

VOTE FOR HARRY D. CALHOUN A Native of The District and THE FARMERS' CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS

SPEECH HON CHAS. L. BARTLETT OF GEORGIA WHO VOTED AGAINST THE ADOPTION OF THE BRISTOW AMENDMENT.

Mr Bartlett said in part: "I propose to stand by the Democratic party but above all I propose to stand by that determination we made through the trying years of the reconstruction period and have kept through all the years inviolable to the white supremacy and the Caucasian control of our section and now in this hour when our party associates will subject us to like dangers, I repeat:

"Lord God of Hosts be with us yet.
Lest we forget, Lest we forget."

As a boy and even after I grew to manhood I have seen elections conducted beneath the bayonets of United States troops, by United States Marshals, and Federal supervisors and returning boards. I experienced the nightmare and horror of those days. Be that as it may, Mr Speaker, we of the South shall go on in the future as we have in the past in spite of reconstruction and its infamous results, in spite of the Federal election law, we shall go on in the future as we have in the past devoted to our principles of local self government and the supremacy of the Anglo-Saxon race."

WARNING IN 1833.

John C. Calhoun. On States Rights.

He said in part, "The general government guarantees a Republican form of government to the States, a power which hereafter, if not rigidly restricted to the objects intended by the Constitution, is destined to be a pretext to interfere with our political affairs, and Domestic Institution in a manner infinitely more dangerous, than any other power which has ever been exercised on the part of the general government.

"To this it requires no stretch of imagination to see the danger which must one day come, if not vigorously watched. At the rapid rate with which this Government is advancing in power, a time will come, and that not far distant, when petitions will be received from the quarter to which I "allude" for "protection", and unless opposed by united and firm resistance its ultimate effect will be to drive the white population from the Atlantic States.

WHAT THE LEGISLATURE OF SOUTH CAROLINA WANTED AND ADOPTED

Resolutions Adopted by the Legislature of South Carolina in 1911 in Regard to the Election of United States Senate by a Vote of the People.

SECTION 1. That it is the sense of the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina that the Constitution of the United States relative to the election of United States Senators be so amended as to provide for their election by a direct vote of the people of each State.

SECTION 2. That a copy of this resolution be furnished each member of Congress from South Carolina.

In the House,
Columbia, S. C., January 24th, 1911.

REVIVAL OF NEGRO INFLUENCE

The Columbia State of June 13th, 1912. Editorially Says:

"The nomination of a Republican candidate by negro votes at Chicago and the obligations that it will entail upon the Republican party will serve to warn the Democrats, and especially those of the border States that the race question has been revived as a source of political danger."

"The exaltation of the negro at Chicago will cause the white Democrats everywhere to close up their ranks. The attempts to enact force bills have not been forgotten."

South Carolina's Position.

In its article of adoption of the Federal Constitution the State of South Carolina specifically used this language:

Whereas it is essential to the preservation of the rights reserved to the several States and the freedom of the people under the operation of a general government that the right of prescribing the manner, time, and places of holding the elections to the Federal Legislature should be forever inseparably annexed to the sovereignty of the several States, this convention doth declare that the same ought to remain to all posterity a perpetual and fundamental right in the local, exclusive and interference of the General Government, except in cases where the legislatures of the States shall refuse or neglect to perform and fulfill the same according to the tenor of said Constitution.

SPEECH OF THE HON THOMAS U. SISSON OF MISSISSIPPI WHO VOTED AGAINST THE ADOPTION OF THE BRISTOW AMENDMENT

He said in part "Let us examine a moment gentlemen and see what the Bristow amendment does. If adopted Congress can appoint officers to take charge of the registration books of the State, and determine who may register and who may not register under the State laws. Congress can appoint officers to hold the election and allow those to vote whom these officers in their discretion should decide has the right. These Federal officers of election will count the votes, and make certificates of election. Every Congressman and every Senator who holds the certificate of election will hold it at the hands of those Federal officers. IF THE STATE ELECTION SHOULD HAPPEN ON THE SAME DAY UNDER THE STATE CONSTITUTION THEN THE FEDERAL OFFICERS COULD HOLD IN THEIR HANDS THE ELECTION MACHINERY AND ACTUALLY CONTROL OUR STATE ELECTIONS.

