

The BROAD AX

HEW TO THE LINE.

VOL. I.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, OCTOBER 25, 1895.

No. 9.

MR. LINCOLN AND THE COLORED PEOPLE.

SEVERAL weeks ago we published in the BROAD AX an extract from Mr. Lincoln's speech, delivered September, 1858, wherein he showed his race prejudice and hostility to the negro. Since then several of the Utah newspapers and a number of gentlemen of this city, have called into question the correctness of our conclusions. As a further proof that this distinguished President and the Republican party generally did not care for the abolition of slavery, we publish the following letter, which speaks for itself:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, Aug. 22, 1862.

"Hon. Horace Greeley:

"DEAR SIR.—I have just read yours of the 19th inst., addressed to myself through the *New York Tribune*. If there be in it any statements or assumptions of fact which I may know to be erroneous, I do not now and here controvert them.

"If there be any inferences which I may believe to be falsely drawn, I do not now and here argue them.

"If there be perceptible in it an impatient and dictatorial tone, I waive it in deference to an old friend, whose heart I have always supposed to be right.

"As to the policy I 'seem to be pursuing,' as you say, I have not meant to leave anyone in doubt. I would save the Union. I would save it in the shortest way under the Constitution.

"The sooner the national authority can be restored, the nearer the Union will be the Union as it was. If there be those who would not save the Union unless they could at the same time save slavery, I do not agree with them. If there be those who would not save the Union unless they could at the same time destroy slavery, I do not agree with them. My paramount object is to save the Union, and not either to save or destroy slavery.

"If I could save the Union without freeing any slaves, I would do it—if I could save it by freeing all the slaves, I would do it, and if I could do it by freeing some and leaving others, I would also do that. What I do about slavery and the colored race, I do because I believe it helps to save this Union; and what I forbear, I forbear because I do not believe it would help to save the Union. I shall do less whenever I shall believe what I am doing hurts the cause; and I shall do more whenever I believe doing more will help the cause.

"I shall try to correct errors when shown to be errors; and I shall accept new views as fast as they shall appear to be true views.

"I have here stated my purpose according to my views of official duty; and I intend no modification

of my oft-expressed personal wish that all men everywhere could be free.

"Yours,
"A. LINCOLN."

The above letter is taken *verbatim* from *The American Conflict*, Vol. II, page 250, by Horace Greeley. It was written in reply to the letter from Mr. Greeley, in which the President was severely criticized for not declaring the slaves all free, and contained a deep insinuation that the President was subserving to the interests of slaveholding.

The author, on the next page of the same volume, says:

"It is a Pope's bull against the comet," suggested the President. "So the President hesitated, demurred and resisted."

The preliminary proclamation of Mr. Lincoln, issued on the twenty-second day of September, 1862, informed the people of the rebellious states, that unless they submitted to the authority of the Federal government, the blacks would be set free on January 1st, 1863; and that if all or any portion of the said states should thus submit, the proposed proclamation would not apply to them. This is the fair and legal construction of the language used.

The proclamation itself, issued January 1st, 1863, especially excepted large portions of several seceded states, and also omitted Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Delaware and Maryland, where slavery existed at the very time, to the same extent as in the more southern states.

This proves conclusively to our mind, the statement we have often made, that "the slaves gained their freedom through the fortunes of war, and not from any design on the part of the Republican party, even on January 1st, 1863."

In this article we do not desire to detract anything from the greatness of President Lincoln. That he was honest, patriotic, wise and consistent, we heartily believe. He was a kind-hearted man, and one of the greatest of our honored presidents. But we have simply quoted from history, and the records show that Mr. Lincoln was not an Abolitionist, and is not entitled to the credit of destroying slavery by design, or from his exalted opinion of the colored people. If he were living today he would not claim the distinction, as he was too honest a man to wear a wreath of glory that did not rightfully belong to him.

Thus again we say, that as time goes on, and the passions and prejudices of the civil war cool down, it becomes more and more apparent that the negro has been the political football of the Republican party for the past thirty years. It is now the duty of the colored people to shake off this incubus of ignorance and sentiment, and read the history of the past with an impartial judgment and act as intelligent, progressive American citizens.

inations in Chicago, have since gained national prominence. Mc was one of Carter Harrison's political proteges. On the west side of Chicago, where the great population of Chicago is, he advocated the nomination of a workingman—Hon. Frank Lawler—to represent the workingmen's interests in Congress, as against the powerful orator, and man of great influence, the Hon. John F. Finerty. This fight is a memorable one in the political history of Chicago, the more so because Lawler's chances of victory over



P. W. McCaffrey.

THE above cut of Mr. P. W. McCaffrey, by those who know him, will be pronounced a good one. It shows a well-balanced head, a face of great determination, and just such a man who, in his own particular way, will always be looked up to as an excellent leader, his leadership comprising the traits of firmness, consideration and the very acme of geniality. In a word, he perfects his own plans, and will be driven into line by no man.

Mr. McCaffrey first saw the light of day in Dundee, Scotland, upon July 30th, 1839. His parents were not wealthy, but they managed to give him a very liberal education. From boyhood he had a great desire to travel, and had his mind fixed, as a start, upon America. He landed in New York before he was eighteen years of age, alone, a stranger in a strange land. There he engaged in mercantile pursuits until 1881, and, in addition to the cultivation of business habits, he received a valuable insight into practical politics, not alone in New York City, but also the village across the river—Brooklyn. The year 1887 found him in Chicago. His political experience there, as an organizer of workingmen, made him prominent. Men whom he advanced by obtaining for them certain political nom-

such a man as Finerty were considered very small. However, Lawler "got there."

Just after this great political fight, Mr. McCaffrey, through the sickness and death of his wife, decided—so as to drown the associations daily arising before him—to go to Kansas City, then one of the most booming cities in the West. There he embarked in the real estate and hotel business, working as manager, for three years, for the well known firm of Messrs. James Morton & Sons, of Kansas City. A man that can hold down a position in the great firm of Morton & Sons for three years can never be called unreliable; because Morton & Sons will engage no one except he is strictly business, being business men of the first water themselves.

Leaving Kansas City he landed in Denver in 1890, and accepted the position of steward in the Markham hotel. In Denver he never took any prominent part in politics. He made several speeches but that was all.

Mr. McCaffrey arrived in Salt Lake City in 1891. His political career here is well known. His present position, as general manager of the United Workingmen's Democratic clubs, is an evidence of his ability as a leader, and they are determined to stay by him until sunset of the 5th day of November next.