IT IS ESSENTIAL TO ADOPT THE AMENDMENT

The Intelligent Public Sentiment of the Country Will Sustain it.

CLEARLY CONSTITUTIONAL

WHITE SUPREMACY CAN BE MADE PERMANENT ONLY BY ITS RATIFICATION.

IT DISFRANCHISES NO WHITE VOTER

Restriction of the Suffrage of the Mass of Ignorant Negroes Necessary to Preserve the Civilization of the State.

The action of the caucus in agreeing upon the Constitutional amendment to be submitted at the next general election has been universally approved.

When it has passed both Houses by the necessary three fifths majority, there will be congratulation and rejoicing all over the State.

ADMIRABLE IN EVERY RESPECT.

Being asked yesterday his views, Chairman Simmons said:

“I have been absent from the city for a few days, and have only seen the completed text of the amendment this morning. I regard it as admirable in every respect. It will, in my judgment, accomplish the purpose which the mass of the white people of the State have in view in asking the Legislature to submit an amendment to the constitution to the people.

“I am confident that the amendment of slavery. This crime ended in the greatest tragedy of the ages. It was the pretext for a war which poured out the blood of heroes who themselves had not been responsible for the crime. When the slave was emancipated, and the horrible war was ended, it was hoped—but in vain—that this was the end of the tragedy. But the crime of slavery has had its counterpart in this century when he, at the point of the bayonet, was clothed with suffrage for which he was unfitted and unprepared. Armed with this weapon he has been enabled under the direction of white men to tear down the temple of our liberties, and well nigh destroyed all of our institutions which required centuries of courage and sacrifice, thought and wisdom of the white man to construct. If slavery was a crime, the disfranchisement of the ignorant slave was as great—if not a greater—crime.

Unless the amendment proposed, or one equally as good, is submitted to the people that they may blot out this iniquity, then the struggle of 1868 was fought in vain. This grave question must now be settled, and settled without delay. This amendment should be submitted to the people with all reasonable promptness, and at a time when they can be permitted to vote upon it separate and distinct from any question arising in a National campaign. It must not be embarrassed and beclouded with National issues and policies. Let the people vote upon it, and let every patriot in the land who loves his country, rally to its support, and make the fight of his life for its adoption—strike once again for his altars and his fires—his home and his native land.

B. F. LONG.

LEGALIZED PRIMARIES SHOULD FOLLOW THE AMENDMENT.

(Greenville Reflector.)

Knowing that Governor Jarvis takes an interest in public and party matters, and that he does not hesitate to make known his opinions we called on him today for an interview and asked him this question:

“We see the party papers are discussing legalized primaries, and that you are reported to have said that you favored them. Do you favor them and what effect do you think they would have upon the future of the Democratic
people.

"I am confident that the amendment will be ratified by a decided majority. Its adoption will secure the permanent ascendency in the State of the white people, and this paramount object cannot be accomplished in any other way.

"The Democratic party promised the people white supremacy in the late campaign, and it was upon that promise above all others that the party won the signal victory of November the 8th, and I am thoroughly convinced that a failure to keep this promise would be disastrous to the party. Under the amendment no white man will be disfranchised, no matter how poor or ignorant he may be, and such negroes as are qualified to exercise the suffrage, or who may hereafter qualify themselves to exercise it will be permitted to enjoy it.

"The best interest of the State requires that this restriction should be imposed upon this race whose incompetency for the suffrage has become a menace to its welfare.

"The intelligent public sentiment of his country will sustain us in the determination to permanently eliminate his mass of ignorance from the privilege of suffrage.

"I have no doubt about the constitutionality of the measure as agreed upon by the caucus. In a legal sense it is no discrimination against the ignorant negro. It simply recognizes a difference in mental and intellectual capacity—difference which is well known by every well-informed student of racial qualities and characteristics.

"The adoption of this amendment means a new epoch in the history of North Carolina progress. It will inspire confidence, both within and without the State in its future which nothing else has so possibly inspire. We have reached that point in the history of our development as a State when nothing else is necessary to insure the greatness of its future, except the certainty of wise and just internal administration of public affairs.

"The people of North Carolina are to be congratulated upon having elected a Legislature such as the present, whose consideration of this and other germane public questions has demonstrated its capacity to deal with great public questions with wisdom, conservatism and a signal discretion and patriotism. The present Legislature is undoubtedly a great and wise deliberative body—the have upon the future of the Democratic party?

"Governor Jarvis said: I am strongly in favor of legalized primaries in which the Democratic people can make their own nominations from the highest office to be chosen to the lowest. I believe in the rule of the people in party management as well as in government administration. When the people make their nominations they stand by their work. We had an illustration of this last year. The nominations in the great campaign of 1898 were as a rule the work of the people, and I attribute our sweeping victory largely to this fact. I know of no better way to insure the continued success of the Democratic party than for it to keep close to the people. I do not charge that our party organization had adopted machine methods prior to our defeat in 1894, or that there is any danger of it in the future, but I do say that with legalized primaries machine methods are impossible.

"The Democratic party is preparing to go before the people on a proposition to amend the Constitution. With it there ought to go also an assurance that a law has been passed by that party which absolutely gives the white people the control of the party proposing this amendment. I believe it will give strength to the amendment and the party proposing it. The fact that years ago there was a bitter canvass in South Carolina in these primary elections ought not to be taken as an argument with us against them. We have no such conditions in this State as they had there. Then, too, it should be noted that although they had that bitterness the Democracy never lost the State.

"In expressing these views, I do not forget the fact that many able, earnest Democrats—men who are as good as I am—do not favor these primaries. It is an honest difference of opinion."

THE AMENDMENT IS MODERATE

To the Editor: Suffrage is not a national right and the Constitution has always limited its exercise in North Carolina. The question of "Free Suffrage" was not even a political issue in this State until the Reidsville campaign of 1848. In the convention of 1868 John W. Graham, and Plato Durham spoke for the Democratic party in a minority report of the Committee on Suffrage and Eligibility to Office. They said, "We do not regard the right to vote as natu-
The following short views have been furnished by request:

IT IS OF VITAL IMPORTANCE.

To the Editor: I am very glad that the compromise was made on the proposed amendment to the Constitution, fixing the limit for registration at A.D. 1869. It is not likely that it would have stood the test of constitutionality.

It seems to me that the result of the caucus discussion ought to be satisfactory to all Democrats. It certainly is a matter of vital importance to the State that there shall be no further possibility of negro domination, and the proposed amendment seems to offer the only permanent relief. I trust it will pass both Houses in an overwhelming vote, and I feel confident, if it does, that the people will ratify its action by a great majority.

Yours truly,

A. M. WADDELL.

NECESSARY TO GARNER THE RESULT OF 1868.

To the Editor: In answer to your request for my opinion in regard to the Constitutional amendment which the Legislature proposes to submit to the people, I regret my inability to express myself fully upon the question, because of pressing engagements in court now in session here.

The faults of others in another century imposed upon the South the星座

All Baking Powder
Pure
Efficien and wholesome

Henderson, February 10, 1899.
It is Essential to Adopt the Amendment.
Thomas M. Pittman.

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