

BROAD AX

HEW TO THE LINE.

Vol. I.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, SEPTEMBER 7, 1895.

No. 2.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET

For United States Senators:
JOSEPH LAWLINS, of Salt Lake.
MOSES TETCHER, of Cache.

For Governor:
JOHN TAINE, of Salt Lake.

For Congressman:
B. HOBERTS, of Davis.

For Judges of the Supreme Court:
THOMAS LONEY, of Weber,
RICHARD YOUNG, of Salt Lake,
SAMUEL THURMAN, of Utah.

For Secretary of State:
FISHER HARRIS, of Salt Lake.

For Attorney-General:
A. JEBER, of Weber.

For Treasurer:
ALMA GENWOOD, of Millard.

For Auditor:
GUY GILSON, of Sanpete.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction:
KARL MAESER, of Utah.

SALAKE COUNTY.

For Members of the State Senate:
PABE WILLIAMS,
GEORGE WHITTAKER,
JOSEPH RAWLINS,
CHARLES SAVAGE,
OSCAR MOYLE.

For Members of the House of Representatives:
DAVE ALLEN,
BULL WELLS,
JOHN MURPHY,
HENRY ENNION,
HENRY WALLACE,
CHAS. W. PENROSE,
ORR MILLER,
CHAS. J. PENCE,
JOSEPH TAYLOR,
ADAM PIERS.

For Superintendent of Schools:
G. VAN CUTT.

TO REST LABOR.

We don't say a word to the workingmen of our city. It was decreed here many thousand years ago "man should earn his bread by the sweat of his brow." Thus spoke the Divine voice, and thus it has and will be for all time to come it was a wise and proper plan for the happiness and welfare of kind. Neither idleness or sloth tend to produce a great or good man; both the extremely rich and the abject poor are a curse to the world, and neither, we follow the Divine commandment for their bread, and this is the reason why there is so much poverty and suffering in our land. The burden of these two extremes is upon the shoulders of the honest laborer. Both have to be supported by the honest laborer, and a heavy burden indeed is the class "who toil not but are arrayed in glory and in luxury. Their vast accumulations of wealth have drop by drop

from the beads of sweat which fall from the brow of the honest toiler, whose labor is his wealth.

There is another law of nature sanctioned by the same great Law-giver, that "the laborer is worthy of his hire," which in modern days, in this land of ours, seems to be repealed.

Since Republican misrule in this country, it is a truth, that the rich are getting richer and the poor are getting poorer. Prosperity with the laborer is not what he can earn, but how much is he able to save out of his earnings. If a man can earn one dollar per day and save twenty cents out of each day's earnings, is he not better off than if he earns two dollars per day and is compelled to spend it all to subsist? All this talk about the high wages brought about by Republican rule, is the veriest rot, when considered by the result. One example, which admits of no doubtful construction, is the stupendous increase of millionaires and paupers; thus showing the unequal distribution of the wealth of this country. While the laboring man received more pay in name for a day's work, yet it required all of it, and even more, to support himself and family, by reason of the advance in the cost of living, so that after twenty-five years of constant and honest effort, he finds his condition no better than it was in the beginning. The statement that the laboring man prospered during the Republican régime, is false and misleading; it is imagination only; if it were true that their condition had improved during the last thirty years, why is it that when a panic, a strike or a lock-out comes, that there is so much suffering among these classes? If prosperity had been following them for so long a time, they could withstand a short period of suspension from their daily earnings without distress. We all know that as soon as these people are out of employment, they suffer, and their wants are supplied by taxing the community or those who still have a job; thus showing that the prosperity of the honest toiler was not what the Republican politician and statesman claim.

The Republican party is the friend of corporations, of trusts, of combines, of high taxes and increased salaries to office holders, and hence it is the natural foe of the laboring and producing classes. It has fed the toilers of the nation on honeyed words and broken promises, until the poor whites and blacks are reduced to a bondage

more servile than existed "before the war."

Is it not time the people should assert their manhood, and wipe from our land the last vestige of the oppressor of honest labor? Let us return to Democratic simplicity and economy, and then will labor be justly rewarded, and be enabled to get a home, and a few dollars for old age, before the struggle of life is over. Let the new State of Utah start aright. Vote only for those men for office who will legislate to the interest of honest labor.

LINCOLN'S SPEECH.

MR. LINCOLN himself said in his famous joint debate with Stephen A. Douglas, Esq., on September 18, 1858, seven years before his death: "I am not nor ever have been in favor of bringing about in anyway the social and political equality of the white and black races. I am not nor ever have been in favor of making voters or jurors of negroes, nor of qualifying them to hold office nor to marrying with white people, and I will say in addition to this that there is a physical difference between the white and black races which I believe will forever forbid the two races living together on terms of social and political equality."

If any of Mr. Lincoln's friends, after reading this famous speech—if they are honest with themselves, and if they have no desire to pull the wool over the colored people's eyes by claiming that Mr. Lincoln should be considered the only friend and benefactor of our race, then they must admit that he never was their friend. The Republican politicians, demagogues and orators, both great and small, have continued to praise, extol and to laud Mr. Lincoln to the heavens, and for the last thirty years they have tried to instil into the minds of the colored race that if Mr. Lincoln had not appeared above the political horizon that all of our race would still be remaining in bondage; and all the Republicans claim and maintain that we must forever feel thankful to them for our liberty and freedom, and that the colored race should and ought to fall down upon their knees and worship them forever and forever. But all the world knows Mr. Lincoln didn't regard the colored man as being entitled to liberty and freedom, and as being on equality with white people. In turning over the pages of past history we fail to find where any of the ne-

gro's enemies have ever delivered a more malignant and scurrilous speech than this famous one which he delivered on September 18th, 1858.

PROSPERITY WITH A VENGEANCE.

"The history of Greensburg, Kiowa county, Kansas, is the common history of the boom town. Eight years ago, when Kansas was reveling in its mushroom growth, Greensburg was a thriving town of 2,700 inhabitants. Its enthusiastic citizens were glowing in the prosperous career that awaited it, and the most conservative saw a population of 5,000 in the near future. Lands worth \$15 per acre were plotted and sold for \$900 per acre. The city was bonded for \$15,000 to put in water works and an electric light plant, another \$10,000 was added to the indebtedness for the purpose of erecting a school building, and the people had a thousand dollars or more to vote to any and every enterprise that came along. Finally the bubble was punctured—the boom flattened; crops failed, and people began to seek other climes, until today the place contains but 123 persons, and they are not property owners. The value of real estate went down and taxes went up, until lots with houses on them that cost from \$1,000 to \$2,000 each were sold for \$15! The purchasers were farmers and the buildings were moved to their prairie farms to supplant dugouts. So perishes Greensburg, and thus many a Kansas town has been wiped from the map."—Exchange.

The foregoing is a true illustration of Republican prosperity. Not only has the state of Kansas suffered from Republican boom and extravagance, but its blighting effect reaches all over the United States. The boasted prosperity we have been having for thirty years past, is to a large extent a dream—the same kind of material out of which air castles are constructed. The example of this Kansas town should be an object lesson to the voters of Utah, and cause them to return to the counsel of our fathers.

Owing to the fact of having to go to press so early this week, the BROAD AX cannot review at length the action of the great Democratic convention, but next week we will give our many readers a glimpse of its glory.

Read the BROAD AX and pass it to your friends.