

WHEN ABETTED

Between Copperheads and Savage Republican Radicals He Almost Missed Re-election—It Was the People Who Saved the Day

By FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

(Copyright, 1908, by Frederic J. Haskin.) Washington, Sept. 10.—It is difficult for this generation, acknowledging Abraham Lincoln as one of the greatest of men and as the greatest leader of the Republican party, to realize the fact that he won his re-nomination and reelection to the presidency in 1864 over the greatest obstacles. Practically every leader in the Republican party was opposed to Lincoln's re-nomination. The only prominent name in the country believed Lincoln could not defeat General McClellan if he were re-nominated. But the people of the whole north rose up in their might, ran rough-shod over the politicians and instructed their delegates to vote for "Old Abe."

Months after the nomination was made it seemed certain that McClellan would be elected. The Republican campaign leaders gave up hope and Lincoln himself admitted defeat. Two months before the election the tide turned the other way, thanks to Democratic blunder and a victory won by the union armies in the south.

The "Union" Party if You Please.
The Democratic party had been a wonderful power in the country for 60 years. It had been more powerful in the north than in the south for a goodly portion of that six decades. It was too strong in the north to die in a brief four years. So greatly did the Republican organization fear it, notwithstanding its own condition, that the Republican leaders deliberately abused their party name and called a national "Union" convention to meet at Baltimore early in June. The "Union" party it was that re-nominated Lincoln, not the Republican.

War Peace Democrats.
The Democrats of the states remaining in the union were divided into two camps—war Democrats and peace Democrats. Both factions were rather free with their criticism of Lincoln's administration, but neither could say the hard things that the radical Republicans were saying. The "peace" Democrats were those who believed in letting the southern states go, or in anything to bring peace. They were all accused, and many were guilty, of being in sympathy with the confederates. They were the "dough-faces" who had supported Pierce and Buchanan and Breckinridge in the past. They were not the hated and despised "Copperheads." One of the more pleasant Republican campaign songs of the period was:

"Of all the factious men we've seen,
Existing now or long since dead,
No one was ever known so mean,
As him we call a Copperhead."
A draft-evading Copperhead,
A rebel-aiding Copperhead,
A scowling, stammering, howling, pan-
dering,
Vicious, states-rights Copperhead."

Between Copperhead and Radical.
If the Copperheads were hated, they were not so dangerous to Lincoln politically as the "radicals" of his own party. He knew where to place the Copperheads, but he had to fight the radicals like Fremont, Thad Stevens, Ben Wade and others of that ilk who were opposed to him because he would not agree to the confiscation of all private property in the south. It was even more difficult for Lincoln to meet the determined opposition of men like Salmon P. Chase, William H. Sewall and Edwin M. Stanton, who held him in ill-concealed contempt. And it was painful to Lincoln to see men like Horace Greeley and Charles Sumner openly oppose his re-nomination on the ground that he could not possibly be elected.

The radical Republicans held a national mass convention at Cleveland the week in advance of the "Union" convention at Baltimore. John C. Fremont was nominated for president and John Cook was vice-president, and the platform declared for the confiscation of all property in the confederate states. There were comparative few prominent leaders in the convention, but it was the purpose to influence the Baltimore convention to a radical stand. Lincoln had already been nominated, in fact, because more than two-thirds of the delegates to Baltimore had been instructed to vote for him. However, the doubt Lincoln, the people believed in "Honest Abe."

Why Lincoln Chose Johnson.
Assured of his own re-nomination, Lincoln set about the task of getting a war Democrat and a southerner for his running mate. Andrew Johnson of Tennessee was nominated. Johnson personally conducted the campaign for his selection. He wanted to get the support of the war Democrats and he wanted to have a southerner on the ticket because of its effect in Europe. Lincoln held to the belief that secession was unconstitutional and that the 11 states of the confederacy were not legally out of the union. If it had not been for this belief at the beginning of the war the north would have taken Horace Greeley's advice to "let the wayward sisters separate in peace."

