

AYCOCK BY ACCLAMATION

W. D. Turner Nominated for Lieut. Governor.

GRIMES FOR SECRETARY OF STATE

Dr. B. F. Dixon is Nominated for State Auditor

B. R. LACY WILL BE NEXT STATE TREASURER

The Nomination of Chas. B. Aycock Attended by Wild Scenes of Enthusiasm—Electrified the Convention with a Magnificent Speech—Hon. Lee S. Overman, the Permanent Chairman of the Convention—The Platform Has Not Yet Been Adopted—Convention Still Nominating Candidates at 6.30 A. M.—Gen. Tooms Supt. of Public Instruction and R. D. Gilmer Attorney General.

The greatest and most enthusiastic Democratic State Convention that ever assembled at the State capital met here yesterday at the Academy of Music at noon.

At 6:30 this morning the convention was still in session and much important business remained to be transacted. The nomination of a State ticket had been completed with the exception of two expiration commissioners. The following is the ticket named:

- Governor—CHAS. B. AYCOCK
- Li. Gov.—W. D. TURNER
- Sec'y of State—J. BRYAN GRIMES
- Auditor—B. F. DIXON
- Treasurer—B. R. LACY
- Superintendent of Public Instruction—T. E. FOONS
- Attorney General—R. D. GILMER
- Commissioner of Agriculture—S. L. PATTERSON
- Commissioner of Labor and Printing—B. D. VARNER

The nomination of Charles B. Aycock to be Chief Executive of the State was attended by wild scenes of enthusiasm. Delegates shouted themselves almost speechless when the great Democratic leader made his appearance. Mr. Aycock addressed the convention in one of the greatest speeches of his life. He glorified the splendid body of men before him.

Mr. W. D. Turner obtained the nomination for Lieutenant Governor over Col. John S. Cunningham by a close vote.

There was a lively contest over the nomination for Secretary of State, it requiring four ballots to make a choice. Mr. Dan Hugh McLean led on the first ballot, but Grimes went up from there on.

The nomination of the Superintendent of Public Instruction was attended by sensational scenes. The presentation of the name of Supt. C. H. Mebane set the convention in an uproar. It was with difficulty that the gentlemen presiding Mr. Mebane's name were given a hearing. He received, however, 97 votes.

The convention was engaged in naming two candidates for the nomination of Expiration Commissioners as The Post went to press this morning. The Platform Committee offered its report at 6 a. m., but the convention declined to give unanimous consent for its consideration. A movement was made to adjourn the convention until ten a. m., but this failed. The delegates seemed determined to finish the work ahead of them before taking adjournment. The convention has been continuously in session since yesterday afternoon at 2:30 p. m.

The convention is composed of a magnificent body of men. It is the greatest and largest gathering of the unfranchised that has assembled at the State capital since the seventies. The "unfranchised" are present in great force. It is estimated that 4,000 people were here yesterday to attend the convention. Every inch of available space in the Academy was occupied and throughout the day there was at least 2,000 spectators between the four walls of the large building.

names of counties marked off seats, so that delegates had little trouble in reaching them. sometime before the convention was called to order, the Dunn brass band enlivened the long wait, playing popular and patriotic airs. Dixie was greeted with tumultuous cheering. The band was playing as Hon. E. M. Simmons, the chairman of the State Executive Committee, advanced to his seat on the stage. The music was temporarily drowned with cheers that greeted the aggressive leader of the Democracy.

At 11:50 State Chairman Simmons called the convention to order. He asked the delegates to stand while Rev. Dr. T. N. Ivey, theodotist of the Raleigh Christian Advocate, invoked divine blessing before proceeding with the business before the convention. Rev. Dr. Ivey offered a beautiful and impressive prayer. He prayed that the wisdom might guide every utterance and action of this great body before him; that harmony might prevail and that brotherly love govern the convention in its every action.

The secretary of the Executive Committee, John W. Thompson, called a roll of counties, showing that all of the 97 counties in the State were represented and that there were no contests. The call of the roll was greeted with applause.

The Chairman announced the following appointments of temporary officers: Secretaries W. C. Dowd, of Mecklenburg, John C. Lamb of Martin, and all Democratic clubs present.