I recall how the people of the South prayed when Mr Lodge of Massachusetts introduced the Force bill, I recollect as a young man how we listened night and day at the telegraph office for news of the result, I recall how a Senator from my own State, Who has passed away, Senator George, spoke a part of three days against the bill, and I recollect how they telegraphed Sen. Stewart the wires were quivering and vibrating with intelligence, that Senator was on his way to the Capitol although he left a sick bed at his home to come, and when Senator Stewart, under the influence of Governor Foote's daughter, that good Mississippi woman who nursed him in his sickness, and who hurried on a special train from the west to Washington; and that Great Republican when he reached the Senate cast his vote against the Force bill and killed it I recollect the rejoicing all over the South."

May Be Dragged Into It.

The Baltimore and Philadelphia Record fear several of the Southern States may reject the Bristow Amendment, because of the fear of the federal supervision of Elections Clauses—Literary Digest. However if three fourth of the States in the Union ratify it, the States objecting will be dragged into the mess regardless.

Senator Joseph F. Johnston, of Alabama says: Mr President:

I will vote against the Bristow Amendment. I have witnessed elections in my State where armed United States Troops were assembled at the polls, and where U. S. Supervision and deputy marshals were potential with results. I never want to see it again. If we are now to surrender our rights to choose Senators free from Federal Control, in order to obtain a direct vote by the people. I shall prefer no change to be made. Senators, who really want this resolution adopted may be able to explain their course but it will require the multiplication of many words.

Hon Ed W Saunders of Virginia, says:
"I would like to ask my friends on the other side of the House and for that matter some of my friends on this side, why is it that they reiterate the assertion that they have no apprehension that the time will ever come again when deputy marshals, or Federal Soldiers will attend the elections for members of this body, they say that these things have passed away, never to return, and yet they insist upon retaining in the Federal Constitution that provision upon which, and upon which alone, rest the authority to order the interference with the orderly conduct of elections in the State."

"Why then insist upon the retention of a provision affording a power which it is stoutly insisted will never be exercised."

A NEGRO TO RUN FOR U. S. SENATOR FROM MISS.

Washington, May 28.—For the first time in many years a negro occupied a seat on the floor of the House to-day. As a result Southern Democrats were very much agitated. Under the rules of the House the negro was entitled to the privilege of the floor. The man was John R. Lynch of Natches, Miss., who is now a paymaster in the army and who represented the Third Mississippi district in the House in the Forty-third, Forty-fourth and Forty-seventh Congresses. He was also temporary chairman of the Republican National convention in 1884, which nominated James G. Blaine for President. Representative Ben Humphries now represents the Third Mississippi district, but he did not welcome his predecessor to-day. Lynch occupied a seat and remained in the House about an hour.

Lynch appeared at the Capitol shortly after the House convened and presented himself at the main entrance to the chamber, asking admission. He was stopped by Doorkeeper Heartzell of Georgia. Lynch remained at the door while Heartzell rushed in to Speaker Clark to ask what he should do under the circumstances. The Speaker called Representative Sisson of Mississippi to the rostrum and asked him if Mississippi had ever been represented in Congress by a negro named John R. Lynch. Mr Sisson recalled the services of Lynch and the Speaker issued a pass authorizing Lynch to enter.

While Lynch sat in the rear of the hall talking with several old Republican members it was noised among the Democrats that the former Mississippi Congressman was in Washington laying plans to run for the United States Senate from Mississippi just as soon as the constitutional amendment for the direct election of Senators is ratified by the States. It is the contention of Southern Democrats that the ratification of the amendment in the form that it has been passed by Congress will result in the enfranchisement of the negroes who have been disfranchised in the Southern States by the operation of the "grandfathers clause." There are more negroes in Mississippi than in any other Southern State, and if they should be enfranchised it is expected by the Southern Democrats they might easily elect the United States Senators from that State.

The rumor of Lynch's purpose to avail himself of this opportunity to win a seat in the United States Senate created excitement among the Southern members.

LETTER FROM J. G. ANDERSON, FATHER OF THE ROCK HILL PLAN

Rock Hill, S. C.

HARRY D. CALHOUN,
Dear Mr Calhoun:— I notice you are doing great work in Barnwell County persuading the farmers to cut their cotton acreage this year, and I wish to thank you for your splendid work. If I had a half dozen Calhouns, or even a less number in every county in the South, I would bet two to one that we would raise the price of cotton to 15 cents within thirty days with all ease.
(Signed) J. G. Anderson.