The Baltimore convention held to Lincoln's ideas. Thaddeus Stevens was there fighting against every movement to endorse the Lincoln policy of reconstruction, contending that the seceded states were actually and legally out of the union, and that they who remained should be treated as conquered territory. Stevens was defeated at every turn in the Baltimore convention. But his opposition to Lincoln's policy and the re-nomination of Andrew Johnson was not ended.

One of Lincoln's Grimest Jokes.
Nearly three months after he was nominated, Lincoln and his advisers reached the conclusion that McClellan, already agreed upon as the Democratic nominee, would win the election. On August 10 he wrote and signed a paper, which he sealed and delivered to the secretary of the navy, Gideon Welles, with instructions not to open it until after the election. This paper read: "This morning, as for some days past, it seems exceedingly probable that another nomination will not be re-elected. Then it was necessary to co-operate with the president and to save the union between the election and the inauguration, as he will have secured his election on such grounds that he cannot possibly save it afterward."
McClellan's Fatal Blunder.
Six days later, on August 29, the Democratic National convention met at Chicago. General McClellan was nominated for president and George H. Pendleton of Ohio for vice-president. Then it made the fatal mistake of declaring the war to be a failure. McClellan at the same time came the news that Atlanta had fallen and that Union victories in Virginia. General McClellan hastened to repudiate that portion of the platform, but it was in vain. The Confederacy was crumbling, and the people turned to Lincoln.

gave him 56,000 majority in New York City. Lincoln, 218; McClellan, 21.
Greely in the New York Tribune heartily supported Lincoln and denounced McClellan as a traitor. But at the same time he said that no one would pretend to think Mr. Lincoln a great man. The New York Herald thought the choice between "Old Abe" and "Little Mac" was a choice between evils, not between excellences. For a time during the heat of the campaign it appeared that Lincoln had no friends among the leaders and the newspapers. Carping critics dissected his every act. But the great mass of the people were for him. When the election was over he had carried twenty-two of the twenty-five states which voted, receiving 213 electoral votes to McClellan's 21. McClellan carried only New Jersey, Kentucky and Delaware.

Savagery of the Radicals.
Tennessee and Louisiana both held elections and were carried for Lincoln. He wished to have their votes accepted and counted, acting on the theory that they were never legally out of the union. But the forces of Stevens and Wade were too strong for him. They contrived congress and passed a joint resolution excluding the votes of the two states. Lincoln signed it with great reluctance but he could not afford a break with congress at that time. All during the campaign the enemies of Lincoln were circulating stories that the president would withdraw from the race if both Republicans and Democrats could agree upon a peace candidate. The absurdity of such a rumor didn't kill it, strange as it may seem, and many radical Republicans hated Lincoln for that. Lincoln's firm opposition to any scheme for the punishment of the South by confiscation, his earnest desire to pay for the slaves emancipated, and his determination to meet the south half-way in a peace agreement, infuriated the radicals.

McClellan's Kentucky Deal.
Serious charges were made against McClellan during the campaign. He was attacked for his inactivity while at the head of the army, and his warfare on the "rebels" was characterized as "so gentle, so considerate, so languid" that the south had been relieved from command. An alleged agreement entered into between McClellan and General Simon Bolivar Buckner to keep out the Confederates. After that, when Kentucky's position became untenable, McClellan sent troops into the state. The bitterness of that political campaign has operated to prevent a military career, perhaps, but for the most part it is forgotten. The average man reads nothing but military history for the period of 1861-5.

War Peace Democrats.
The Democrats of the states remaining in the union were divided into two camps—war Democrats and peace Democrats. Both factions were rather free with their criticism of Lincoln's administration, but neither could say the hard things that the radical Republicans were saying. The "peace" Democrats were those who believed in letting the southern states go, or in anything to bring peace. They were all accused, and many were guilty, of being in sympathy with the confederates. They were the "dough-faces" who had supported Pierce and Buchanan and Breckinridge in the past. They were not the hated and despised "Copperheads." One of the more pleasant Republican campaign songs of the period was:

"Of all the factious men we've seen,
Existing now or long since dead,
No one was ever known so mean,
As him we call a Copperhead."
A draft-evading Copperhead,
A rebel-aiding Copperhead,
A scowling, stammering, howling, pan-
dering,
Vicious, states-rights Copperhead."