Reading Clerks—Stephen McIntyre of Robeson, and E. B. Lewis of Lenoir.

Sergeant-at-Arms—George F. Kennerly, with W. V. Clifton, Samuel Hunter and W. L. Davis as assistants.

Chairman Simmons referred to the fact that a roll call of the counties showed that every county in the State was represented with full delegations. "Such a condition," he said, "had never been equalled in the history of the party. It is a source of great gratification and it means that the people of the State are determined to adopt the constitutional amendment."

Mr. Simmons made a strong and able argument in support of the amendment, which was enthusiastically received by the convention. His remarks were frequently interrupted with applause.

Mr. Simmons stated that the convention would send delegates to the National convention. "There will be no quarreling this year as to what constitutes Democracy. The delegates will go from this State to vote for William J. Bryan as the nominee of the great Democratic hosts."

The mention of Mr. Bryan's name elicited the greatest applause of the day. The delegates shouted wildly at the mention of Mr. Bryan's name. A delegate proposed "three cheers for Bryan," and they were given lustily.

"I am able to announce three months before the election that the amendment will be carried by an overwhelming majority. (Applause.) We will not only carry the amendment but we will elect our State ticket and the Legislature. I think I can say also that we will elect a Democratic President. (Applause.) I am afraid to mention the name of our national leader, because you seem to lose control of yourselves." Applause.

so far as I can remember, presented in a Democratic State Convention. It is the fact that every county in North Carolina is represented by duly accredited delegates, and no contest from any county.

The convention is therefore ready to proceed to perfect its temporary organization. It is my duty, as chairman of your executive committee, to name the temporary presiding officer of the convention. But before doing that I wish, with your permission, to submit some general observations concerning matters of party policy, party work, party achievements since the last convention. When your executive committee met in this city on the 11th of last December for reasons then announced and well understood, and which therefore need not be repeated now, after due consideration of the political conditions then existing in the State, decided that the campaign in favor of the Amendment should be once open, and directed me as your chairman to open the campaign and prosecute it without interruption until the meeting of this convention. From that day to this I have given my undivided attention and time to this work. Acting under this command of the committee the work of organization has been persistently pressed in every county. Great volumes of literature were prepared and the Amendment and german subjects have been scattered broadcast throughout the State. The press of the State, both daily and weekly, without a single solitary exception, has co-operated in this work with your committee, it is but just to say with a degree of zeal and enthusiasm and helpfulness unequalled in the history of campaigning in the State. There has been some public speaking, but there has been no regular and systematic attempt at "stumping." As a result of these combined efforts I am glad to be able to report to you that in every county of the State, with possibly one or two exceptions, our organization is in a state of excellence and efficiency. We have people here generally brought to a correct understanding of the objects and purposes of the Legislature in submitting the Amendment, and what will be its effect when ratified upon the rights of the individual citizen and the general welfare of the State. I do not mean to say that the influence of the falsehoods and misrepresentations which have been printed in the press, and which have been generally brought to a correct understanding of the objects and purposes of the Legislature in submitting the Amendment, and what will be its effect when ratified upon the rights of the individual citizen and the general welfare of the State. I do not mean to say that the influence of the falsehoods and misrepresentations which have been printed in the press, and which have been generally brought to a correct understanding of the objects and purposes of the Legislature in submitting the Amendment, and what will be its effect when ratified upon the rights of the individual citizen and the general welfare of the State.

