated town negro will have the right to vote, and under the proposed amendment he will then "dominate" the white men who have not been fortunate enough to obtain the blessing of an education. Do we want such a state of affairs in North Carolina? God forbid.

Each voter, when presenting himself to vote, must take a solemn oath to support the Constitution of the United States. Believing that the proposed amendment is unconstitutional, or that there is any doubt about its constitutionality, can he take the prescribed oath without doing violence to his conscience and committing perjury? Pause and seriously reflect before acting.

Ballot-box stuffing is one of the greatest crimes in politics. A man who takes the oath to support the Constitution, and then robs his fellow man of his most sacred rights deserves high position in a penitentiary instead of being permitted to receive political honors for his perjury, corruption and dishonesty. Does our present civilization and Christianity endorse and sanction such methods in politics?

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not favor or vote for anything of the kind. At this crisis one F. D. Winstow of variegated past arose and made a solemn appeal to the members of the legislature that the time had come when they should all sink their consciences, and they did it. Pity his true.

There are thousands of poor, unfortunate, but ruggedly honest, devoted, sincere and patriotic citizens in North Carolina today, who may not be able to educate their sons by 1908; if not, these poor, honest boys will not be allowed to vote. The educated town negro will have the right to vote, and under the proposed amendment he will then "dominate" the white men who have not been fortunate enough to obtain the blessing of an education. Do we want such a state of affairs in North Carolina? God forbid.

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WHOEVER EXAMINES THE SIMMONS ELECTION LAW WILL FIND IN IT THE SUM-TOTAL OF POLITICAL VILLAINIES.

NO. 2. THE COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS, Editor CAUCASIAN.

Above my own signature, there appeared in your last issue a partial outline of the Simmons Election Law, in which was sketched as briefly as possible, its general framework, together with a few of its chief blunders, and a very interesting and instructive article conducted the reader across the threshold of this political Slaughter-House. I now invite him to enter with me and take an inside view of the establishment. Occupying the attention of this Butcher-Shambles, and exercising supervision and control over all of its departments, will be found three very important personages, whose functions are in part as follows:

Sec. 10. That it shall be the duty of the county board of elections to meet in their respective counties not later than the first Monday in May, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and nineteen, and thereafter and after organizing by electing one of their number chairman and another secretary, to divide their respective counties into precincts, and to divide the places of polling in the several election precincts. They may adopt the present division of their county into election precincts, or they may establish entirely new precincts, or they may alter the present precincts, but the election precincts and precinct places shall remain as they now are, until altered. And in case of any alteration of the election precincts or precinct places, they shall give twenty days notice thereof in some public journal, or in lieu thereof in three public places in such county and in the county board of elections shall have power from time to time after dividing their county into election precincts, to establish, alter, discontinue or create such new precincts, or to alter their respective counties as they may deem expedient, giving twenty days notice thereof by publishing in some public journal, or in three public places in such county and at the court house door. If any polling place is changed in any precinct, like advertising thereon shall be required to be posted. And there shall be at least one polling place in every township, as nearly central as possible.

The reader will see at a glance the contemptible subtleties contained in this section, and leaving him to consider the obvious uses to which another name to be applied, I ought to observe—

That each and all of the three members of this County Board of Elections, may be taken from one and the same political party—there is nothing in this Law that forbids it.

That when selected for this position, they are to be honest and honest—there is nothing in this Law that compels it. That while in the discharge of its duties no pledge of impartiality is imposed upon them, there is nothing in this Law that enjoins the captain "Instruct All Delegates," which says in part—

"A just test of party sincerity this year on the part of either public men or newspapers professing to be Democrats is their insistence that all delegates to the Kansas City Convention shall be instructed to vote for the re-affirmation of the Chicago platform and for the nomination only of men who were openly and actively loyal to that platform in 1896, and are known still to be in thorough sympathy with it."

"In many States of the Union men who treacherously deserted Mr. Bryan in 1896 and contributed to the election of McKinley, are now returning to the Democratic ranks. They come with smooth words on their lips and fair promises on their hearts, but their hearts are not true, and they are the great Democratic organization of the nation, scornful all that would favor of vindictiveness, opens its doors to them and receives them back into full communion. But it would be folly if it were a criminal blunder—to grant to those returning renegades the fullest privilege of membership in the Democratic party without exacting from them some proof of their present willingness to abide by the principles and platform of the party, and only too surely know that they seek re-admittance to the party only in the hope of controlling it and turning it away from the service of the people, back to the state of serfdom and oligarchy whence it was rescued in 1896."

"Proof of such a conspiracy exists. It is being perfected with all the skill which the conscienceless politicians who had dominated the party prior to 1896 possess, and it is being advanced with the wealth which the Whitney's, the Lamonts, the Benedicts, and the Dickinsons provide.

"There is but one method of defeating these conspirators. It is the method employed in 1896 to wrest power from the hands of the plutocratic forces which at that time controlled it. It is the binding of all delegates by rigid instructions.

"Opposition to this method is in itself indication of doubtful party loyalty." Let the motto be: "Instruct All Delegates."

Unhealthy Kidneys Make Impure Blood. All the blood in your body passes through your kidneys once every thirty minutes. The kidneys are your blood purifiers, they filter out the waste or impurities in the blood. If they are not in good order, they fail to do their work. Pains, aches and rheumatism come from excess of uric acid in the blood, due to neglected kidney trouble.

Kidney trouble causes quick and uneasy heart beats, and makes one feel as though he had heart trouble, because the heart is over-working in pumping this impure, poisoned blood through veins and arteries. It used to be considered that only urinary troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all constitutional diseases have their beginning in kidney trouble.

If you are sick you can make no mistake in first doctoring your kidneys. The mild and extraordinary effect of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy is well known to the thousands of cases and is sold on its merits by all druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar sizes.

You may have your sample bottle by mail. Home of Swamp-Root, free, also pamphlet telling you how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. Mention this paper when writing Dr. Kilmer & Co., P.O. Box 531, New York.

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