Between Copperhead and Radical.
If the Copperheads were hated, they were not so dangerous to Lincoln politically as the "radicals" of his own party. He knew where to place the Copperheads, but he had to fight the radicals like Fremont, Thad Stevens, Ben Wade and others of that ilk who were opposed to him because he would not agree to the confiscation of all private property in the south. It was even more difficult for Lincoln to meet the determined opposition of men like Salmon P. Chase, William H. Sewall and Edwin M. Stanton, who held him in ill-concealed contempt. And it was painful to Lincoln to see men like Horace Greeley and Charles Sumner openly oppose his re-nomination on the ground that he could not possibly be elected.

The radical Republicans held a national mass convention at Cleveland the week in advance of the "Union" convention at Baltimore. John C. Fremont was nominated for president and John Cook was vice-president, and the platform declared for the confiscation of all property in the confederate states. There were comparative few prominent leaders in the convention, but it was the purpose to influence the Baltimore convention to a radical stand. Lincoln had already been nominated, in fact, because more than two-thirds of the delegates to Baltimore had been instructed to vote for him. However, the doubt Lincoln, the people believed in "Honest Abe."

Why Lincoln Chose Johnson.
Assured of his own re-nomination, Lincoln set about the task of getting a war Democrat and a southerner for his running mate. Andrew Johnson of Tennessee was nominated. Johnson personally conducted the campaign for his selection. He wanted to get the support of the war Democrats and he wanted to have a southerner on the ticket because of its effect in Europe. Lincoln held to the belief that secession was unconstitutional and that the 11 states of the confederacy were not legally out of the union. If it had not been for this belief at the beginning of the war the north would have taken Horace Greeley's advice to "let the wayward sisters separate in peace."

The Baltimore convention held to Lincoln's ideas. Thaddeus Stevens was there fighting against every movement to endorse the Lincoln policy of reconstruction, contending that the seceded states were actually and legally out of the union, and that they who remained should be treated as conquered territory. Stevens was defeated at every turn in the Baltimore convention. But his opposition to Lincoln's policy and the re-nomination of Andrew Johnson was not ended.

One of Lincoln's Grimest Jokes.
Nearly three months after he was nominated, Lincoln and his advisers reached the conclusion that McClellan, already agreed upon as the Democratic nominee, would win the election. On August 10 he wrote and signed a paper, which he sealed and delivered to the secretary of the navy, Gideon Welles, with instructions not to open it until after the election. This paper read: "This morning, as for some days past, it seems exceedingly probable that another nomination will not be re-elected. Then it was necessary to co-operate with the president and to save the union between the election and the inauguration, as he will have secured his election on such grounds that he cannot possibly save it afterward."
McClellan's Fatal Blunder.
Six days later, on August 29, the Democratic National convention met at Chicago. General McClellan was nominated for president and George H. Pendleton of Ohio for vice-president. Then it made the fatal mistake of declaring the war to be a failure. McClellan at the same time came the news that Atlanta had fallen and that Union victories in Virginia. General McClellan hastened to repudiate that portion of the platform, but it was in vain. The Confederacy was crumbling, and the people turned to Lincoln.

Still the campaign waxed hot. The October election was held. The polls showed great Democratic gains and the administration was alarmed. Lincoln's General Meade and General Sheridan to furlough 6,000 Pennsylvania soldiers to go home to vote. He carried the state on the basis of only a few over 6,000, and including the soldiers vote in the field by only 20,000. New York carried by only 6,000. Tennessee held for Lincoln.

BY APATHY AND UNREST

Republicans in the Danger of Their Lives—Wall Street Millions Cannot Overcome Disgust With Do-Nothing Record.

By John E. Lathrop.

Chicago, Sept. 10.—"Hard fight to win; apathy is chief trouble." These headlines were printed in the Chicago Record-Herald over an article by Walter Wellman, who says: "There is nothing to be gained by trying to deceive ourselves by sticking our heads in the sand and saying that everything is all right." Mr. Wellman is a Republican newspaper correspondent of prominence; the Record-Herald is a Republican paper of distinction. He has traveled 12 states this summer, and everywhere is seeming apathy. Today they seem to care little about the situation.