The Democratic party says, as a result of long trial, that the ignorant negro is not fit to vote and is not entitled to vote, because he neither seeks to understand nor is he capable of understanding the object and effect of the ballot. The Democratic party maintains that the uneducated white men of the State are fit to vote and are entitled to vote, and intends that they shall vote, because they always seek to understand and they are capable of understanding the object and effect of the ballot. The opponents of the Amendment do not take into account the essential difference between the races. There is a distinction between the ignorant man and an uneducated man, not a fanciful or theoretical distinction, but a real living distinction, and in this distinction is found the foundation principles of our Amendment. The uneducated white man of North Carolina, although he has no book learning, is seldom ever an ignorant man; he is generally well informed; he is generally well posted; he can read the newspapers, but he cannot understand them when he hears them read; he may not be able to discuss questions of finance and tariff, but he understands them when he hears them discussed. He is a man of independence of thought and independence of action. He is set to do by the press, and he is capable of understanding the effect of public questions upon him and his interests. He loves his family and his home and his country, and because he loves these things he casts his vote he seeks diligently to understand its effect upon family, home and country; he not only seeks to understand, but he has the capacity of understanding its effect upon these sacred interests. The uneducated white men of North Carolina are descended from a race who, before the art of reading and writing was known, had established an orderly system of government, the basis of the system under which we now live, and the envy of the world. The uneducated white men of North Carolina are descended from a race who, before their proudest chief could read or write had produced orators, statesmen and warriors whose name and fame live in history until this day. The uneducated white men of North Carolina are descended from a race which is today the dominating power in the world; the world's great civilization, the world's great Christianizer, a race of State builders and State constructors; the fear of the oppressors and the hope of the oppressed throughout the earth. The white men of North Carolina are descended from a race which not only today but at all times in their history, have shown their capacity for the ballot and government in their uneducated as well as in their educated condition. On the other hand, the uneducated negro is nearly always an ignorant man, dull, heavy, without opinions, without convictions, with but little judgment and scarcely any independence.

When your last State Convention met in this city two years ago every department of the state government was in the hands of the negroes. Not more than one thousand negroes were holding public offices in North Carolina. The then most influential men in the Republican party, the recognized leader of the 120,000 negro voters, that bright particular star in the Republican firmament, the negro Congressman George H. White, was defiantly inviting the race issue and insolently declaring that the negroes in North Carolina did not hold as many offices as they were entitled to hold, and demanding in their name that they be given more offices than they held. We accepted this issue; upon it we went to the people, and they declared that negro rule in North Carolina must and should cease, and negro office-holding should stop. Negro rule in North Carolina has ceased, and negro office-holding in North Carolina has practically stopped. There are still some negro magistrates here and there in the eastern part of the State, elected by the fusionists, whose terms have not expired, but thank God are not doing any business now. There are still some negro postmasters holding offices in Eastern North Carolina, the appointees of Pritchard and White, but there are not so many as there once was; many of them have been sent to the penitentiary for corruption in office.

As a result of the election of 1898 white supremacy has been restored, and we now have white supremacy in the State. If the white people of the State would always stand together and vote together as they did in 1898, we would always have white supremacy without the necessity of a Constitutional Amendment; but they will not stand together and vote together and in that way preserve white supremacy; and if they would always stand together and vote together as they then did upon all public questions, without any reference to differences in opinion and interest, that in itself would be a bad and undesirable condition, both to the individual and to the State, because there can be no healthy growth, morally, intellectually or materially, while the mind is not free to act as judgment and conscience directs. For the purpose of restoring white supremacy without making it necessary that white men vote together with reference to the impulse of heart and dictates of head, the last Legislature, representing the white manhood and white womanhood of the State, submitted the Constitutional

Amendment. This amendment embodies our plan for establishing white supremacy upon a permanent basis and at the same time freeing the mind and conscience of the white man. The way in which it accomplishes this object can be stated in one sentence: it is by disfranchising the ignorant negro without disfranchising the uneducated white man. This discrimination against the ignorant negro in favor of the uneducated white man is not violating either the statute or moral law, because it is not a discrimination on account of "race, color or previous condition," but on account of well recognized and essential differences in the moral and intellectual attributes of the two races.

