Seventy Years Since the Gettysburg Address

Four people and pewer years ago our father bon gho forthe upon this continent, a new nation concernies in Liberty, oner deducation to the proportion their ale & men an creation equal,

Now we are engaged in a great civil was, testing whether that meter, or any nation so conceived an so dedication can long enduro, Ne aw met on agree battle feed of that was . We have come to desirate a portion of that feeler, as a final resting place for Whom who hero gave their lives, that the nations might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should now this.

But, in a larger senso, we can not dedicate we can not consecration we can not hallow this ground, The bravo men, bring and dead, who. striggies hero, hero consecration it, for alow on poor power to add or detract. The world will lettle mote, mor long remember, what we say long but it can never forget what they did hero. It is form the living, wather to be described here to the unfor when work which they who forght hew, have, then for so notes advances. It is pather for us to be her dedication to the great taste remaining before wen that from these honored deads we take increase ear devotion to that cause for which they have gave the last full measure of devotion. that we have highly resolve that these dead phale not have dies in pain\_ that this nation, under good, shall have a pew bith of fredom - analla, governments of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the sante.

Manuscript of the Gettysburg Address in Lincoln's Own Hand

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON

WAS just 70 years ago that Abraham

Lincoln, standing on the battlefield of

Gettysburg, made a speech of exactly

272 words that has been called "a clas-

sic which will endure as long as the

English language is spoken." And that

is one of the mildest tributes amid the

has been lavished upon a speech in

which the speaker himself said "The

world will little note nor long remem-

ber what we say here," thereby proving

himself a poor prophet indeed, no matter how

So much has been said about Lincoln's Gettys-

burg address and so much has been written

about it (including a 254-page book about a 272-

word speech!) it would seem that we Americans,

who are proud to claim this masterplece of mod-

ern English eloquence as the product of one of

our own kind, would know everything about it

even down to the minutest detail. But it is prob-

able that most of us know little more about it

than the fact that Lincoln did deliver an im-

mortal speech at Gettysburg a few months after

the battle, and we have a more or less clear re-

membrance of some of the phraseology of the

speech, beginning with the sonorous "Four score

and seven years ago our fathers brought forth

upon this continent a new nation, conceived in

Liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that

all men are created equal" and continuing to the

magnificent climax of "that government of the

people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth." But beyond those things,

the average American knows very little about

some of the facts connected with the speech

which make it one of the most amazing para-

Most Americans know that Lincoln was some-

thing of an "also ran" so far as the choice of the

committee in charge of the celebration at Get-

tysburg that day was concerned. They remem-

ber that the honor of being the "orator of the

day" fell to Edward Everett and that his one-

hour-and-fifty-minute speech has been forgotten,

while the three-minute speech of Lincoln seems

destined to immortality. But even though Ever-

ett's speech has been forgotten, how many of his

fellow-countrymen know that the man himself

was important enough in American history to de-

serve escaping the oblivion that has engulfed his

speech? So it seems worth while to devote a lit-

tle space to him before continuing the narrative

of the event in which he played a leading part

even though the honors of the day went to an-

11, 1794, a member of one of the leading families

of New England. After several years of travel

in Germany and England he returned to this

country to occupy the chair of Greek literature

at Harvard and to become the editor of the

North American Review. One of the earliest ex-

amples of the "scholar in politics," Everett be-

came successively congressman, governor of

Massachusetts, minister plenipotentiary to Eng-

land and, after a brief interim as president of

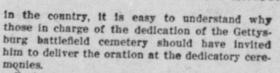
Harvard, secretary of state in President Fill

Everett was born in Dorchester, Mass., April

doxes in history.

great he was in nearly every other respect.

wer of extravagant praise which



So important was Everett that when, in reply to the committee's invitation to be present on the date which they had set (October 23, 1863), he wrote that it would be impossible for him to be prepared in such a short time, the dedication, to suit his convenience, was postponed nearly a month, to November 19.