I say "seem" not to care. As a matter of fact, they do care, care much; they are possessed of a spirit of unrest, dissatisfaction with existing conditions. Judged by perfunctory standards—brass band parades, meetings whereat the hitherto well-fooled voter yells his throat raw—there is apathy. But anyone who can discern deeper than those superficial signs can see that there is deep concern for the outcome of the campaign.

General Sherman was in command of the Kentucky state troops, and it was charged that McClellan agreed not to send United States troops into the state. Careful inquiry into the conditions at both national headquarters shows that the reported shortage of funds at the Republican committee's office is untrue; that is, compared with the supply at the Democratic headquarters, the Republicans have plenty.

Of course, there isn't \$10,000,000 in the hands of the Republicans, as there was in 1864; but the campaign plans already announced prove that the Republican committee has vastly more money than the Democrats, and this condition will be permanent until November.

Republican Camps Divided.
Out of what seemed a prospect for division of forces, the Democrats have wrought a united organization, and that same union is really what is frightening the Republican managers. Only in a few localities the Democrats are split; in many places the Republicans are torn into tatters.

In New York the Republican organization is against Hughes, against him with force and argument. The masses are for him, and some of the politicians who have not been persona grata at the headquarters of the organization. No secret is made of this, and with the Democracy of that state united, the chances of New York going Republican are conceded to be rather bright, and this concession is by Republicans as well as Democrats.

In Ohio the Taft-Forker feud remains unsettled, and the Republican situation is that if Taft really makes up with Forker the reformed element of that state will knife him; if Taft continues to stand on the ground that Forker must be eliminated, the Forker people will savagely cut the Republican candidate.

In Illinois the Deneen and Yates feud is only a primary campaign marked with such bitterness as seldom has been witnessed. That bitterness remains now that Yates has been nominated for governor. Illinois Democrats are enthusiastically united. In both state and national campaigns, the Republicans in Minnesota have not got over the acid differences which twice elected John A. Johnson as the Democratic governor. The Democrats, on the other hand, were united, and as to force Johnson to accept another nomination, and every vote in the state convention was given to him.

In Iowa a quarrel as never marked many state campaigns has broken out among the Republicans. Forty-two Republican members of the legislature have refused to caucus with the Cummings members on the choice of a senator. The party there is split wide open.

In Indiana the governor, a Republican, called a special session of the legislature to consider a local option law. Most of the Republican politicians are against that law, and a fight of bitterness developed there is the lukewarmness of the Fairbanks forces, who do not care much whether or not Taft is elected.

In Wisconsin Senator Stephenson fought the divided La Follette forces and won a primary nomination for reelection. Two candidates opposed him, each claiming La Follette's support. In Kansas Senator Long was defeated by Bristol in a contest which brought the Republican state convention into a state of upheaval, and, to cap the climax, the House of the anti-Prohibition legislature the guarantee of bank deposits—a staggering body blow at the national ticket of Taft and Sherman and objected to by the Republican leaders.

"We had to, if we hoped to be in the November race at all, was the Kansas Republicans' answer to the attacks against them by the Republican leaders.

Bryans Republicans to Blame.
It is a confessed fact that National Chairman Hitchcock has done nothing so far but attempt to settle those affairs. He has traveled from state to state, sought to harmonize differences, and has failed in practically all instances.

It is recognized that the underlying cause of the present situation is not the usual political jealousies—it is the spirit of unrest and dissatisfaction at the do-nothing record of the Republican majority which has entered on a campaign of explanation, always a weak position upon which to be forced.

The Republicans are watching to see whether or not Judge Taft is sufficiently progressive, and the reactionaries are waiting to learn whether or not he will be "safe"—which in their vernacular means deaf to the entreaties of the people.

The celerity with which the Wall street interests came to the assistance of the national Republican committee leaves the progressive Republicans here at the political headquarters are glad less money is to be used in years. People of healthy conceptions here at the political headquarters are glad less money is to be used in years. People of healthy conceptions here at the political headquarters are glad less money is to be used in years.