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Here some one in the audience said, "And he has no conscience." Mr. Simmons stopped, and turning in due direction of the interrupter, said with solemnity and with much firmness, "I cannot say that and I will not say that." Then proceeding, he said, "He is comparatively no more of family, home or country, and because he cares little for these things he is indifferent as to the effect of his vote upon them, and therefore neither seeks to learn nor has the capacity of understanding its effect upon these interests. He is descended from a race the lowest in order of intelligence and moral perception among the races of men. Sometimes, indeed, he attains to a measure of civilization, but it is always the result of contact with the white man, and as soon as that contact is withdrawn he rapidly returns to his original condition of barbarism. He is the child man of the ages. Shall we longer continue this vain effort to preserve political equality between two peoples made by God so unequal—between this giant of the centuries and this child of the dark continent? For thirty-three years we have taxed ourselves in our poverty to educate his children; we have protected him in his life, liberty and prosperity; we have administered to him equal-handed justice in the courthouse. It is not our purpose to take from him any of these rights or privileges. During these thirty-three years he has also been allowed to vote. Some of them have measurably prepared themselves for a reasonably intelligent exercise of the suffrage, but the great mass and body of them have remained as ignorant as in the beginning, and have exercised the ballot only for their own hurt and to the injury of the white men of the State. After this long and patient experiment we now propose to take from this persistently incompetent mass the ballot just as we would take a pistol from the hand of a child for his own protection and the protection of the State. We do not do this in anger, but in mercy; we do not do it in the spirit of an enemy, but of a friend; we do not desire to do injustice to the negro; we do not intend to do injustice to the negro; we are not doing injustice to the negro; but if we cannot do full justice to the white people of North Carolina without doing in-

centially injustice to the negro, then the law of the survival of the fittest must apply. If it be injustice—and we deny that it is—to the ignorant negro to take the ballot from him, it would be a greater injustice to the white men of North Carolina not to do it. There is no equality between the black man and the white man. You cannot make them equal without pulling the negro up to the level of the white man or pulling the white man down to the level of the negro. You cannot pull the negro up to the level of being white man, and what white man wants to see his race pulled down to the level of the negro?

The Amendment is our plan for removing all possible danger of future negro domination; for establishing upon a permanent basis white supremacy, and for freeing the white man to the end that he may vote his judgment and convictions upon all public questions. We say it is lawful; we say it is just, and with entire confidence both in its wisdom and its justice and its righteousness—righteousness to the white man without injustice to the negro—we submit it not only to the white people of the State, irrespective of party, but to the judgment and conscience of the world.

Gentlemen of the Convention, it will be the duty of this convention to appoint delegates to the National Convention of the Democratic party which will meet in Kansas City on July 4. Four years ago, when you met in this city and appointed delegates to the Chicago Convention, there were doubts and misgivings as to what Democracy had come to mean. The party was in the hands of false leaders, who had betrayed its principles; there was doubt as to whether the National Convention which was to meet that year would adopt the Democratic principle of bimetallism or the Republican doctrine of gold monometallism. There was even doubt as to whether that convention would have the courage to nominate straight Democrats for the presidency and vice-presidency. That great convention, the most representative of the masses in the history of the party, met in a storm squally, and posed these false leaders, brought the party back to its first principles, and re-established it upon the ideals of Jefferson and Jackson. There is now no doubt about what Democracy means. The delegates which this convention shall appoint when they meet with their associate delegates in Kansas City this year will meet not to quarrel about what Democracy means or to discuss whether it will be expedient to nominate a straight Democrat for the presidency, but to reaffirm the great principles of the party as they live in the hearts of the Democratic masses, and to ratify the nomination which has already been made by the people of that great tribune of the people—William Jennings Bryan.

I bring you a message; it is a message of gladness. I believe I have some little reputation in the matter of prophesying, and with a reasonably thorough understanding of the situation, after careful investigation I am able to say to you that the constitutional amendment is safe; that every nominee of this convention will be elected; and while I cannot venture to speak with certainty about the result in the nation, I can and do say that the prospect grows brighter and brighter day by day; and if I were not afraid of the joyous disorder which the mention of his name a few minutes ago evoked, I would say that there was abundant reason to believe that William Jennings Bryan will be your next President.

I did not intend to say as much as I have said. I am no speaker of set speeches. As I have proceeded you have encouraged me to say more than I had contemplated saying. If I have spoken too long you are responsible for it, and not I.

It is my duty, as I stated in the outset, to name your temporary presiding officer. In doing that it is also my pleasure to introduce him to you. When you see him you will say he is a young man of a responsible position. He is indeed young in years, but he is mature in judgment. He is a rare type of the young Democracy of North Carolina, and I could not pay any young man a higher compliment than to say that.

Temporary Chairman Webb

Mr. Simmons then announced that Mr. E. Y. Webb would be the temporary presiding officer of the convention. "He is young in years," Mr. Simmons said, "but not so young in judgment."

When Mr. Webb appeared the band played Dixie and the convention had another shouting spell. "Three cheers for the young Democracy," yelled a delegate after the music had subsided. The cheers were forthwith with vociferous effect.