Perhaps it should be explained that at this time Gettysburg was not the national cemetery which it later became, even though the corporation which controlled it was called "The National Soldiers' Cemetery." This corporation had a board of trustees, made up of representatives appointed by the governors of northern states, 18 in number, from which had come the Union dead at Gettysburg. Although these trustees had general charge of laying out the cemetery, of the work of removal and reinterment of the bodies of the Union dead and of making the plans for imposing dedication ceremonies, the directing force in all of it was David Wills, a citizen of Gettysburg and the representative from Pennsylvania on the board of trustees.

After the date for the dedication ceremonies had been finally set, formal invitations to attend the ceremonies were sent to President Lincoln. to the members of his cabinet, of both houses of congress and of the diplomatic corps, to Generals Meade and Scott and to many other prominent citizens, "President Lincoln's invitation to be present was not a written individual request such as had been sent to Edward Everett and others," says Doctor Barton in his book, "Lincoln at Gettysburg." "It did not occur to any member of the commission that such a missive should be addressed to him. What was sent to him was a printed circular of which many hundreds were mailed and was in no respect different from that sent to the most obscure congressman from Minnesota or a consul from Patagonia. The sending of it to the President was a mere formality. When Mr. Wills informed his fellow officials of Mr. Lincoln's acceptance, that group was very greatly surprised, and they cannot be said to have been overjoyed."

The statement, made earlier in this article, that Lincoln was an "also-ran" at the Gettysburg dedication is based upon both verbal and written statements of the late Clark E. Carr, member of the board of trustees from Illinois. It was Carr who suggested to the other members of the committee that the President be invited to speak and we have his word for it that his suggestion was not received with any great enthusiasm by some of the other members. In his book, "Lincoln at Gettysburg." Carr says:

"The proposition to ask Mr. Lincoln to speak t the Gettysburg ceremonies was an afterhought. The President of the United States had, ke the other distinguished personages, been inited to be present, but Mr. Lincoln was not, at hat time, invited to speak. In fact, it did not eem to occur to any one that he could speak on uch an occasion.

"Scarcely any member of the board, excepting he member representing Illinois, had ever heard im speak at all, and no other member had ever leard, or read from him, anything except politial discussions. When the suggestion was made that he be invited to speak, while all expressed high appreciation of his great abilities as a political speaker, as shown in his debate with Stephen A. Douglas, and in his Cooper Institute address, the question was raised as to his ability to speak upon such a grave and solemn occasion as that of the memorial service. Besides, it was said that, with his important duties and responsibilities, he could not possibly have the leisure to prepare an address for such an occasion. In an-

swer to this, it was urged that he himself, better than anyone else, could determine as to these questions, and that, if he were invited to speak, he was sure to do what, under the circumstances, would be right and proper.

"It was finally decided to ask President Lincoln 'after the oration' (that is to say, after Mr. Everett's oration) as Chief Executive of tion, 'to set apart formally these grounds to their sacred use by a few appropriate remarks.' This was done in the name of the governors of the states, as was the case with others, by Mr. Wills; but the invitation was not settled upon and sent to Mr. Lincoln until the second of November, more than six weeks after Mr. Everett had been invited to speak, and but a little more than two weeks before the exercises were held."

So Abraham Lincoln, accepting this tardy invitation, went to Gettysburg to make his "few remarks" which the dubious members of the committee hoped, although they were not sure, would be "appropriate." Even Lincoln himself was probably a bit dublous about it for, as Doctor Barton says, "he was painfully aware that on the next morning he must make a speech from the same platform that was to be occupied by a scholarly and eloquent orator."

There was only one hotel in Gettysburg and it was so crowded that there was no room in it for the President of the United States. So he became a guest in the home of David Wills. In his room that night he made a first draft of the speech which he proposed to give and the next morning he made a few alterations and copied it over.

The next day he rode on horseback to the battleground, albeit on a horse which was too small, so that he was far from being an impressive figure. So, all in all, it would seem that the fates were bent upon making one of the greatest events in American history a veritable comedy of errors. And then when he did arrive at the cemetery it was discovered that Mr. Everett had not yet arrived. So the exercises began an hour late. But eventually they were under way and at

iast the great moment for which the crowd had been waiting arrived. Edward Everett stood before them and the thrilling voice of a trained orator began; "Standing beneath this serene sky, overlooking these broad fields now reposing from the labors of the waning year, the mighty Alleghenies dimly towering before us, the graves of our brethren beneath our feet, it is with hesitation that I raise my poor voice to break the eloquent silence of God and Nature."

But there seemed to be no hesitation as the rich voice of the eloquent New Englander went on and on, breaking the "eloquent stlence of God and Nature" for a matter of one hour and 57 minutes, at the end of which his listeners, if we are to believe the statements of some who were there, were somewhat wearled of the flow of oratory. There was a certain revival of interest when the President arose to speak.

"Four score and seven years ago"-the highpitched voice shrilled out over the crowd and before his hearers could become accustomed to it, he "stopped just as they thought he was beginning. . . . After Everett's oration the President's speech seemed almost no speech at all. People were disappointed."

Everett, a great man himself, could recognize greatness in another. "I should be glad if I could flatter myself that I came as near to the central idea of the occasion in two hours as you did in two minutes," he said. But not even this tribute could cheer the Man of Sorrows. He went back to Washington depressed in mind as he was sick in body. For he thought he had failed. He did not know, and he could not know, any more than the hundreds who heard his words but failed to grasp their significance, that those "few appropriate remarks" of his would go ringing down the years to deathless glory.

## CHANCE TO GO "BACK TO SOIL"

Uncle Sam Disposing of His Back Yard.

If the people are going back to the soil, it can also be said that Uncle Sam is giving the public domain back to the people. All fences are being removed and his back yard is open

A new effort is being made to redistribute overbalance of population in industrial centers.

One of the largest sections of vacant acreage is in the Golden state-15,712,567 acres.

Nevada seems to have the largest open territory-51,221,934. Utah still has 25,197,820 acres. Arizona, New Mexico, Oregon, Wyoming and other western states still have vast areas of unpossessed soil. Florida is the only eastern state with any possibilities for the homesteader-32,303

about packing up and rushing off to father at money-making and life seize this land either in the West or | will be the same old battle to make

without water other than rainfalland the rains are apt to be scarce. A lot is in the form of mountain and desert and some is swamp land. Most of the desirable territory is

Uncle Sam has already disposed of 250,000,000 acres to homesteaders, 400,000,000 acres in sales and about 140,000,000 to railroads, highways and canals. And his grants to states cover 181,000,000 acres.

He started out with 1,442,200,320 acres of unoccupied land in the beginning. This has shrunk to 173,-318,246 acres. This does not include 35,184,712 acres withdrawn for various purposes and 135,952,948 acres in national forests. National parks and monuments take up 6,231,186 acres more, and 56,676,535 arces are still in Indian reservations.—Los Angeles

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the original little liver pills put up 60 years ago. They regulate liver and bowels.—Adv.

### Disillusionment

The honeymoon is over when she begins to realize that instead of San-There need be no great hurry ta Claus he'll be as big a flop as East, however. A great deal of it is ends meet.-Cincinnati Enquirer.



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- ... keep the bowel action regular and comfortable
- ... make constipated spells as rare as colds ... avoid danger of bowel strain

-use a liquid laxative



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The dose of a liquid laxative can be measured. The action can be controlled. It forms no habit; you need not take a "double dose" a day or two later. Nor will it irritate the kidneys. The right liquid laxative will

bring a perfect movement, with no discomfort at the time, or afterward. The wrong cathartic may keep you constipated as long as

you keep on using it! In buying any laxative, read the label. If it contains a doubt-

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THE TEST: This test has proved to many men and women that their trouble was not "weak bowels," but strong cathartics!

don't know what is in it, don't

chance it. The contents of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin is stated plainly on the label; fresh herbs,

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pure pepsin, active senna. Its very taste tells you syrup pepsin is wholesome. A delight-ful taste, and delightful action.

First: select a properly prepared liquid laxative. Second: Take the dose you find suited to your system. Third: gradually reduce the dose until bowels are moving of their own accord.

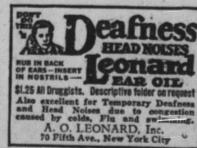
Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin has the highest standing among liquid laxatives, and is the one generally used.

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(6 by Western Newspaper Union.)