Will Build \$40,000 Brick.
The United States Laundry have almost completed plans for their \$40,000 brick building which is to be located at the corner of Grand avenue and East Yamhill J. Dannelis, the manager of the company, states that the building will be modern in every respect and will be one of the finest laundry buildings in the northwest. Every appliance or method known in laundry will be used in order to make the institution first class in every respect.

BUTTERFLIES PUT CITY IN DARKNESS
(Special Dispatch to The Journal.) Florence, Sept. 10.—A thick cloud of butterflies composed of millions of these insects has passed over this city; they fell in such a mass that the sun was hidden and it became necessary to light the street lamps which failed to give light, since they were surrounded immediately by thick masses of the creatures, making futile all efforts to get rid of them. One result of the darkness was the collision of streetcars, which, fortunately, resulted in no serious injuries, because of their being forced by the condition to move slowly. Finally, after remaining four hours, the cloud of 6 p. m. rose as by one motion and abandoned Florence, to the great relief of the inhabitants. A few minutes later the cloud directed itself towards the south and disappeared at the horizon.

TEXAS LIQUOR FIGHT UP TO LEGISLATURE
(Special Dispatch to The Journal.) San Antonio, Texas, Sept. 10.—Plans are being matured by both the Prohibition and anti-Prohibition forces in Texas that promise a most determined struggle at the next session of the legislature. As a result of the Democratic primary election, held July 25, a plank calling for the submission of state-wide prohibition to the voters of this state was put into the Democratic platform by the Democratic state convention held in this city August 11.

This submission of prohibition to a vote can only be secured by a joint resolution passed by both branches of the legislature calling for an amendment to the state constitution. This amendment will have to be carried by a two-thirds majority in both houses, and it is said that a majority of the state senate is opposed to such a resolution. Current report says the Prohibition organization will send a thousand dele-

gates to the legislature to insist that the numbers comply with the wishes of the Democratic majority in this important matter.

Some of the anti-Prohibition leaders are said to favor submitting the question to a vote of the people, because in the recent election 141,000 voted for prohibition submission, 139,000 voted against it and 17,000 refrained from voting. Prohibition submission therefore won by about 2,000 votes, and it is claimed that the Republicans are anti-prohibitionists and will vote with the Democratic minority of 139,000, and thus defeat the measure in the general election.

World's Scenic Route.
The scenic wonders of the Canadian Pacific route are beyond description. This is the verdict of the traveling public. Purchase your tickets via the "World's Scenic Route." The road that has more to offer than all other roads combined.

World's Scenic Route.
The scenic wonders of the Canadian Pacific route are beyond description. This is the verdict of the traveling public. Purchase your tickets via the "World's Scenic Route." The road that has more to offer than all other roads combined.

World's Scenic Route.
The scenic wonders of the Canadian Pacific route are beyond description. This is the verdict of the traveling public. Purchase your tickets via the "World's Scenic Route." The road that has more to offer than all other roads combined.

World's Scenic Route.
The scenic wonders of the Canadian Pacific route are beyond description. This is the verdict of the traveling public. Purchase your tickets via the "World's Scenic Route." The road that has more to offer than all other roads combined.

World's Scenic Route.
The scenic wonders of the Canadian Pacific route are beyond description. This is the verdict of the traveling public. Purchase your tickets via the "World's Scenic Route." The road that has more to offer than all other roads combined.

World's Scenic Route.
The scenic wonders of the Canadian Pacific route are beyond description. This is the verdict of the traveling public. Purchase your tickets via the "World's Scenic Route." The road that has more to offer than all other roads combined.

World's Scenic Route.
The scenic wonders of the Canadian Pacific route are beyond description. This is the verdict of the traveling public. Purchase your tickets via the "World's Scenic Route." The road that has more to offer than all other roads combined.

World's Scenic Route.
The scenic wonders of the Canadian Pacific route are beyond description. This is the verdict of the traveling public. Purchase your tickets via the "World's Scenic Route." The road that has more to offer than all other roads combined.

World's Scenic Route.
The scenic wonders of the Canadian Pacific route are beyond description. This is the verdict of the traveling public. Purchase your tickets via the "World's Scenic Route." The road that has more to offer than all other roads combined.