The temporary chairman was given a hearty welcome. He spoke briefly but with eloquence and force. His reference to Charles B. Aycock as the new leader of Democracy brought forth cheers fully equal to those given at the mention of Mr. Bryan's name by Chairman Simmons. Mr. Webb captivated the convention. He said:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention:

I appreciate very much the high privilege of presiding, even temporarily, over this, the greatest convention that has assembled since the days of '76, when the immortal Vance was nominated by acclamation to be the standard-bearer of the white forces of North Carolina.

In these days the Anglo-Saxon race of our common State was set about by black hosts until our fate seemed sealed; but this brave man arose, as Elisha arose, in beleaguered Samaria, and touching the eyes of his people, with faith, bid them look abroad to see the very air filled with the chariots of Israel and the horsemen thereof.

Under his matchless leadership our State government was wrested from the horde of carpet-baggers and plunderers who had debauched the govern-

ment of the State and disgraced its fair name. Whenever our people have contended with a condition that vitally affects their homes and their civilization, and All-Wise and Overruling Providence has raised up and put forth a pre-eminent leader of his people. This was so in 1876. It is equally true in this year of our Lord 1900, and following the illustrious example of the assembled patriots of '76, those united harmonious act thrilled North Carolina from the highest mountain peak to the quietest ocean cove, the tremendous convocation of equally patriotic souls, with equally unanimous voice, will nominate to be the standard-bearer of the white forces of North Carolina in the coming campaign. None but Carolina's second son and greatest son, Charles B. Aycock of Wayne. The finest spectacle of human charity and forbearance that the world has ever seen has been exhibited by the white men of North Carolina toward the negro since the war. Without stint or murmur they have paid four-fifths of the school taxes, built him splendid schools and asylums, secured him equal justice in our courts and preserved his rights before the law.

But in the face of all this munificence the negro has always and his full race strength against the white people almost as solidly as if one man in its wild and native state grows quietly and harmlessly, but when transplanted in the garden, there it presses thorns and thistles to prick the hand that tends and cultivates it. This is the negro's record.

Ever since the hour when, at the point of the bayonet, tens of thousands of black men were forced upon a political equality with the Southern whites, the devoted father and faithful husband, with one arm around his home and with the other toiling for his daily bread, for those thirty years past, has been butting with an ever increasing black wave, which in 1898 broke at our very feet and threatened to submerge the land of our nativity. Then the crime and degradation of carpet-bag, scalawag and negro rule had reared upon us, and North Carolina today finds herself in a position where she must stand for the best people of our civilization and prosperity will be destroyed. Something must be done to keep back the African inundation; something will be done. The amendment will be adopted. It was not of politics in the modern accepted sense of the word that inspired it, but it was the concentrated voice of the white people everywhere, speaking through their patriotic representatives in the Legislature of 1898, and that great body of men immortalized itself by submitting this timely measure and by appropriating \$100,000 extra for the education of the children of North Carolina. By these two acts they have built to their names a monument more lasting than stone, more durable than brass, and more honorable in the eyes of the people than the course in tender tones at the polls. That Legislature was elected distinctly upon the white supremacy issue, and had they failed to pass a measure that carried with it substantial and permanent relief, they would have been swept from power by an outraged people.

But thank God, they forgot self, forgot politics and rose to the supreme importance of the hour, and in the wisdom of their statesmanship gave us a measure which, if adopted, insures white government in our State for all time to come. And it will be adopted, notwithstanding the fact that certain individuals high up in anti-amendment councils are fighting it with all the power and breath that will disfranchise all illiterate white men and in the next breath are declaring that it is unconstitutional because under it all white men can vote and a large bulk of the negroes is disfranchised; yet regardless of this blighting hot and cold process, the people will pass the measure in the coming election.

The inconsistent argument of the anti-amendmenters reminds me of the story told by Congressman Okey.

A hunter up in Virginia possessed a fine grey hound, and once while out hunting the dog, in his daily prey, running by sight and not by scent or instinct, suddenly came in collision with a perpendicular strand of wire fence, which split him open from the end of his nose to the tip of his tail. The fond hunter ran up and saw the terrible plight of his dear dog, and thinking of the principle of association, that when members are severed, if placed quickly back together, the organism and endowment will cause them to cohere and grow again, he stopped the two sides of the hound together and bore him home. But on reaching the kennel, he was amazed to find that in his haste he had placed the tail part of one half to the head part of the other. But in spite of this awful deformity the dog grew and prospered. Some years after the hunter was asked how his dog was getting on.

The hunter replied that he was doing finely; that he was the best dog in the pack; in fact, he was his standby. When asked how this was, the hunter said: "Well, you see, he can run both ways and bark at each end."

Despite Mr. Pritchard's Senate resolution and Mr. Holton's threat of Federal troops, the white people of this grand old State are going to stand together in the coming campaign and pass this great measure. And though the cannon of this republic should thunder in every voting precinct in North Carolina, we would still find in the mercy of God, the means and the courage to adopt the amendment by 50,000 majority and prevent forever the re-establishment of negro rule as it existed in 1865-8.

Never again shall any portion of this fair State of ours be turned over to the control of the ignorant and inferior race, and we of the West are ready here and now to covenant with the East on bonded knees that such a shame never, no never, recur! The rosemancy of the West will never be content un-

til every foot of Carson's sacred soil and the last vestige of African supremacy is swept away forever.

Earlier may threaten and Blackbarn may speak yet, unheeded, in the language of the great Morgan, North Carolina will proceed to the adoption of her proposed constitutional amendment. Let us make good this prophecy.

It is said that the founder of the Moslem religion, once while engaged in battle, had the starlight shot from his grasp. He seized it again and his right grappled it with his left and it too was instantly swept away.

Whereupon he embraced the religious ensign with the bleeding stumps and held it triumphantly over the battlements until victory was won.

With a zeal and determination akin to that which inspired the great Mahomet, let us give our lives and after our ticket is nominated go forth from this hall determined to wage an unceasing struggle until we shall have taken forever George White from Congress and planted the flag of white supremacy on every court house in the land.

The Selection of Committee

The next business was the selection of committees on credentials, permanent organization, platform and resolutions and one vice-president from each of the Congressional districts. These committees were nominated at meetings of the districts held earlier in the day. A call of the districts was made. The following are the vice-presidents from each of the districts, together with the membership of the convention committees:

- Vice Presidents.**
- First District—E. F. AYDLETT of Pasquotank.
 - Second District—J. W. GRANGER of Lenoir.
 - Third District—W. E. MURCHISON of Monroe.
 - Fourth District—W. H. WATKINS of Randolph.
 - Fifth District—CHAS. M. STEADMAN of Guilford.
 - Sixth District—JOS. P. CALDWELL of Mecklenburg.
 - Seventh District—R. L. SMITH of Stanley.
 - Eighth District—W. W. BARBER of Wilkes.
 - Ninth District—E. B. NORVELL of Cherokee.
- Committee on Credentials.**
- First District—J. A. PRUDEN of Chowan.
 - Second District—R. B. PEEBLES of Northampton.
 - Third District—JOHN UNDERWOOD of Cumberland.
 - Fourth District—JACOB BATTLE of Nash.
 - Fifth District—J. W. NOLAN of Person.
 - Sixth District—STEPHEN MINTYRE of Robeson.
 - Seventh District—EMERY E. ROPELL of Davidson.
 - Eighth District—T. W. FOLGER of Surry.
 - Ninth District—M. H. JUSTICE of Rutherford.
- Platform and Resolutions.**
- First District—L. I. MOORE of Greenville.
 - Second District—H. G. CONNOR of Wilson.
 - Third District—O. L. CARKS of Bladen.
 - Fourth District—J. A. THOMAS of Franklin.
 - Fifth District—JOHN R. WEBSTER of Rockingham.
 - Sixth District—J. A. LOCKHART of Anson.
 - Seventh District—LEE S. OVERMAN of Rowan.
 - Eighth District—R. A. DOUGHTON of Alleghany.
 - Ninth District—J. D. MURPHY of Buncombe.
- Permanent Organization and Rules.**
- First District—A. O. GAYLORD of Plymouth.
 - Second District—W. E. DANIELS of Hatteras.
 - Third District—S. O. MIDDLETON of Duplin.
 - Fifth District—SAMUEL A. WEBB of Vance.
 - Sixth District—R. A. MORROW of Union.
 - Seventh District—THOS. P. BAILEY of Davie.
 - Eighth District—E. T. LOVELL of Watauga.
 - Ninth District—J. T. RAY of Macon.
- At 1:30 a motion was made to adjourn until 2:30 p. m. in order to give the committee an opportunity to report. The motion prevailed and the convention adjourned.

disgraced its fair name. Whenever our people have contended with a condition that vitally affects their homes and their civilization, and All-Wise and Overruling Providence has raised up and put forth a pre-eminent leader of his people. This was so in 1876. It is equally true in this year of our Lord 1900, and following the illustrious example of the assembled patriots of '76, those united harmonious act thrilled North Carolina from the highest mountain peak to the quietest ocean cove, the tremendous convocation of equally patriotic souls, with equally unanimous voice, will nominate to be the standard-bearer of the white forces of North Carolina in the coming campaign. None but Carolina's second son and greatest son, Charles B. Aycock of Wayne. The finest spectacle of human charity and forbearance that the world has ever seen has been exhibited by the white men of North Carolina toward the negro since the war. Without stint or murmur they have paid four-fifths of the school taxes, built him splendid schools and asylums, secured him equal justice in our courts and preserved his rights before the law.

But in the face of all this munificence the negro has always and his full race strength against the white people almost as solidly as if one man in its wild and native state grows quietly and harmlessly, but when transplanted in the garden, there it presses thorns and thistles to prick the hand that tends and cultivates it. This is the negro's record.

Ever since the hour when, at the point of the bayonet, tens of thousands of black men were forced upon a political equality with the Southern whites, the devoted father and faithful husband, with one arm around his home and with the other toiling for his daily bread, for those thirty years past, has been butting with an ever increasing black wave, which in 1898 broke at our very feet and threatened to submerge the land of our nativity. Then the crime and degradation of carpet-bag, scalawag and negro rule had reared upon us, and North Carolina today finds herself in a position where she must stand for the best people of our civilization and prosperity will be destroyed. Something must be done to keep back the African inundation; something will be done. The amendment will be adopted. It was not of politics in the modern accepted sense of the word that inspired it, but it was the concentrated voice of the white people everywhere, speaking through their patriotic representatives in the Legislature of 1898, and that great body of men immortalized itself by submitting this timely measure and by appropriating \$100,000 extra for the education of the children of North Carolina. By these two acts they have built to their names a monument more lasting than stone, more durable than brass, and more honorable in the eyes of the people than the course in tender tones at the polls. That Legislature was elected distinctly upon the white supremacy issue, and had they failed to pass a measure that carried with it substantial and permanent relief, they would have been swept from power by an outraged people.

But thank God, they forgot self, forgot politics and rose to the supreme importance of the hour, and in the wisdom of their statesmanship gave us a measure which, if adopted, insures white government in our State for all time to come. And it will be adopted, notwithstanding the fact that certain individuals high up in anti-amendment councils are fighting it with all the power and breath that will disfranchise all illiterate white men and in the next breath are declaring that it is unconstitutional because under it all white men can vote and a large bulk of the negroes is disfranchised; yet regardless of this blighting hot and cold process, the people will pass the measure in the coming election.

The inconsistent argument of the anti-amendmenters reminds me of the story told by Congressman Okey.

A hunter up in Virginia possessed a fine grey hound, and once while out hunting the dog, in his daily prey, running by sight and not by scent or instinct, suddenly came in collision with a perpendicular strand of wire fence, which split him open from the end of his nose to the tip of his tail. The fond hunter ran up and saw the terrible plight of his dear dog, and thinking of the principle of association, that when members are severed, if placed quickly back together, the organism and endowment will cause them to cohere and grow again, he stopped the two sides of the hound together and bore him home. But on reaching the kennel, he was amazed to find that in his haste he had placed the tail part of one half to the head part of the other. But in spite of this awful deformity the dog grew and prospered. Some years after the hunter was asked how his dog was getting on.

The hunter replied that he was doing finely; that he was the best dog in the pack; in fact, he was his standby. When asked how this was, the hunter said: "Well, you see, he can run both ways and bark at each end."

Despite Mr. Pritchard's Senate resolution and Mr. Holton's threat of Federal troops, the white people of this grand old State are going to stand together in the coming campaign and pass this great measure. And though the cannon of this republic should thunder in every voting precinct in North Carolina, we would still find in the mercy of God, the means and the courage to adopt the amendment by 50,000 majority and prevent forever the re-establishment of negro rule as it existed in 1865-8.

Never again shall any portion of this fair State of ours be turned over to the control of the ignorant and inferior race, and we of the West are ready here and now to covenant with the East on bonded knees that such a shame never, no never, recur! The rosemancy of the West will never be content un-

til every foot of Carson's sacred soil and the last vestige of African supremacy is swept away forever.

Earlier may threaten and Blackbarn may speak yet, unheeded, in the language of the great Morgan, North Carolina will proceed to the adoption of her proposed constitutional amendment. Let us make good this prophecy.

It is said that the founder of the Moslem religion, once while engaged in battle, had the starlight shot from his grasp. He seized it again and his right grappled it with his left and it too was instantly swept away.

Whereupon he embraced the religious ensign with the bleeding stumps and held it triumphantly over the battlements until victory was won.

With a zeal and determination akin to that which inspired the great Mahomet, let us give our lives and after our ticket is nominated go forth from this hall determined to wage an unceasing struggle until we shall have taken forever George White from Congress and planted the flag of white supremacy on every court house in the land.

The Selection of Committee

The next business was the selection of committees on credentials, permanent organization, platform and resolutions and one vice-president from each of the Congressional districts. These committees were nominated at meetings of the districts held earlier in the day. A call of the districts was made. The following are the vice-presidents from each of the districts, together with the membership of the convention committees:

- Vice Presidents.**
- First District—E. F. AYDLETT of Pasquotank.
 - Second District—J. W. GRANGER of Lenoir.
 - Third District—W. E. MURCHISON of Monroe.
 - Fourth District—W. H. WATKINS of Randolph.
 - Fifth District—CHAS. M. STEADMAN of Guilford.
 - Sixth District—JOS. P. CALDWELL of Mecklenburg.
 - Seventh District—R. L. SMITH of Stanley.
 - Eighth District—W. W. BARBER of Wilkes.
 - Ninth District—E. B. NORVELL of Cherokee.
- Committee on Credentials.**
- First District—J. A. PRUDEN of Chowan.
 - Second District—R. B. PEEBLES of Northampton.
 - Third District—JOHN UNDERWOOD of Cumberland.
 - Fourth District—JACOB BATTLE of Nash.
 - Fifth District—J. W. NOLAN of Person.
 - Sixth District—STEPHEN MINTYRE of Robeson.
 - Seventh District—EMERY E. ROPELL of Davidson.
 - Eighth District—T. W. FOLGER of Surry.
 - Ninth District—M. H. JUSTICE of Rutherford.
- Platform and Resolutions.**
- First District—L. I. MOORE of Greenville.
 - Second District—H. G. CONNOR of Wilson.
 - Third District—O. L. CARKS of Bladen.
 - Fourth District—J. A. THOMAS of Franklin.
 - Fifth District—JOHN R. WEBSTER of Rockingham.
 - Sixth District—J. A. LOCKHART of Anson.
 - Seventh District—LEE S. OVERMAN of Rowan.
 - Eighth District—R. A. DOUGHTON of Alleghany.
 - Ninth District—J. D. MURPHY of Buncombe.
- Permanent Organization and Rules.**
- First District—A. O. GAYLORD of Plymouth.
 - Second District—W. E. DANIELS of Hatteras.
 - Third District—S. O. MIDDLETON of Duplin.
 - Fifth District—SAMUEL A. WEBB of Vance.
 - Sixth District—R. A. MORROW of Union.
 - Seventh District—THOS. P. BAILEY of Davie.
 - Eighth District—E. T. LOVELL of Watauga.
 - Ninth District—J. T. RAY of Macon.
- At 1:30 a motion was made to adjourn until 2:30 p. m. in order to give the committee an opportunity to report. The motion prevailed and the convention adjourned.

(Continued on Second Page.)