World's Scenic Route.
The scenic wonders of the Canadian Pacific route are beyond description. This is the verdict of the traveling public. Purchase your tickets via the "World's Scenic Route." The road that has more to offer than all other roads combined.

World's Scenic Route.
The scenic wonders of the Canadian Pacific route are beyond description. This is the verdict of the traveling public. Purchase your tickets via the "World's Scenic Route." The road that has more to offer than all other roads combined.

World's Scenic Route.
The scenic wonders of the Canadian Pacific route are beyond description. This is the verdict of the traveling public. Purchase your tickets via the "World's Scenic Route." The road that has more to offer than all other roads combined.

World's Scenic Route.
The scenic wonders of the Canadian Pacific route are beyond description. This is the verdict of the traveling public. Purchase your tickets via the "World's Scenic Route." The road that has more to offer than all other roads combined.

World's Scenic Route.
The scenic wonders of the Canadian Pacific route are beyond description. This is the verdict of the traveling public. Purchase your tickets via the "World's Scenic Route." The road that has more to offer than all other roads combined.

World's Scenic Route.
The scenic wonders of the Canadian Pacific route are beyond description. This is the verdict of the traveling public. Purchase your tickets via the "World's Scenic Route." The road that has more to offer than all other roads combined.

World's Scenic Route.
The scenic wonders of the Canadian Pacific route are beyond description. This is the verdict of the traveling public. Purchase your tickets via the "World's Scenic Route." The road that has more to offer than all other roads combined.

World's Scenic Route.
The scenic wonders of the Canadian Pacific route are beyond description. This is the verdict of the traveling public. Purchase your tickets via the "World's Scenic Route." The road that has more to offer than all other roads combined.

World's Scenic Route.
The scenic wonders of the Canadian Pacific route are beyond description. This is the verdict of the traveling public. Purchase your tickets via the "World's Scenic Route." The road that has more to offer than all other roads combined.

World's Scenic Route.
The scenic wonders of the Canadian Pacific route are beyond description. This is the verdict of the traveling public. Purchase your tickets via the "World's Scenic Route." The road that has more to offer than all other roads combined.

World's Scenic Route.
The scenic wonders of the Canadian Pacific route are beyond description. This is the verdict of the traveling public. Purchase your tickets via the "World's Scenic Route." The road that has more to offer than all other roads combined.

MOVING

This company is pleased to announce that it has leased the splendid quarters at the corner of Fourth and Oak streets in the new Board of Trade building. We are moving today and will be glad to meet our friends in the new rooms. Our former location, temporary only, was 204 Rothchild building.

PERMIT us to suggest that the man or woman who is seeking an ideal home and a life income, approximating \$5,000 per year, will find their goal in the ROSEBURG HOME ORCHARD TRACTS, which will be fully described in the advertisement of this company in the Portland Sunday papers. You have little conception of the ease with which it is obtainable.

W. C. HARDING LAND CO.

INCORPORATED
80 Fourth St., Board of Trade Bldg.



"IT'S ALIVE"
In its sparkle and tang as well as in its vivifying medicinal effects Table Rock Mineral Water is without an equal. There is no other quite as good. Try it next time, and judge.
THIS SPARKLING WATER IS THE FAVORITE TABLE DRINK AT LEADING HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS
Bottled at the Springs by TABLE ROCK MINERAL WATER CO., Table Rock, Washington. Portland Agency, 605 Chamber of Commerce.

FREE TO FREE

TOMORROW, (Friday) Sept. 11th, between the hours of 9.00 A. M. and 5.00 P. M. every school boy or girl presenting this advertisement at our

Juvenile Section

Will be presented with a Handy School Outfit consisting of Two Eagle Pencils, Two Pen Holders and One Twelve Inch Ruler, nicely finished and polished. No purchase is necessary. So clip out this advertisement right away and come to us tomorrow.

EASTERN OUTFITTING CO.

Corner Wash'gtn and Tenth Streets

For appetites of growing folks
For appetites of grown folks
For all appetites — for all folks
Uneeda Biscuit
The World's Best Soda Cracker
In dust tight, moisture proof packages.
Never sold in bulk.
NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY